GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Budget for 1972-73

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BUDGET 1972-73

Speech of

Minister of Finance

16th March, 1972

PART 'A'

Sir,

I rise to present the Revised Estimates for the current year and the Budget Estimates for 1972-73.

Economic Conditions, 1971-72

2. In many ways, the year that is now drawing to a close has been the most eventful in our recent history. It began in the wake of a clear expression of the will of our people in favour of a bold and radical programme to promote growth with social justice. But the beginning of the year also witnessed a reign of terror and repression in East Bengal. By November 1971, some 10 million refugees had sought shelter in our midst; and we stinted no effort or resource in looking after these hapless and heroic people. Despite this massive influx and the cost of a war, which was not of our seeking, we decided not to delay or postpone in any way the equally urgent task of development and social welfare. Instead, we sought to meet the additional burdens by two supplementary instalments of fresh taxation, by greater mobilization of voluntary savings and by a renewed drive for economies in Non-Plan expenditure and speedier tax collections.

3. Above all, we met the challenge by drawing on the strength of a united people; and it is possible now to look back on the events of the past year with a degree of confidence in the economic sphere as well. Despite the extraordinary stresses and strains which were compounded by natural calamities over many parts of the country, it should be possible to end the current fiscal year with our foreign exchange reserves more than intact, Government stocks of foodgrains of nearly 8 million tonnes, the general price level reasonably stable and a deficit in the Central Budget significantly lower than what one might have apprehended.

4. To some extent, the events of the past year will continue to cast their shadow over the coming months as well. Honourable Members would appreciate that we have to assist the friendly people and Government of Bangladesh in their immediate task of reconstruction and rehabilitation. To the extent that we have drawn upon the accumulated stocks in the economy and there has been unusual wear and tear of our productive assets, these will have to be made good. But above all, now that the refugees have been able to return to their homes, we have to redirect our energies increasingly to satisfy the aspirations of our own people. While the resilience and strength displayed by the Indian economy can give us confidence, there is little room for complacency.

5. Economic conditions in the recent past contain many pointers to the areas where further sustained effort is necessary. These have been dealt with at some length in the Economic Survey. The rate of growth of the economy has slackened in 1971-72. To some extent, this is understandable as the high rate of growth in the production of major cereals in earlier years cannot—and indeed need not—be continued year after year. But this trend should be counter-balanced by an increase in the growth rate of pulses, commercial crops and industry at large. This has not happened so far. Many of our basic industries, notably steel and fertilizers, are operating well below capacity. Shortage of agricultural raw material has affected important consumer goods industries such as textiles, sugar and vegetable oils. There are encouraging signs that many capital goods industries and those producing important intermediate products have their order books full and are maintaining a satisfactory rate of growth in production. But here again, progress is by no means uniformly good. Quite apart from tackling the immediate problems of better management, greater capacity utilization, improved raw material supply and industrial relations and a general environment of more active demand, we have to expedite the creation of additional capacity in a number of vital areas, including the generation of electricity and fertilizers and steel where better utilization of existing capacity alone will not sustain demand for long.

6. There are also other trends which we cannot overlook. While imports, other than those of foodgrains have increased rapidly, this cannot be said of exports. As a result, the trade gap is likely to widen appreciably in the current fiscal year. The various programmes for promoting social welfare which have been taken in hand over the past two years have yet to gather momentum. Again, despite some signs of improvement, the level of savings and investment in both the public and the private sectors is inadequate to sustain a satisfactory rate of growth.

7. This situation must be rapidly transformed if the objective of growth with social justice and self-reliance is to be realised soon. Nor is a reasonable degree of price stability possible without a rapid increase in the production of the basic necessities of the people. Up to a point, and indeed to a much greater extent than is commonly realised, growth, social justice, self-reliance, investment and mobilization of resources are all mutually reinforcing processes. We have, however, also to quicken the pace by appropriate changes in budgetary and other policies. It is precisely in order to bring about such a coordinated and concerted approach to our economic problem that a Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy has been recently set up.

Revised Estimates, 1971-72

8. Coming to budgetary developments during the current year, 1971-72, Honourable Members would recall that the provision of Rs. 60 crores for refugee relief made in the Budget last May had to be increased subsequently on two occasions making total of Rs. 360 crores for the year as a whole. Against this provision, actual expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 325 crores. At this stage, it is difficult to render any precise account of the aid pledged from abroad which will ultimately compensate us for the expenditure we ourselves have incurred. A significant part of the refugee assistance received earlier or in the pipeline is already being diverted to Bangladesh. But on a basis, the budgetary outlay of Rs. 325 crores may be offset to the extent of Rs. 120 crores by assistance recevied abroad.

9. We have already made a sizeable beginning with assistance to the Bangladesh Government in the current year itself. Inclusive of a cash payment of about Rs. 20 crores which is being charged to the rehabilitation Budget, the commitments so far made for assistance to Bangladesh amounts to roughly Rs. 130 crores. It is our intention to provide for a total commitment in this regard of Rs. 200 crores of which Rs. 82 crores might be disbursed during 1971-72 and the balance during 1972-73.

10. Defence expenditure for 1971-72 is now estimated at Rs. 1411 crores as against the Budget provision of Rs. 1241 crores, i.e., an increase of Rs. 170 crores. The expenditure on natural calamities relief at Rs. 90 crores would also be higher than the Budget Estimate of Rs. 50 crores.

11. The actual trend in expenditure on Plan schemes during the current year is a mixed one and some shortfall in Plan expenditure cannot be ruled out. But there is reason to believe that the shortfall would not be as great as in the first two years of the Plan. The implementation of important projects in the steel, fertilizer, petrochemical and atomic energy field has picked up momentum. This is also true of the programmes with an accent on social welfare which were started in the 1970-71 Budget. But the two major programmes for employment in the rural areas and for the educated unemployed which were introduced in the last Budget could not be given proper shape for some time ; and actual expenditure is likely to fall short of the Budget provision of Rs. 75 crores. Once again, our experience in the current year highlights the fact that the momentum of progress cannot be kept up merely by provision of finance. Timely preparation and selection of projects and speedy implementation are equally important.

12. Receipts under Income and Corporation tax are now estimated at Rs. 83 crores more than the Budget Estimate reflecting in the main the efforts made towards speedier tax collection. Union Excise dutites will show only a moderate increase of Rs. 31 crores. On the other hand, Customs revenue will exceed Budge Estimate by Rs. 118 crores reflecting primarily the spurt in imports.

13. Receipts from market loans also show a substantial increase over the Budget Estimates—the actual realisation being Rs. 294 crores against the expectation of Rs. 168 crores last May. The nationalised banks have continued to make excellent progress in deposit mobilization ; and the Life Insurance Corporation and the Provident Funds have also been able to mobilise more funds than was expected earlier. This has greatly facilitated market borrowing by the Centre in the current year. Collections under small savings should amount to Rs. 210 crores, against Rs. 180 crores assumed earlier.

14. The overall deficit is now expected to be restricted to Rs. 385 crores. This represents an increase of Rs. 152 crores over the Budget Estimate. An increase in deficit of this order cannot be contemplated with equanimity in a normal year; and its monetary impact even in the current year was held in check by the policy of restraint followed by the Reserve Bank. But Honourable Members would, I am sure, appreciate that it has to be judged against the additional liability on account of defence, refugee relief, assistance to Bangladesh and natural calamities. Expenditure on these four items alone is now expected to be Rs. 1888 crores as against Rs. 1351 crores envisaged 1st May. Even allowing for additional external assistance for refugee relief, this represents an increase of Rs. 437 crores over the Budget Estimates.

Plan Outlay, 1972-73

15. Sir, I come now to the Budget provisions for 1972-73. In keeping with the imperative need to accelerate the pace of growth and social welfare, I propose to increase the budgetary provision for the Central and centrally-sponsored Plan schemes from Rs. 1455 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 1787 crores in 1972-73. This increase of Rs. 332 crores or by nearly one-fourth in a single year represents the sharpest step-up that we have attempted in the Central sphere over the past so many years. The increase in Plan outlay is spread over virtually all the sectors of the economy.

Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation account for an increase of Rs. 23 crores ; Irrigation & Power Rs. 18 crores ; Mines and Metals, Rs. 23 crores ; Industry including Petroleum, Chemicals, Steel and Heavy Engineering, Rs. 44 crores ; Shipping & Transport, Rs. 56 crores ; Posts & Telegraphs. Rs. 14 crores ; Railways, Rs. 8 crores and Atomic Energy, Rs. 30 crores.

16. By far the largest increase is being made in the provisions for those schemes which combine an element of social welfare with future growth potential. Taking all such schemes together, the Budget provision in 1972-73 would be Rs. 240 crores as compared to Rs. 130 crores in 1971-72. An important innovation relates to a new lump-sum provision of Rs. 125 crores to cover the requirements of rural water supply, rural home sites, slum clearance and improvement, primary education and schemes for the educated unemployed. Since there are wide differences in the requirements of different States for these essential amenities, it is felt that a lump-sum- provision of the nature would make it easier for us to make an impact in each State in the field where such impact is most urgently needed.

17. There are large disparities among the States in terms of enrolment of children in schools in the age group 6—11. Expansion of primary education facilities, particularly in the backward areas, will help correct regional imbalance and will also provide scope for larger employment. Of our 560,000 villages some 130,000—or almost 25 per ecnt are cholera—endemic and guinea—worm infected areas. By tackling the problems of rural water supply in these disadvantaged areas, it should be possible to contribute substantially to the well-being of the rural people. The provision for rural home sites should help particularly landless labour. In some States the need would be to concentrate mainly on slum clearnance and improvement in congested urban areas or on schemes designed primarily to provide employment to the educated.

18. Among other schemes, the budgetary provision for the small farmers development agency is being doubled from Rs. 6 crores this year to Rs. 12 crores next year and for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 6 crores. Similarly, the provision for special nutritional progrmmes for children is being increased from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 21·5 crores. Programmes for dry farming development, rural works in drought-prone areas and the crash programme for rural employment are being continued with a total provision next year of Rs. 72 crores. It is our hope that in the light of the experience already gained and the assessments recently made in consultation with the State Governments, it would be possible next year to utilise in full the provision that is now being made.

19. In addition to the provision made in the Budget, resources are also available for the Central Plan from the internal surpluses of public sector enterprises and by way of contribution from financial institutions. The internal resources of public sector enterprises which would be available for the Plan are expected to increase from Rs. 233 crores in 1971-72 (Budget Estimates) to Rs. 275 crores in 1972-73. Other resources availbale for the Central Plan including borrowings from financial institutions and contributions by the Reserve Bank from retained profits etc. are expected to increase from Rs. 135 crores in the current year to Rs. 245 crores in 1972-73. Inclusive of Budgettary provision as well as internal resources of public enterprises and other extra-budgetary resources, the total Plan outlay on Central Plan schemes is expected to increase from Rs. 1823 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 2307 crores i.e., by Rs. 484 crores or by about 27 per cent.

State Plans

20. I am happy to say that there will also be a substantial step-up in the Plan outlays of the States. In the light of the discussions that the Planning Commission has already had with the State Governments, the annual plan outlay of the States and Union Territories for 1972-73 is expected to be Rs. 1666 crores as compared to Rs. 1440 crores in 1971-72. This includes a provision of Rs. 782 crores by way of Plan assistance from the Centre to the States and Union Territories. Honourable Members would also note that substantial part of the increase in the Central Plan outlay is really on schemes which are initiated and executed by the State Governments themselves.

21. In addition to Plan assistance, the schemes of special accommodation by way of loans to those States which have substantial non-Plan gaps will be continued:; the provision under this head for next year is Rs. 130 crores. But the State Governments on their own will also have to mobilize resources onta substatial scale of the Plan outlay now proposed for them are to be implemented without recourse to overdrafts from the nesereve Bank. As the House is aware, the Minister of Planning and I have been in close touch with the Sttes in tRs rugard. I am well aware that there are genuine difficulties in sgme Staes in liquidating past overdrafts over a short period In recognition these difficulties we have arranged, in:consultation with the planning commississign that such States would not bc called upon to liquidate their existing overdrafts immidiately but wgud be asked tg repay next year only 15 per cent of the estimated overdrafts at the end of 1971 72 The State Governments agreed to take steps to reduce the overdrafts progessively and we propose to adopt a new set of procedure to ensure that overdrafts are not used in future as a continuing mode of financing State expenditure.

22. I may also mention in this connection that we propose to announce soon the composition and terms of the Sixth Finance Commission. In our federal system the evolution of satisfactory financial relations between the Centre and the States has a vital bearing on progress and harmony in the country at large; and the next Finance Commission will have a very important role to play in laying the base for the Fifth Five Year Plan which will be aunched two years from now.

Other Expenditure and Receipts: 1972-73

23. Outside the Plan, every effort is being made to restrict expenditure to the minimum. The provision for defence next year is being kept at Rs. 1408 crores, *i.e.*, about the same as the Revised Estimates for the current year. Honourable Members, I am sure, would appreciate that apart from providing for normal increases in costs, salaries and dearness allowance, we have also to make adequate provision for recouping the losses suffered during the war and for looking after the families of those who have made the supreme sacrifice for the defence of the motherland. It is our earnest hope and endeavour that out of the anguish and agony of the recent past will emerge a new spirit of peace and harmony in this great sub-continent so that all its 700 million inhabitants can devote their entire energies against their common enemies of hunger; want, disease and exploitation of man by man.

24. I expect the yield from income tax and corporation tax to increase from Rs. 985 crores (Revised Estimates) in the current year to Rs. 1060 crores in 1972-73. Revenues from Excise duties should increase from Rs. 2103 crores to Rs. 2330 crores and from Customs duties from Rs. 652 crores to Rs. 700 crores. The continuance of special levies which, I am afraid, is unavoidable in the present circumstances, would bring in Rs. 70 crores next year as against Rs. 20 crores in the current year.

25. Unfortunately, a significant part of the additional revenues will be offset by an increase in food subsidy from Rs. 30 crores in the Budget Estimates for the current year to Rs. 100 crores in the Budget Estimates next year. On the basis of proesent prcurement and issue prices, the burden of food subsidy next year would amount in fact to Rs. 120 crores. I have made a somewhat lower provision of Rs. 100 crores as it is our intention not to let this burden grow without appropriate remedial measures to keep it in check.

26. The welcome increase in foodgrain production has added to the fiscal burden in another way. During 1972-73, the additional financial requirements of the Food Corporation of India for carrying the buffer-stock of foodgrains are estimated at Rs. 120 crores. I am making a budgetary provision in this regard of Rs. 25 crores only so that the balance of Rs. 95 crores will have to be found by the Corporation by additional borrowing from the banking system. At the end of February 1972, the Corporation's borrowing from the banking system had already reached the high level of Rs. 350 crores. A further addition of Rs. 95 crores during the coming year will naturally strain the resources of the banking system unduly unless the demands on it from other sectors are correspondingly moderated. That is why net receipts from market loans next year are assumed at the level of Rs. 215 crores only. Thus, directly or indirectly, the procurement of foodgrains is now having a substantial repercussion on the Central Exchequer as also on the distribution of income within the country.

27. Net receipts from external loans next year are also expected to show a substantial decline from Rs. 469 crores this year to Rs. 374 crores in 1972-73. Recent events have once again served as a reminder that even as we strive for greater growth and social welfare. We cannot neglect the urgent need for reducing the dependence on external assistance. Our policy to be progressively independent of external assistance is not directed at anyone other than ourselves. Its thrust is towards invigorating our own internal efforts. There are a few major areas, such as cotton, oil-seeds, fertilizers, steel, petroleum products and spare parts for equipment installed in the past where our dependence on imports is still high. Similarly, our export earnings can be increased rapidly by creating additional facilities for mining, fishing and manufacture of a large variety of engineering and consumer goods. We are making detailed plans in each of these sectors to increase production rapidly so that our growing requirements can be met without undue dependence on imports and surpluses created for augmenting exports. No effort whether by way of provision of finance or otherwise will be spared to accelerate this process of self-reliance though import substitution and export promotion.

28. At existing rates of taxation, the overall budgetary deficit next year will ae Rs. 375 corse. There will be a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 219 crores, but this would be more than affset by the deficit on capital account of Rs. 594 crores.

In Sum

29. To sum up, the main feature of the Budget for 1972-73 which I am now presenting is the substantial increase in the outlay on the Plan. The budgetary provision for the Central Plan proper is being increased by Rs. 332 crores, or nearly 23 per cent. Inclusive of internal surplus and other extra-budgetary resources the increase in the central Plan works out to Rs. 484 crores, or 27 per cent. Taking the Centre, the States and the Union Territories together, the total provision for the plan for the next year, as now envisaged, comes to Rs. 3973 crores as against Rs. 3263 crores in the current year, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 710 crores, or 22 per cent. A substantial increase in Plan outlay of this order would be a major factor contributing to economic growth over the coming months. It has been our experience that an increase in Plan outlay in the public sector is a prerequisite for revival or industrial production whether in the public or in the private sector. It is our expectation, therefore, that the increase in Plan outlay next year will serve as a catalyst for the revival of growth particularly in the industrial sector where recent trends leave much to be desired.

30. Within the total Budget provision for the Plan at the Centre, as much as Rs. 240 crores is being ear marked for schemes with an accent on social justice as well as economic growth. I am well aware that even this provision of Rs. 240 crores is modest as compared to the magnitude of the problem. But I am sure, Honorable Members would agree that it represents a sincere effort towards meeting the basic minimum needs of the most disadvantaged sections of our society.

31. It is a matter of some satisfaction that despite the substantial increase in Plan outlay and without any credit for mobilization of additional sources, the overall deficit in the Central Budget for 1972-73 is now expected to be limited to Rs. 375 crores. This satisfactory outcome is the result mainly of the fact that during the past critical year, we were able to introduce what amounts virtually to three different budgets with substantial measures for additional resource mobilization. The total receipts on account of the taxation measures introduced last year will be of the order of Rs. 500 crores in a full year.

32. Important as the Central Budget is as an instrument for furthering our social and economic objectives, it has to be supplemented by basic changes in onr constitution and policies. During the last year, Government has taken a number of steps in this direction. The taking over of the management of general insurance, the guideline given to financial institutions in regard to convertiblity of loans into equity and participation in the management of the enterprises assisted by them, continued effort to direct the new vitality of the nationalised banking system toward improvement in the economic conditions of the small and newe ntrepreneurs in industry and agriculture and the policy of differential interest rates—these are all various facets of the same thrust forward towards the goal of economic progress with social justice. Honourable Members may rest assured that we shall continue our efforts in the same spirit and onr a broad front over the coming months so that the mandate for creating a socialist society is carried out with zeal and vigor.

PART 'B' OF THE BUDGET SPEECH FOR 1972-73

33. Sir, without taxing the patience of Honourable Members any further, I should proceed now to the business of taxation proper. Having introduced virtually three budgets in the past 12 months, I might well be expected to declare a holiday from further taxation for at least one year. But I am afraid I cannot allow myself such unique distinction. A deficit of Rs. 375 crores cannot be left wholly uncovered without danger to price stability. We have also certain commitments to the State Governments to raise revenue on their behalf. Fiscal policy must serve the larger objectives of self-reliance and equity. Nor should I fight shy of making a few concessions. The introduction of a new Budget is also an opportunity for a certain amount of spring cleaning.

34. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India, submitted their Report last December. It contains a number of valuable and far-reaching suggestions for unearthing black-money, preventing evasion and avoidance of taxes and reducing tax arrears. Copies of the Report will soon be made available to Honourable Members. It has often been said in this House that basic changes in the tax system should be introduced by means of a Taxation Amendment Bill rather than through the annual Finance Bill so as to give Honourable Members more time for a detailed consideration in the light of discussion both within and outside the House. Accordingly, I propose to bring forth a separate legislation as early as possible to give effect to those recommendations of the Committee which are acceptable to the Government and which require a major change in the present tax laws.

35. There has been a feeling for some time in the country that a family consisting of husband, wife and minor children which constitutes a common unit of consumption and as such a common focal point for the incidence of indirect taxation, is also a more appropriate and equitable basis for purposes of direct taxation subject to certain safeguards for wives at work. The present tax treatment of Hindu undivided families has also encouraged tax avoidance. On these two related questions, the members of the Wanchoo Committee have made serveral alternative suggestions, Government will examine these suggestions carefully and suponsor separate legislation in due course for restructuring the Income Tax Act and the Wealth Tax Act to the extent necessary.

36. In the meanwhile, I propose to introduce through the Finance Bill a few changes in the Direct Tax structure which are designed either to produce some additional revenue in a difficult year or to give effect to such recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee as can be easily incorporated in the present tax laws.

Direct Taxation

37. On the assumption that no news is good news, I propose to make no change in the rates of income tax as also of surcharge on income tax in the case of tax-payers other than companies.

38. In order to remove any temptation that people may feel for neglecting their regular duties in favour of any casual or ephemeral or even imaginary pastime, I propose to withdraw the present exemption in respect of casual and non-recurring income when it exceeds Rs. 1000 in a year. However, a Finance Minister in particular should not frown upon those who are specially favoured by the goddess of good luck. Accordingly, winnings from States or other lotteries will be taxed on a concessional basis. Those who win a prize in a lottery are perhaps in the same happy position as people who enjoy a capital gain when their property appreciates in value without any effort on their part. On this principle, in computing incomes from such winnings, a deduction of Rs. 5,000 plus 50 per cent of the balance will be allowed. However, even those who are favoured by Fortune should make their offering first at the altar of the Ex-chequer. I propose, therefore, to provide for deduction of tax at source at the rate of 34·5 per cent from crossword puzzles and lotteries. Casual losses will be allowed to be set off only against the same type of income.

39. I propose to provide for deduction of tax at source at the rate of 2 per cent of the payments made to contractors by the Government, local authorities, statutory corporations and companies. Paymemts made in turn by contractors, other than individuals and Hindu undivided families, to sub-contractors will attract a deduction at the rate of 1 per cent. I hope this alliance between the revenue department and contractors will lead to prompter payments all round.

40. With effect from 1st April, 1972 Government will pay a rate of interest of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of refund the payment of which is delayed. Honourable Members will recall that at present the rate of interest we pay is only 9 per cent per annum. It is only fair that the interest charged when there is delay in the payment of direct taxes to the Government is also similarly increased from 9 per cent to 12 per cent per annum.

41. Capital gains arising from the transfer of jewellery held for personal use are not so far chargeable to the capital gains tax. This has given rise to fictitious transactions in jewellery in order to regularise incomes which have escaped taxation. I propose, therefore, to repair this omission.

42. Dividends received from cooperative societies are at present completely exempt from income taxation. I see no justification for this exemption and propose to withdraw it. Such dividends, however, will be included in the categories of income which qualify for exemption from income tax upto Rs. 3,000 in a year.

43. These measures are likely to yield Rs. 6 crores in a full year and Rs. 3 crores in 1972-73 of which some Rs. 2 crores will be the share of the States.

44. Coming to corporate taxation, I propose to do away altogether with the special deduction of 5 per cent of profits in the case of domestic companies engaged in priority industries. This will yield Rs. 6 crores in a full year and Rs. 4·75 crores in 1972-73.

45. Some months ago when we levied special surcharges, many Honourable Members had asked why the surcharge on company taxation was fixed at 2½ per cent when a surcharge of 5 per cent was levied on many other items including railway passenger fares. I propose now to remove this discrimination. For the assessment year 1972-73, the surcharge will continue to be 2½ per cent of the income tax payable by all companies. However, on income tax payable in advance during the financial year 1972-73, the surcharge would be at the rate of 5 per cent. This change will yield Rs. 12 crores over a full year and Rs. 9 crores in 1972-73.

46. There are a number of other changes that are proposed in the Finance Bill for preventing evasion or avoidance of taxes and for rationalising the incentives available for promoting saving and investment. A few changes are proposed, for example, in relation to taxation of charitable and religious trusts in the light of recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee. Voluntary contributions received by such institutions will qualify for exemption from income-tax only if these are applied to charitable or religious purposes or are accumulated for such purposes in the specified manner. The other important changes relate to audit by a Chartered Accountant and compulsory registration for a trust to qualify for tax exemption, extension of the definition of relatives for judging whether the income or porperty of the trust is being used in a manner which would constitute disqualification from tax exemption and making the trust liable to pay wealth tax when any part of the corpus or income of the trust is used for the benefit of the author of the trust, a substantial contributor to the trust or the trustees and their relatives, etc.

47. Regarding incentives for investment and saving, investment in industrial proprietary concern of partnership firms will now be included among assets which qualify for exemption from wealth tax upto Rs. 1½ lakhs. When one category of exempt assets is changed to another category of such assets, the requirement of minimum holding for a period of six months will be reckoned with reference to the period of holding of both the assets. This would remove the difficulty that has been experienced by many recipients of accumulated Provident Fund contributions. Contributions made towards the unit-linked-insurance plan of the Unit Trust of India will qualify for deduction in computing the taxable income of an individual in the same manner as life insurance premia and contributions to Provident Funds.

48. The income of approved Gratuity Funds will be exempted from income tax prospectively from the assessment year 1973-74. The amount of gratuity that will be exempt from income tax in the case of employees other than Government employees and employees of local authorities will be subject to a uniform celling of half a month's salary for each year of completed service or 15 months' salary or Rs. 24,000—whichever is the least.

49. I have come to the conclusion that the small but select class of income-tax payers in the country deserves some special recognition from the Government. Accordingly, I propose soon to award to each assessee a distinct and permanent account number of his own. I am afraid, there is no mark of distinction which does not lead to easy detection; and I cannot help it if individual account numbers make it difficult to avoid taxes.

50. Finally, I come to the demand which has been made by industry that while the development rebate may be withdrawn, Government should introduce some other fiscal concessions and announce them in advance so as to impart a continuing momentum to industrial growth in the country. Government is not averse to the grant of fiscal concessions. It is, however, felt that fiscal concessions for promoting industrialisation should not be general or across-the-board in character but should relate specifically to our soical and economic objectives. Again, as far as possible, it would be desirable to provide incentives which encourage the use of those resources, such as labour, which are in abundant supply rather than of resources, such as capital, which will continue to be scarce for a long time to come. The Wanchoo Committee has made a number of recommendations with different objectives in view. After examining all these suggestions carefully, we propose to come up with specific provisions in the Taxation Amendment Bill which is proposed to be introduced later in the year. These provisions would be designed primarily to promote industrialisation in the backward regions of the country.

51. The total yield of all the changes in direct taxation will be Rs. 24 crores in a full year and Rs. 16 crores in 1972-73 of which the share of the Centre would be approximately Rs. 14 crores. I could also have taken credit for improvement in tax-collections as a result of the many changes designed to reduce tax evasion. But I have decided not to credit myself with any such gains in advance.

52. Sir, may I now turn to what are perhaps euphemistically called indirect taxes?

Customs Duties

53. I have only one main proposal in regard to customs duties. It will be recalled that in December last, we had imposed a regulatory duty at the rate of 2.5 per cent ad valorem on most imported products and a higher duty of 10 per cent on a few selected items. The need to exercise a general restraint on imports remains as great as ever. It is also necessary in imposing regulatory duties to ensure that the simplification of the import tariff which was introduced last year is not unduly disturbed. Accordingly, I propose to apply the 10 per cent ad valorem rate to all items which pay a duty of 100 per cent or more as well as to the few selected items which were included in the 10 per cent list last December. A new rate of 5 per cent ad valorem will apply to all items on which a duty of 60 per cent or more but less than 100 per cent is payable. The remaining items will continue to bear the regulatory duty of 2.5 per cent. However, those items which were totally exempted last December will continue to remain so. These changes will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 8.60 crores in a full year.

54. I also propose to continue the provisions which enable us to levy a regulatory duty of customs. However, in keeping with the provisions relating to regulatory duty of excise, power is being taken to levy regulatory duty of customs also upto a rate of 15 per cent of the value of the imports.

Excise Duties

55. Coming now to Excise Duties, I propose to make no addition to the list of commodities which can be subject to such duties. But Honourable Members would appreciate that even without exploring fresh fields or pastures new, it is possible to increase the yield by more intensive cultivation; and this is a responsibility which I cannot escape.

56. Pursuant to the decision to continue the scheme of levying additional excise duties in lieu of sales-tax on sugar, textiles and tobacco, we are committed to raise the overall incidence of these additional excise duties to 10.8 per cent of the value of clearances by the end of the Fourth plan period.

57. To this end, I propose to transfer to the States the entire proceeds of the regulatory duty of 15 per cent of the effective basic duty on unmanufactured tobacco which was levied last December by converting it into an additional excise duty which is itself being rounded upwards on different varieties. As a result, the States will gain to the extent of Rs. 11.56 crores by way of additional duties whereas the Centre will lose Rs. 9.70 crores by way of regulatory duty. At the same time, the basic and special duties on different varieties of unmanufactured tobacco are being merged in keeping with a general scheme to which I would soon refer. In the process, I have also taken the opportunity of rounding upwards the rates on different varieties to make up, in part, for the loss of revenue to the Centre. The yield of the combined duty, exclusive of the additional duties for the States, will go up by Rs. 9.31 crores.

58. In the case of cigarettes, a similar rationalisation and rounding off would result in a gain of Rs. 7.63 crores to the State Governments by way of additional excise duties and a loss of revenue of Rs. 4.64 crores under other duties which would now be combined and shared with the States.

59. In the field of textiles, I propose to raise some additional revenue for the States from art silk fabrics. At present, taking all the duties into account and depending on the price per square metre, there are four different rates that apply to art silk fabrics, namely 3 per cent, 5.7 per cent, 8 per cent and 10 per cent. I propose to reduce the 5.7 per cent rate to 5 per cent and increase the rate of 10 per cent which applies to fabrics worth more than Rs. 5 per square metre to 15 per cent. Of the additional revenue of Rs. 8.59 crores, the share of the States by way of additional duties will be Rs. 5.80 crores and the rest will accrue to the shareable pool between the Centre and the States.

60. In short, the revenue by way of additional excise duties will increase by Rs. 25 crores and this entire increase will go to the States. Honourable Members would note that I have left sugar entirely untouched in this exercise.

61. The Fifth Finance Commission had recommended that from 1972-73, the special excise duties which have been levied in the past exclusively for the benefit of the Centre should also be included in the divisible pool. In keeping with this principle, I have decided to merge the special excise duties with basic excise duties and to round off the combined rates so as to introduce a certain measure of simplicity in the rate structure. As a result, with just half a dozen exceptions, all the ad valorem rates of excise duties will fall under 6 different slabs, namely, 10 per cent,

15 percent, 30 per cent, 25 per cent, 30 per cent and 50 per cent. To mention a few examples, in the case of cement, the basic duty of 20 per cent and special duty of 4 per cent will now be replaced by a combined duty of 25 per cent. Similarly, items which carry a basic duty of 15 percent and a special duty of 3 percent will now have a rate of 20 per cent applied to them. There are only four items, viz., latex foam sponge, plurethane foam, and articles made from that foam, and tyre for motor vehicles where there is a basic duty of 40 per cent and a special duty of 8 per cent. The new combined rate for these items will be 50 per cent. In case Honourable Members feel that the law of rounding off always favour the Exchequer,I hasten to inform them that in the csae of coffee, the aggregate rate which works out to Rs. 102 per quintal would be rounded downwards to Rs. 100 per quintal. In the case of vegetable non-essential oils, also, the rate being reduced from Rs. 110·25 per metric tonne to Rs. 100 metric tonne.

62. In the case of wireless receiving sets, the present system of taxing certain component parts, i.e., transistors and diodes, has given an impetus to large-scale smuggling. I propose, therefore, to remove the duty on such part and replace it by suitable changes in the duty on wireless receiving sets in such a way that the incidence of duty will increase with the price of the set. The present exemption from duty for sets of a value not exceeding Rs. 165 and manufactured by the small-scale sector is being continued.

63. The combined result of the rationalisation measures would be a gain in revenue of Rs. 10.70 crores.

64. There are a few items where the opportunity of merging the special duty with basic duty is also being taken to raise additional revenue. In the case of paints and varnishes, the additional revenue will be Rs. 2 crores and in the case of paper, it will be Rs. 5 crores. The higher rates of duty on paper, however, will apply only to the more expensive varieties of paper and board. Printing and writing paper used for exercise note-books and text books will not be affected. Newsprint would also continue to be exempt from duty and there would be no change either in the case of mill-board and straw board where the smaller manufacturer is involved.

65. Similar increases are being made in the case of rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn. The more expensive varieties of artificial synthetic fibres and yarn such as polyester fibre and yarn will bear higher duties. However rayon filament yarn which is a comparatively cheap item will remain unaffected. The additional revenue from these changes is expected to be Rs. 6·50 crores.

66. I now come to a few major proposals which are intended to raise revenue for the Centre in a manner which serves at the same time some of our larger social or economic objectives. It will be recalled that last December a regulatory duty at 50 per cent of the effective basic excise duty was imposed on steel ingots, iron and steel products and tin plates so as to bridge the substantial gap between the prices of imported and indigenous steel. Even after these changes, a considerable gap remains between imported steel and indigenous steel prices. It is necessary to economise on the use of steel in the country by charging for it a price which bears a reasonable relationship with international prices. The basic duty on steel products, therefore, is being raised by about 30 per cent and the regulatory duty of 50 per cent will apply to these higher basic rates. The total additional revenue from steel products is expected to Rs. 36·20 crores of which Rs. 11.80 crores would be by way of regulatory duties.

67. For similar reasons, the regulatory duty of 25 per cent on aluminium and its products is being raised to 33⅓ per cent of the basic duty. This measure will yield Rs. 4·18 crores.

68. Honourable Members are also aware of our substantial dependence on imports in regard to petroleum products. The duty on motor spirit has been raised, substantially in the recent past and this has had the salutary effect of curbing the growth of demand. As a token of appreciation, I propose, therefore, to leave the motoring community untouched this year. I am afraid, I have however, to make up for the omission last year in the case of kerosene where our reliance on imports is even greater. In addition the comparatively low rate of duty on kerosene encourages its adulteration with other products, particularly with high speed diesel oil. I am well aware that kerosene is an item of common consumption both in the rural and the ubran areas. But in view of the circumstances I have mentioned, some additional taxation on kerosene could not be avoided. I propose, therefore to increase the duty on kerosene by Rs. 5.85 per kilo litre or rough by about 6 paise per litre. The will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 29.80 crores in a full year.

69. In the Budget last May, we had introduced a duty on compounded lubricating oils and greases. Lubricating oils are also manufactured and marketed to some extent by a mere blending of two oils without any added ingredient. There is no reason why these marketable oils should not be made liable to duty. I propose, therefore, to amend suitably the definition of the existing tariff item which will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores. The duties on asphalt and bitumen as also on petroleum waxes are also being suitably revised to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 3·30 crores.

70. It has often been said that the agricultural sector which has been witnessing significat growth in income over recent years should also make an appropriate contribution to the overall needs of the country. We have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor K. N. Raj to examine the whole question of taxation of agricultural incomes and wealth. Steps have also been taken to raise additional revenue from this sector by levying a duty on tractors and on fertilizers. I propose now to raise the duty on fertilizers from 10 per cent to 10 per cent. This will result in additional revenue of Rs. 12.50 crores. Duty at the rate of 10 per cent will also now be levied on power driven pumps which are designed primarily for handling water. This measure is expected to yield a revene of Rs. 2 crores.

71. There are a few other minor items such as synthetic organic dyestuffs and optical bleaching agents where the rate of duty is being changed from 15 per cent to 20 per cent with an additional yield of Rs. 2·63 crores. The duty on aerated waters with blended concentrates is being increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent with an additional yield of Rs. 1·65 crores. Pistons will now be added to the list of motor-vehicle part for the purposes of duty. The revenue yield from this would be Rs. 50 lakhs.

72. The merger of special duty with basic duty results in a rate of Rs. 605 per metric tonne on hessian and of Rs. 385 per metric tonne in the case of other jute products which relate mainly to sacking. I propose to round off these rates to Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 per metric tonne respectively. The regulatory duty will remain unchanged at 50 per cent. The net gain to the Exchequer would be Rs. 1·76 crores of which Rs. 1·20 crores would be by way of regulatory duties.

73. Throughout ages, our spinners and weavers have produced an infinite and ever-changing variety of colour texture and design to beguile our fancy and the Central Board of Excise and Customs has had a difficult task in evolving a textile tariff which can keep pace with all the aubtile nuances of our textile product. I propose to make one more effort and introduce an extensive rationalisation of the textile tariff which has been worked out after a great deal of detailed examination. Honourable Members would, I am sure, be happy to note that the overall revenue effect of this rationalisation, at any rate would be insignificant.

74. Finally, I would like to round off by few concessions in excise duties. In the case of some items duty-free clearance upto a value of Rs. 50,000 is allowed subject to the proviso that the total clearances from the unit do not exced Rs. 2 lakhs in a year. In some other cases, clearnances upto a value of Rs. 1 lakhs are exempted. I proposes now to raise the exemption limit in all cases where tha lower limit of Rs. 50,000, is allowed today to Rs. 1 lakh subject to the upper ceiling remaining unchanged at Rs. 2 lakhs. This measure which is intended to help the smaller units will cost the Exchequer Rs. 1·40 crores in a full year.

75. Some concessions were introduced in the last Budget to encourage the use of minor oils in the manufacture of soap. In view of the urgent need to reduce our dependence on imports in regard to vegetable oils in general, I propose to increase the incentive by reducing the minimum percentage of use of minor oils from 5 per cent to 3 per cent and by introducing a rate of rebate of Rs. 4·50 per metric tonne on the duty leviable on soap as long as the reduced minimum use of minor oils obtains. This rebate will increase progressively by Rs. 1·50 per tonne for every additional percentage point increase in the utilization of these oils. A similar concession in relation to rice bran oil used in the manufacture of soap at the rate of Rs. 1·50 per tonne for every additional percentage point of use of rice bran oil beyond a minimum level of 15 per cent will also be given.

76. To encourage the use of rice bran oil in the manufacture of vanaspati, the minimum percentage use of 7 per cent which was prescribed last year is being reduced to 1 per cent without any change in the rate of rebatte which would remain Rs. 100 per metric tonne on the duty payable on vanaspati produced from such oil. Similarly, the incentive or greater use of cotton-seed oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is also being increased on a graded basic The present general concession of Rs. 100 per tonne of vanaspati produced from cotton-seed oil will be withdrawn and a minimum compulsory usage of 10 per cent prescribed. Beyond this percentage, however, the rebate would be Rs. 200 per metric tonne upto 20 per cent of usage and Rs. 250 per metric tonne, from 20 to 30 percent of usage and again Rs. 200 per metric tonne beyond 30 per cent of usage. These concessions on oils would cost the exchequer about Rs. 60 lakhs.

77. Honourable Members would be happy to know that I have no proposals this year in regard to postal and telegraph rates. The Finance Bill, however, provides for some changes in the sales-tax law applicable to Delhi to remove certain lacunae which act to the detriment of sales tax revenue accruing to the Delhi Administration.

To Sum up

78. Taking all the proposals together, the total additional revenue from Excise duties would be of the order of Rs. 145 crores in 1972-73 of which Rs. 97 crores will accrue to the Centre and roughly Rs. 48 crores to the States. In addition, countervailing import duties which will apply in respect of all changes in excise duties other than those relating to iron and steel and aluminium are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 13·40 crores. Other changes in Customs duties will yield, as already mentioned, an additional revenue of Rs. 8·60 crores for the Centre. The additional yield from direct taxes for 1972-73 would be Rs. 14 crores for the Centre and Rs. 2 crores for the States. All in all, the additional revenue at the Centre next year will be of the order of Rs. 133 crores and for the States, Rs. 50 crores. The initial deficit of Rs. 375 crores will thus stand reduced to Rs. 242 crores which I think is a reasonably safe level.

79. Sir, in conclusion, may I express the hope that the Budget proposals I have just presented will be judged in their entirety and against the background of the formidable challenge we continue to face as a nation. The level of investment in the economy needs to be raised substantially at the present juncture. This is necessary not only in the interest of growth, particularly industrial growth, but also for making a tangible impression on the well-being of the most disadvantaged sections of society. We have also to assist Bangladesh in her immediate task of restoring a measure of stability and viablity to the economy. Nor can we let down our guard in regard to the security and integrity of the nation. At the same time, deficit financing must be kept within reasonable proportions.

80. Fortunately, the bulk of the unavoidable and indeed necessary increase in outlay next year will be financed by the normal growth in revenues. If I have not been able to avoid additional taxation altogether. I hope Honourable Members would remember that I have not been unduly cautious either in providing a stimulus to growth and social welfare by a substantial increase in Plan outlay. Some of my tax proposals will also serve other objectives such as self-reliance. It is in this sense that I spoke at the outset of quickening the mutually reinforcing process of growth. Social justice, self-reliance, investment and resources mobilization. I can only hope that taken in their entirety, the Budget proposals will take he economy one stage forward in its march towards our cherished goals.

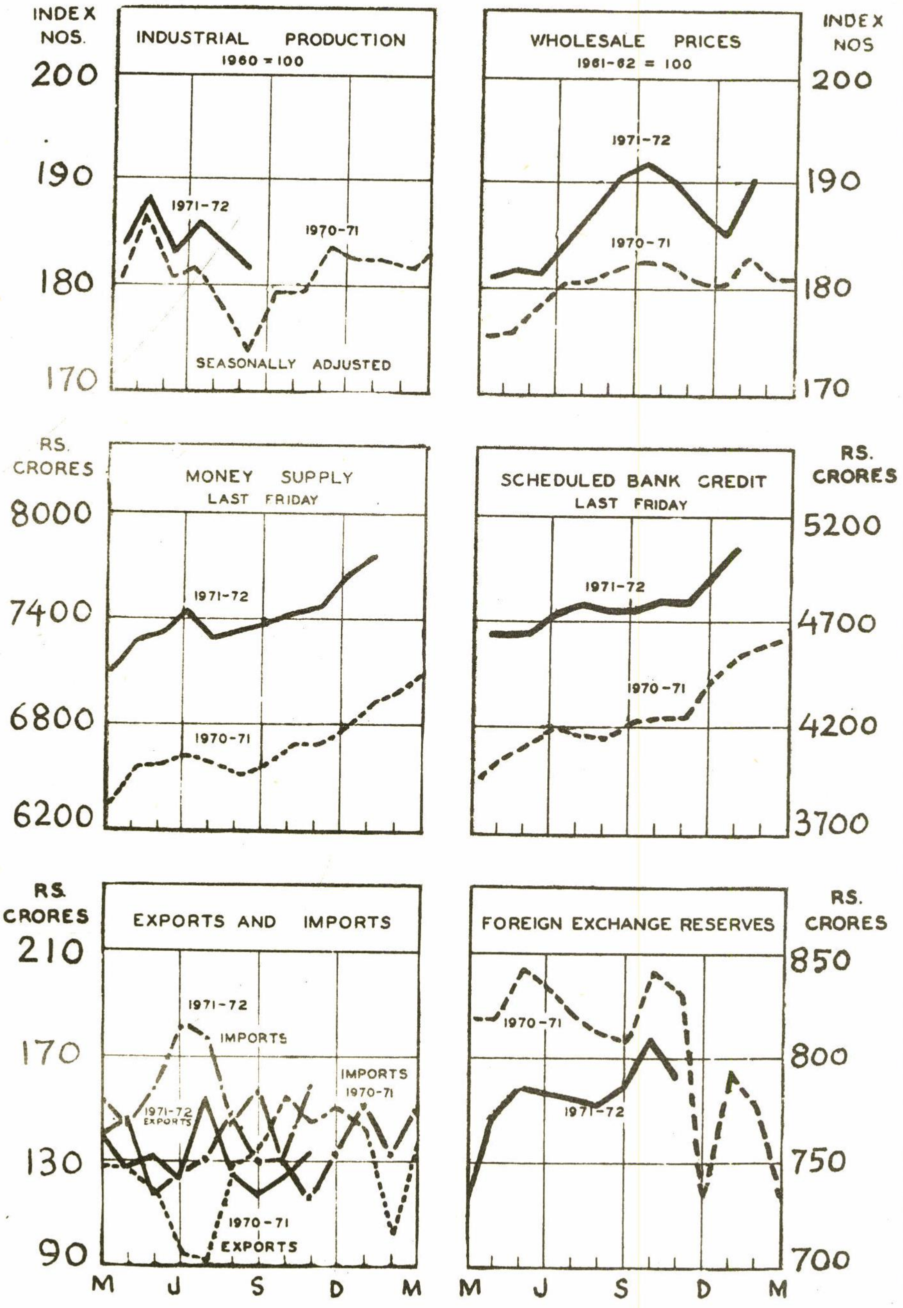
I thank you

Government of India

ECONOMIC SURVEY

1971–72

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

I. MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

1971-72 was one of the most difficult years India has faced since Independence. The country's resources, physical as well as fiscal, were greatly strained by developments across the border, the influx of nearly ten million refugees, and the outbreak of hostilities in December, 1971. The economy responded well to this challenge; the increased fiscal burden was fully met, the real resources required for refugee relief and defence were mobilised in time, and prices and balance of payments were kept under reasonable control.

2. At the same time, the experience garnered during the year has brought to the fore a number of problems which need to be tackled if the economy is to build on its inherent strength. For this reason, the pattern of the Economic Survey this year is somewhat different from that followed in the previous years. The major developments during the year have been summarised in Section I of the Survey, the subsequent Sections analyse the nature of the specific tasks awaiting the economy in the different fields. The concluding Section draws attention to the basic factors affecting growth, and assesses the prospects in the immediate period.

Rate of Growth

3. The economy continued to grow during 1971-72, but at a pace slower than envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The growth of national income in 1969-70 came to somewhat less than the Plan target of 5.5 per cent, and, in the following year, the rate achieved is estimated to be a little less than 5 per cent. Indications in regard to 1971-72 are that the rate of growth would be of the order of 4 per cent. Apart from the fact that Plan targets are not being maintained, what is more disturbing is that sectoral contributions to the growth of national income are not proceeding according to the pattern envisaged in the Plan. While the output of foodgrains has been increasing sharply—thus serving to raise the overall rate of growth of agricultural production despite uneven performance of commercial crops—, the industrial sector of the economy appears to have relapsed into a state of relative stagnation. A distinct slowing down in the growth of industrial production is discrenible from about the middle of 1970, with the result that, during 1970-71, the rate of growth in the organised sector was only about 3.7 per cent as against 6.8 per cent in 1969-70. In contrast, agricultural production in 1970-71 rose by as much as 6.7 per cent. In effect, therefore, the share of agriculture and allied actitvities in the national income has, instead of falling, tended to rise marginally.

4. Notwithstanding some improvements in the last few months, industrial output in the organised sector during 1971-72 may not grow by more than 4 per cent. The slow rate of growth of the secondary sector, again, has had its impact on the tertiary sector, which, too, has been unable to expand at a rate beyond 4 to 5 per cent per annum in recent years. In particular, railway traffic is showing only a slight improvement, thus both reflecting and confirming the current sluggish trends in industry.

TABLE I

Selected Economic Indicators

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	(Percentage change over previous year)				
1. National Income at constant Prices	9·3	2·4	5·3	4·7*	4·0**
2. Agricultural production .	22·4	—1·0	7·1	6·7	3·8**
3. Foodgrains production .	28·0	—1·1	5·8	8·3	4·8**
4. Industrial Production . .	0·5	6·7	6·8	3·7	4·0**
5. Electricity generated .	12·6	14·1	14·3	8·6	6·3†
6. Wholsale prices . .	11·6	—1·1	3·7	5·5	3·8@
7. Money Supply . . .	9·1	8·1	10·8	11·0	12·5@@
8. Imports	—3·4	—7·3	—17·1	2·7	18·6***
9. Exports	3·6	13·3	4·1	8·6	3·6***
10. Freight carried by Railways	1·9	5·3	2·5	—0·7	4·6***

*Provisional.

**Estimated.

†April-August 1971 compared to April-August 1970.

***April-December, 1971 compared to April-December 1970.

@April, 1971—January, 1972 compared to April, 1970—January, 1971.

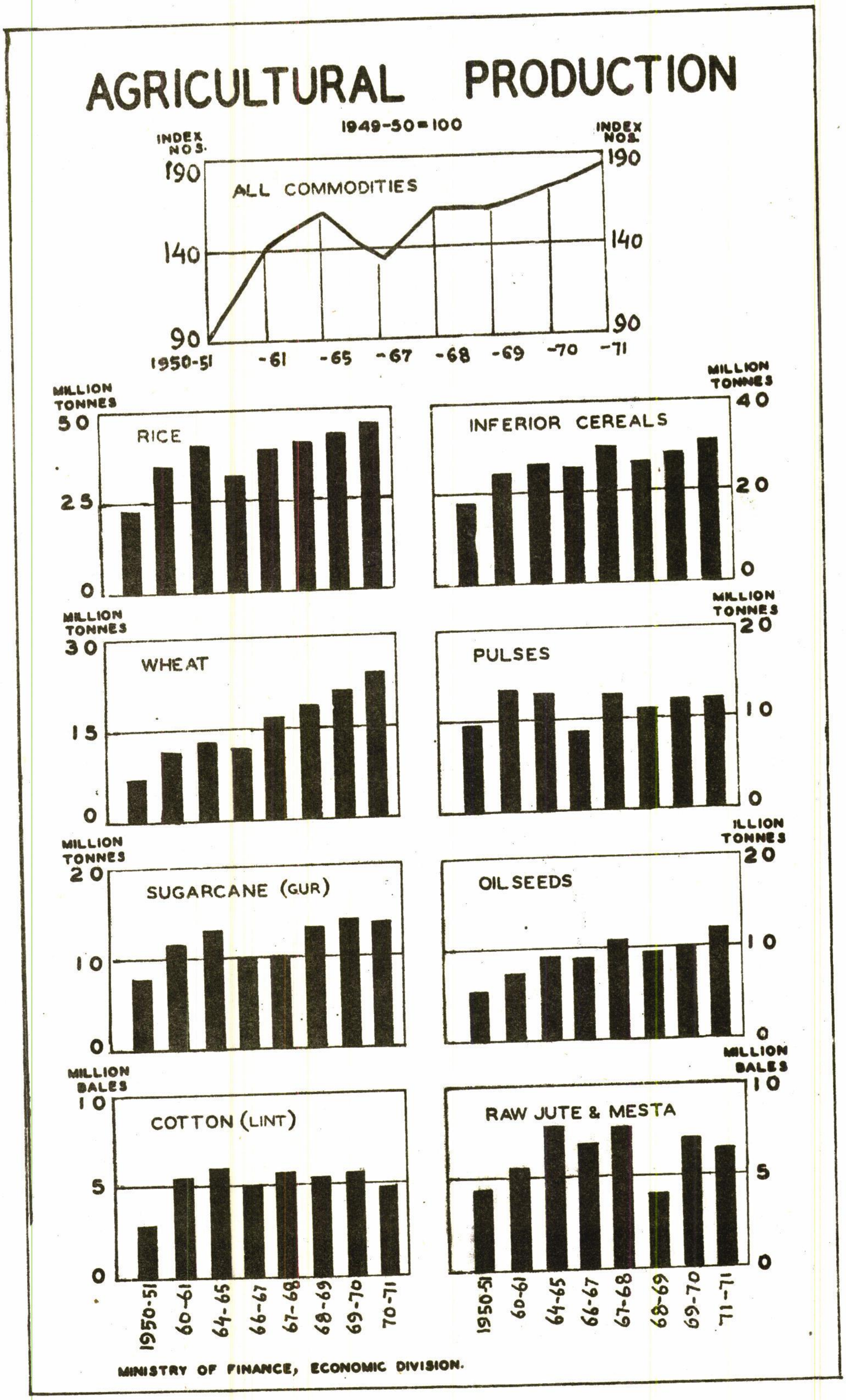
@@End-January, 1972 compared to End-January, 1971.

Agriculture

5. The output of foodgrains in 1970-71 was 107.8 million tonnes; as a consequence thereof, stocks of foodgrains are at a considerably higher level than last year. In fact, soon after the *rabi* crop came into the market, procurement soared, and stocks with Government at the end of July 1971 reached the peak level of 8.6 million tonnes. The *kharif* crop has been equally satisfactory, and as at the end of December, 1971, stocks stood at 7.9 million tonnes, that is 2.5 million tonnes higher than at the end of 1970. Certain blemishes, however, mar this generally satisfactory picture. While the production of all cereals other than jowar, has increased, the output of pulses was marginally lower than in 1969-70.

6. Currently there are a number of problems ancillary to the increased production of foodgrains in the country. The requirements of storage and transport have increased to such an extent that considerable strain is placed on the existing machinery. The other important aspect of increasing production of foodgrains impinges upon the monetary sector of the economy, inasmuch as the demand for funds for procurement operations has increased sharply. Thus outstanding advances against foodgrains reached the level of Rs. 431 crores towards the end of July, 1971. The banking sector has, upto this time, responded in full measure to the demands placed upon it; but since the output of foodgrains during 1971-72 is expected to increase by another 4 to 5 million tonnes, the problems are going to multiply. Equally important is the consequence of the likely increase in the burden of food subsidy on the Union Government's budget.

7. In contrast to the significant improvement in the production of foodgrains, the progress with commercial crops leaves much to be desired. Cotton and jute suffered substantial declines in output in 1970-71, while the



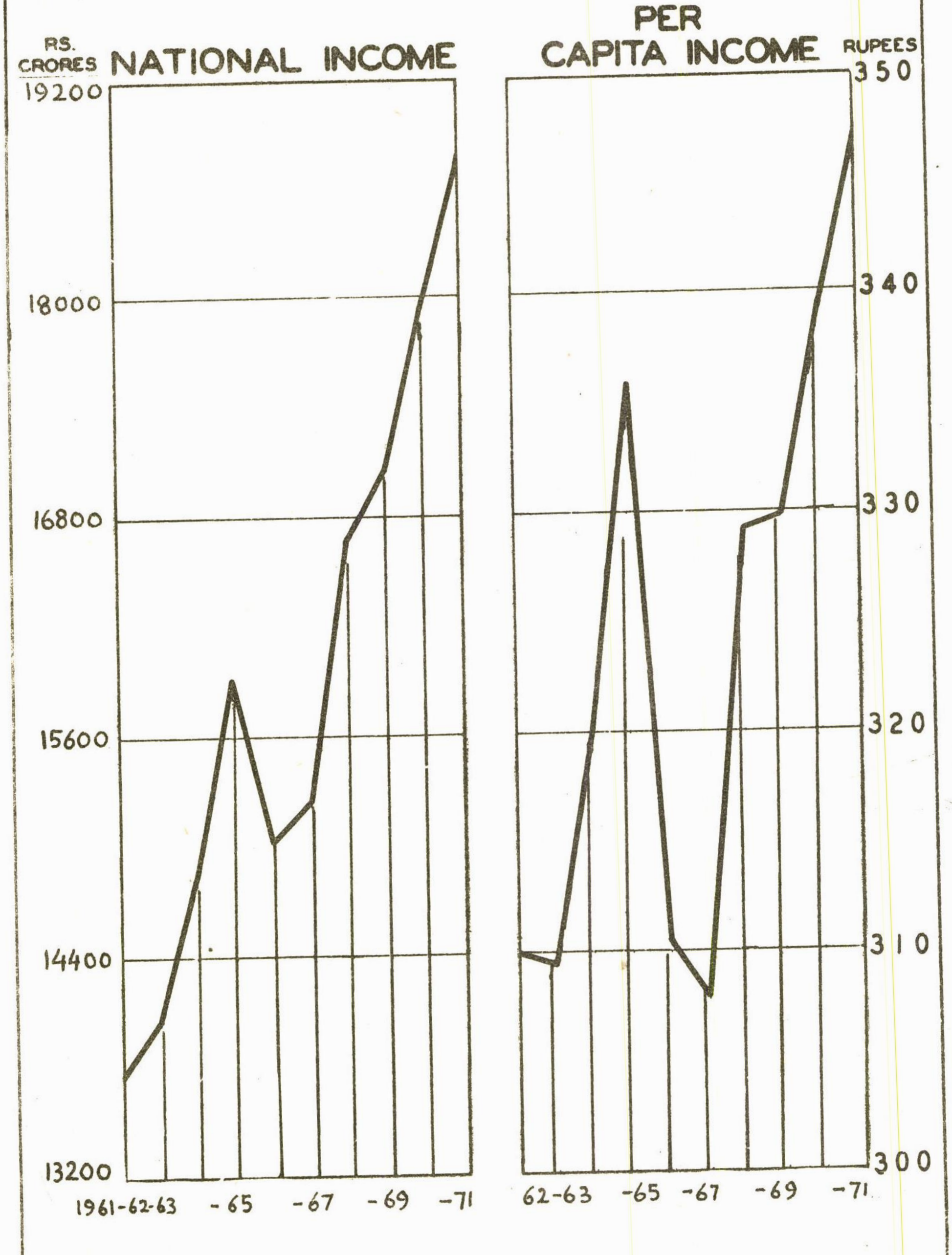
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

NET NATIONAL PRODUCT [NATIONAL INCOME]

(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

REVISED SERIES



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

sugarcane crop was also lower than in the previous year. Fortunately, the output of the other major raw material, namely, oilseeds, recovered from the low level of 1968-69 and has, indeed, surpassed the peak reached in 1967-68. Even so, production is not yet able to meet fully the demand which is rising rapidly, and the hold of speculators on the market processes remains strong. A more favourable picture is presented by the plantation crops, two of which, coffee and rubber, registered record outputs, on the other hand, the production of tea is rising relatively slowly.

8. In 1971-72, the output of cotton is expected to rise by about 15 per cent; that of jute and mesta would also have been larger but for the floods which affected the crop in West Bengal. The production of oilseeds would be less than in 1970-71; similar is the position in regard to sugarcane, the acreage under which is reported to have declined, albeit marginally. The output of tea will be higher but only by a small margin, since increases in production and productivity cannot be envisaged without extensive replantation. What is true of tea applies generally to other commercial crops also. Although efforts continue to developed, new high-yielding varieties of seeds, and some success has been achieved as, for example, in the case of Hybrid-4 cotton, their impact is not yet significant. A great deal of leeway has to be made up here.

Industrial Production

9. The tempo of industrial activity has shown signs of declaration in the more recent years. After recording an annual rate of growth of 6.4 per cent in 1968-69 and 7.1 per cent in 1969, the rate of increase in industrial output declined to 4.6 per cent in 1970. The decelerating trend became more pronounced in the latter half of 1970, during which period a rise of only 3 per cent over the level attained in the corresponding period of 1969 was recorded. According to the latest available statistics, during the first eight months of 1971 (i.e., January—August 1971), the rise in the index of industrial production was 2 0 per cent as compared to 5.5 per cent during the corresponding period of the previous year. Thus the recent rate of growth has been substantially lower than the annual rate of industrial expansion envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

10. The slowing down in the rate of industrial growth has been fairly pervasive. In the manufacturing sector, for example, the index for the output of consumer goods recorded an increase of 6.4 per cent in 1970 as against the rise of 10.8 per cent in 1969. This drop is explained, to a large extent, by the phenomenal fall in the rate of increase in the output of such disparate categories as sugar, textiles and radio receivers.

11. By and large, the performance of the sector producing intermediate inputs was better than that of the industries engaged in producing final goods of consumption. The output, for instance, was significantly higher in industrial producing chemicals (8.6 per cent), paper and paper products (7.4 per cent), synthetic fibres (3.4 per cent), and non-metallic mineral products (8.0 per cent). For fertilisers, the rate of increase in 1970, at 19.8 per cent, though lower than the rate of growth of 24.3 per cent achieved in the previous year, is encouraging, since this rate of increase is over a considerably enlarged base. In contrast, the growth in the output of cement in 1970 was considerably lower. As against the growth of 14 per cent in 1969, the production of cement expanded in 1970 by only 2.4 per cent, thus widening further the gap between supply and demand.

12. The rate of increase in the output of petroleum products in 1970 was less than in the previous year. The decline was largely on account of a slackening in the pace of demand for refined petroleum products. More disconcerting was the fall in the output of basic metals, including iron and steel.

13. In the case of capital goods, however, appreciable increases in output took place in 1970. The rate of increase, as reflected by the output index for this sub-group, was 0.5 per cent in 1968, followed by a negative rate of growth of 1.2 per cent next year. In 1970, production in this sub-group moved up by 3.8 per cent over the level recorded in previous year. The production of power transformers, for instance, rose by 40.6 per cent in 1970 as against by a mere 4.6 per cent in 1969. Similarly, in the case of electric motors, the rate of increase in output went up from 8.7 per cent in 1969 to 34.5 per cent in 1970. The production of automobiles too increased substantially so was the case with industrial machinery. On the other hand, the growth of diesel engines (stationary) continued to slow down. The rate of increase in electricity generated, at 10.9 per cent, was marginally lower in 1970 than in 1969.

14. In a few other crucial areas too, the trend of industrial output in 1970 was disturbing. The production, for example, in mining and quarrying was only 1.1 per cent above the level attained in 1969. The production of transport equipment declined for the second successive year and was below the output in the previous year by 2.5 per cent. In brief, textiles, iron and steel, other basic metals including metal products, non-electrical machinery, rail-road and other machinery equipment are the major industries contributing to the relatively low rate of industrial growth in 1970.

15. As stated earlier, the rate of increase in industrial output would appear to have slowed down even further during 1971. In the case of industries manufacturing food articles, the output has actually fallen, as against a rise of 15.9 per cent during January—August 1970. The production of leather and fur products at one end and transport equipment at the other also indicates substantial declines (—14.0 and—10.9 per cent respectively). A considerable slowing down in the rates of growth has occurred in certain other groups too, namely, industries producing paper and paper products, non-electrical machinery, chemical and chemical products, and non-metallic mineral products. The rate of expansion of power generation has fallen from 12.3 per cent in January—August 1970 to 6.4 per cent during the corresponding period in 1971. A few industries, however, have fared better in 1971 than in 1970. For instance, the performance of the industries manufacturing footwear and wearing apparel, wood products, rubber goods, metal products, electric machinery and the basic metals was better during the first eight months of 1971 than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

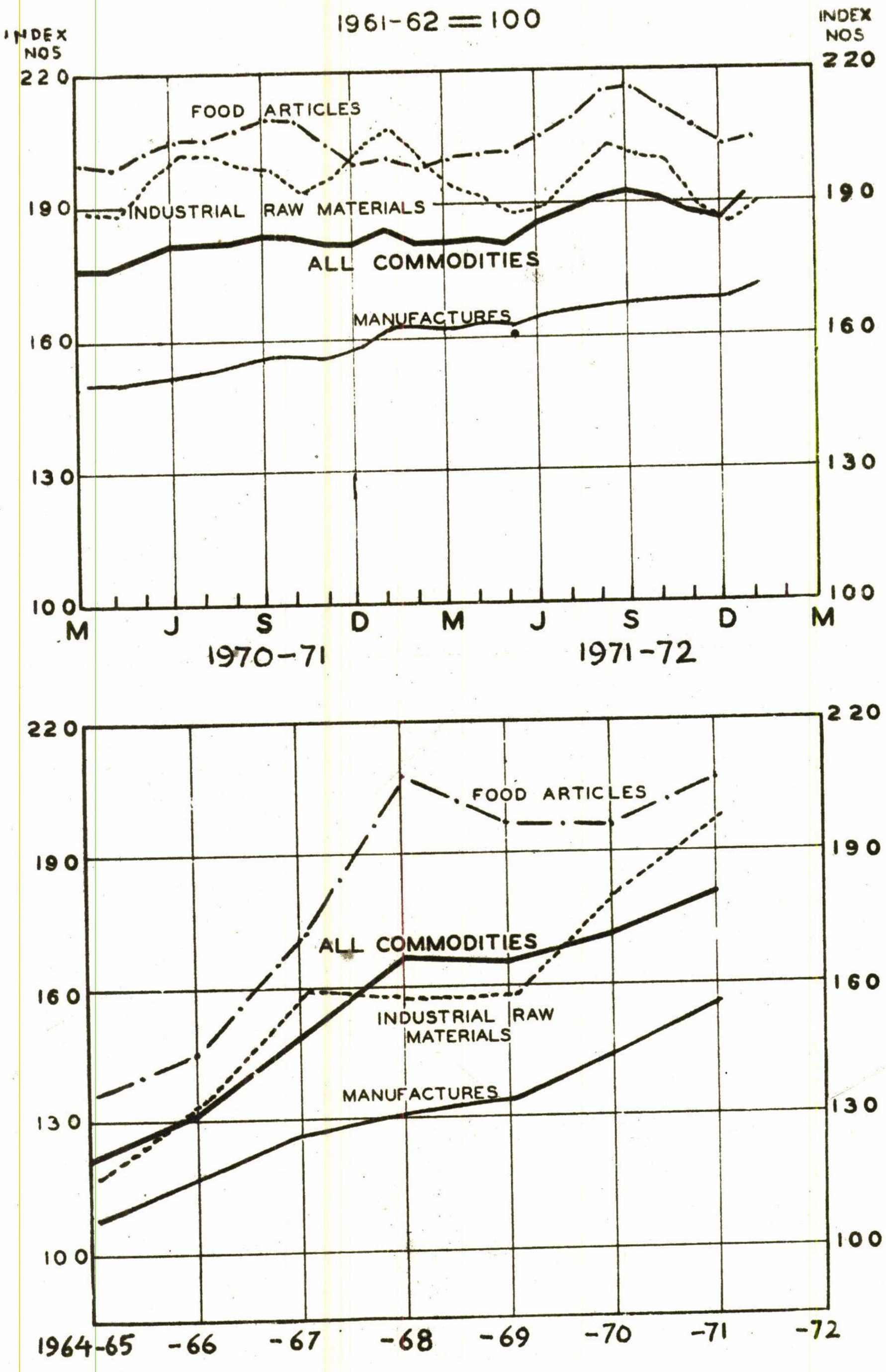
Prices

16. The average rise in the general wholesale price index during 1970-71 came to 5.5 per cent. The sharp increase—averaging approximately around 10 per cent during the year—in the price level of raw materials was principally responsible for this over-all rise, which could not be subdued by the larger availability of food-grains. The impact of the increase in the level of raw material prices was felt in the manufacturing sector, where too prices moved up by about 8 per cent over the year.

17. The current fiscal year commenced with two months of price stability; thereafter, between May and September, 1971, the wholesale price index recorded a rise of 5.9 per cent; even foodgrains contributed to this rise. The latter phenomenon, in so far as it relates to cereals, can be partly explained by special factors such as the drought in certain parts of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, and floods in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. There were also the after effects of the damage caused by the cyclone in Orissa; and, finally, the additional pressure of demand on account of the refugees from Bangladesh. The natural calamities did not affect the over-all situation inasmuch as considerable stocks of foodgrains were lying with the Government, but local difficulties of movement, etc., did arise, and it took time for appropriate corrective measures to be taken. Moreover, given the developments in the agrarian front in recent years, the holding power of both traders and the

WHOLESALE PRICES

1961-62 = 100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

relatively more affluent section of the peasantry has of late risen enormously; these groups can turn into their immediate advantage any temporary difficulties in supply. As the *kharif* marketing season drew close, prices once more started declining, and the trend continued till the beginning of December.

18. Even though prices of foodgrains are still appreciably higher than what they were a year ago, the rise in the price index for food articles as a whole is less. On the other hand, the price index for non-food articles has behaved somewhat differently, presumably because of the pronounced stickiness in the other elements of cost despite a levelling off in the price index for raw materials.

19. Taking the calendar year 1971 as a whole, the average rise in general price level was 3.9 per cent over the year; in the previous year it was 6.2 per cent. At the end of January, 1972, the general wholesale price index was 4.1 per cent higher than what it was a year ago. While the situation over the year has been more or less under control, there cannot be any complacency in the matter nor can the Government afford to relent in its efforts to hold the price line. The impact of the war is yet to be fully felt in the economy, and the diversion of real resources which the conduct of the war, howsoever brief, has implied cannot sooner or latter but add to a certain strain. Monetary expansion, may also, in the absence of regulatory measures, lead to unwholesome consequences. Besides, speculators can scarcely resist the temptation of exploiting a situation of excess demand, however marginal. Suitable action has been taken during the year to check speculative pressures through amending and issuing a number of notifications under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act; this action was immediately followed by a distinct decline in the prices of oilseeds. A fairly restrictive credit policy too has been in operation for quite some time; it has not been considered desirable to relax the policy even though the prospects for commercial crops during 1971-72 are better than last year. Physical controls are being kept constantly under review; while price control on sugar was lifted, the distribution of the products of steel re-rollers and of agricultural tractors has been brought under regulation during the year.

Monetary Developments

20. Money supply with the public, which rose at the rate of 10.8 per cent during 1969-70, witnessed an increase of 11.0 per cent in 1970-71. As was stated in last year's Economic Survey, monetary expansion in 1970-71 was attributable primarily to credit creation in favour of the domestic sectors, particularly the Government.

21. Monetary data for 1971-72, available upto January 28, 1972, reveal an increase of Rs. 625 crores in money supply between March 31. 1971 and that date as against an increase of Rs. 475 crores in the corresponding period last year. During the current year so far, net bank credit to the Government has risen by Rs. 764 crores as against by Rs. 307 crores in the corresponding period last year; the net increase in the Reserve Bank of India's credit to the Government alone works out to Rs. 454 crores—Rs. 311 crores to the Centre and Rs. 143 crores to the States—in contrast to only Rs. 127 crores last year. The expansionary impact of the Government's transactions with the Reserve Bank of India in the current year has however been considerably contained by a marked decline in net bank advances to the commercial sector, which have contracted by Rs. 215 crores; last year, over the same period, they had risen by Rs. 238 crores.

TABLE II

Variations in Money Supply

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71 March 31 to March 31	1970-71 March 31 to January 29	1971-72 March 31 to January 28
1	2	3	4
1. Net Bank credit to Government (A+B)	515	307	764
A. Reserve Bank of India credit to Government	332	127	454†
(*i*) Centre	108	64	311
(*ii*) State	224	63	143
B. Banks' holdings of Government Securities	183	180	310
2. Net Bank credit to commercial sector (*a*+*b*)	346	238	—215
(*i*) Reserve Bank of India credit to commercial sector	50	33	68
(*b*) Banks' net credit to commercial sector (*i*—*ii*)	296	205	—283
(*i*) Bank's advances and holdings of private securities	818	680	405
(*ii*) Bank's time deposits	522	475	688
3. Net foreign exchange assets of the RBI*	—47	—11	95
4. Money supply with the public (*a*+*b*)	719	475	625
(*a*) Currency with the Public	362	237	327
(*b*) Deposit money with the Public	357	238	298

*Variations in net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank of India represent variations in the Bank's holdings of foreign exchange (*i.e.* gold and foreign exchange) net variations in the Bank's non-monetary foreign exchange liabilities (*i.e.*, transactions with the International Monetary Fund).

†Excludes book adjustments of the order of Rs. 175 crores.

NOTE :—The magnitude of the Reserve Bank of India's credit to the Government in the table above represents the changes in the indebtedness of the Government to the Reserve Bank of India. The accounts for the fiscal year are, however, completely adjusted only some days following the end of the fiscal year. Also, the magnitude indicated above includes items such as changes in the rupee coins and of long-term rupee securities. For these reasons, the magnitude of the Reserve Bank of India's credit to the Government shown here differs from the deficits shown in the budgetary documents.

22. Reflecting the impact of a fairly restrictive policy, credit expansion in the 1970-71 busy season, at Rs. 392 crores, was smaller than in the preceding busy season (Rs. 563 crores). However, during the slack season of 1971, bank credit witnessed a contra-seasonal expansion for the third successive year, further confirming the impression that, with recent shifts in agriculture, the conventional distinction between the so-called busy and slack seasons is fast getting obliterated. Be that as it may, the expansion during the slack season of 1971, amounting to Rs. 166 crores, was less than the increase of Rs. 226 crores in the previous year. If advances for food procurement are excluded, commercial bank credit during the slack season of 1971 increased by only Rs. 23 crores as against

an increase of Rs. 191 crores in the slack season a year ago. At the same time, aggregate deposit accretion in the slack season in 1971 has been of the order of Rs. 588 crores as against Rs. 449 crores in the previous year. As a result, the outstanding borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India at the end of the slack season were only around Rs. 19 crores as against Rs. 151 crores at the same time in the previous year; the credit-deposit ratio too, at 73.53 per cent, was lower than the ratio of 77.02 per cent obtaining at the end of the season in 1970.

23. Data pertaining to the current busy season, available till January 28, 1972, indicate that expansion in bank credit has been smaller than during the last year; excluding advances against food procurement, the expansion, at Rs. 208 crores, was however of the same order as last year. On the other hand, aggregate bank deposits have continued to grow uninterruptedly, the increase during the current busy season being till now of the order of Rs. 291 crores as against Rs. 232 crores in the corresponding period last year.

24. As the busy season proceeded, the banks increased their accomodation from the Reserve Bank of India: outstanding borrowings from the latter as on January 28, 1972, were Rs. 147 crores as against Rs. 349 crores a year ago. The credit-deposit ratio on that date was 73.9 per cent as against 79.3 per cent a year ago; the cash-deposit ratio, at 6.0 per cent, was almost at the same level as obtained on the corresponding date last year, while the investment-deposit ratio at 24.0 per cent, was higher than what it was a year ago.

Government Finances

25. The Government faced unusual budgetary strains in 1971-72. Unforeseen developments overtook the fiscal prognoses made earlier in the year. The task of accelerating the pace of developmental outlay was affected by the influx of refugees from Bangladesh and, subsequently, the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan.

26. In view of the generally good performance of the economy in 1970-71, there was a desire toward the begining of the current year to take full advantage of the favourable turn of events and raise the level of developmental expenditure beyond what was incurred in 1970-71. The growing volume of unemployment among the educated and others also underlined the need for an enlarged outlay. The Government at the Centre, installed following the elections to the Lok Sabha, was, in addition, ommitted to furthering the process towards greater social justice, which in its turn depended to a large extent on bold fiscal initiative.

27. The public outlay under the Plan, particularly the outlay in the Central sector, had been lagging behind the prescribed targets during the first two years of the Fourth Plan. A steep increase in developmental expenditure was accordingly proposed for 1971-72. The Plan provision in the Union budget (including the provision for Central assistance for the States' Plans) was stepped up from Rs. 1,906 crores in 1970-71 (B.E.) to Rs. 2,135 crores in 1971-72 (B.E.). In addition, the Budget provided for a programme of employment-oriented rural works involving an expenditure of Rs. 50 crores and another programme of Rs. 25 crores for providing jobs to the educated unemployed. A provision of Rs. 10 crores towards implementing a nutritional programme for children was also included.

28. The Centre's new tax measures for 1971-72, as provided in the Budget, added upto Rs. 205 crores for that year. The additional yield was estimated as follows: Rs. 120 crores from Union excise duties, Rs. 54 crores from customs, Rs. 27 crores from income and corporation taxes, and Rs. 3.4 crores from a levy on foreign travel. An additional Rs. 9 crores were expected from changes in postal rates and Rs. 26 crores from increases in railway fares and freights. Simultaneously with revenue raising, the tax instrument was also used to bring about greater equality and social justice. The surcharge on personal income tax was raised for incomes above a certain level and wealth tax rates were enhanced.

29. The budget as presented in May had provided for an outlay of only Rs. 60 crores for the relief of the Bangladesh refugees. In August, supplementary demands for Rs. 200 crores for meeting further expenditure in connection with refugees relief were sanctioned. In December again, another round of supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 143 crores, on a net basis, was voted, of which Rs. 100 crores was on account of refugee relief. The fiscal deficit, which amounted to only Rs. 233 crores in the Union budget as originally anticipated, thus threatened to go out of hand; a massive resource mobilisation effort was felt necessary over and beyond what had earlier been proposed in the Budget presented in May.

30. Accordingly, fresh taxation was resorted to in October, 1971. The Union Government levied by ordinance a tax on all postal articles other than postcards and registered newspapers, a tax on railway passenger fares of Re. 1 and above, a tax on assorted financial instruments and an excise duty on newspapers and other printed periodicals. These measures were to yield Rs. 30 to 35 crores in a full year; the State Governments agreed to raise an equivalent amount through levy of surcharges on entertainment tax, bus fares, road tax, stamp duty, etc. Following the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan in December, further measures for raising resources were undertaken. A supplementary budget was presented containing proposals to raise additional resources amounting to Rs. 40 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 135 crores in a full year. The measures included a general levy of 2.5 per cent on the value of all imports with the exception of foodgrains, books and a few other special categories. In addition, on a number of specified items, a higher rate of duty of 10 per cent was imposed. Regulatory excise duties varying between 15 per cent to 75 per cent on the existing basic duties were levied on some items. The export duty on carpet backing and hessian was raised by Rs. 400 per tonne and the excise duty on sacking was increased by Rs. 175 per tonne. A surcharge of 2.5 per cent on income tax payable by all companies including foreign companies was also imposed.

31. The measures of additional resource mobilisation contained in the budget presented in May, 1971 are estimated to yield, on an annual basis, Rs. 316 crores; together with the special levies and revenue adjustments announced in October and December, the Union Government's aggregate revenue effort during the year would therefore be of the order of Rs. 500 crores in a full year. This order of fresh fiscal imposts in the course of a single year is indeed unprecedented. Even if one were to exclude the effort of the special levies for refugee relief and the measures announced in December in the wake of the outbreak of hostilities, the aggregate additional resource mobilisation by the Centre in the first three years of the Fourth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 2,300 crores (net of States' share) over the plan period, thus exceeding the original Plan target of Rs. 2,100 crores for the entire five-year period.

32. Simultaneously, the Union Government also tried throughout the year to discipline its expenditures. The Central Ministries were asked to curtail their non-contractual non-Plan expenditures by at least 5 per cent. The Government had, however, to sanction, with effect from October, 1971, additional dearness allowance to its employee which is to cost it Rs. 37 crores in a full year.

33. The fiscal management of the State Governments was somewhat more uncertain. Attempts to raise additional resources were of a modest proportion. Seventeen States proposed measures for raising additional revenue aggregating to Rs. 49 crores. At the same time, since one State namely, Uttar Pradesh announced concessions of the order of Rs. 18 crores, the net yield from additional resource effort on the part of the States amounted to only Rs. 31 crores. They, however, agreed to impose for refugee relief—as already mentioned—specific levies on entertainment tax, sales tax, bus fares, road tax, stamp duties, lotteries, etc. No perceptible reduction in the State Governments' reliance on overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India has been noticeable during the year. Inspite of the fact that the Centre had made to the States in June, 1971 advance release of their

entitlements aggregating to Rs. 197 crores to enable them to clear their overdrafts, there were still eleven States running overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India to the tune of Rs. 403 crores at the end of January, 1972.

34. Market borrowings rose substantially during the year. Total subscriptions against the offer of three public loans aggregating to Rs. 375 crores in July 1971 added up to Rs. 405 crores; the subscriptions to the second tranche of these loans in October brought in another Rs. 110 crores. Net borrowings, after repayments of Rs. 332 crores, amounted to Rs. 183 crores, as against the Budget provision of Rs. 168 crores. Following the declaration of emergency in December, the Central Government floated three National Defence Loans for Rs. 100 crores. The actual response however aggregated to Rs. 111 crores, so that the total net borrowings amounted to Rs. 294 crores, setting a record for any single year. The State Governments were able to borrow around Rs. 100 crores net of repayments. Besides, State Government enterprises, including electricity boards and municipal corporations, and financial corporations will be separately raising nearly Rs. 150 crores through market borrowings.

35. The Centre's tax collections in 1971-72 are expected to be better than what was envisaged at the time of the Budget. The upward trend noticed in the collection of small savings in 1970-71 is expected to be maintained in the current year. In contrast, the contribution of public undertakings to the general revenues remains unsatisfactory. The Railways had visualised a deficit of Rs. 6.87 crores for 1971-72 even after taking credit for Rs. 26 crores on account of the enhancement in freight rates and fares. Because of the increased dearness allowance granted to the employees from October 1, 1971 and certain other factors, the deficit in the Railway budget for 1971-72 is now expected to exceed the magnitude earlier stipulated.

36. Non-departmental commercial undertakings other than the Hindustan Steel, numbering 77, made a net profit of Rs. 2.2 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 6.6 crores in 1969-70. Of these, the number of undertakings making profit was 45 as compared to 41 in 1969-70; their estimated profits amounted to Rs. 74.4 crores. However, the aggregate loss of the remaining 32 undertakings worked out to Rs. 72.2 crores. The losses of the Hindustan Steel Limited came down from Rs. 10.91 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 4.72 crores in 1970-71. Total gross profit (after providing for working expenses and depreciating but before providing for interest) of the seventy-seven running concerns other than the Hindustan Steel Ltd., amounted to Rs. 122.6 crores in 1970-71 and yielded a rate of return of 4.3 per cent on capital employed as against 4.9 per cent in the preceding year.

Balance of Payments

37. Strains on the country's external payments position began to develop in 1970-71. Foreign exchange reserves, which over the preceding three years had risen at an average annual rate of Rs. 114 crores, were drawn down to the extent of Rs. 89 crores during the year. The decline in the so-called classic reserves—gold and foreign exchange—was even steeper, the holdings of reserve assets other than the SDR's falling by as much as Rs. 108 crores. A sharp rise in payments for imports, larger repayment of debts to the International Monetary Fund, and a rise in debt service charges accompanied by a slightly smaller level of inflow of external assistance were the principal factors contributing to this worsening of the balance of payments.

38. A sizeable amount of foreign exchange resources had to be used up in the process of liquidating India's short-term indebtedness to the International Monetary Fund, to which was added a further outgo involved in the payment of the gold portion of the increase in the country's quota with the Fund. The payments made to the IMF during the year absorbed exchange resources and SDR's worth Rs. 176.3 crores, of which as much as Rs. 99.4 crores consisted of free foreign exchange.

TABLE III

Foreign Exchange Reserves

(Rs. crores)

Year	Gold and foreign exchange	SDR's	Total reserves (2+3)	Variations in reserve	Accrual of fresh SDR's	Variations in reserves excluding fresh accruals of SDR's (5-6)	Net drawings on (+)/ repayments (—) to IMF	Variations in reserves gross of transactions with the IMF (7-8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1967-68 .	538·6	..	538·6	60·2	..	60·2	24·4	35·8
1968-69 .	576·7	..	576·7	38·1	..	38·1	—58·5	96·6
1969-70 .	728·9	92·0	820·9	244·2	94·5	149·7	—125·4	275·1
1970-71 .	620·6	111·7	732·3	—38·6	75·4	—164·0	—176·3*	12·3
January 1972 .	688·8**	185·8	874·6**	142·3	74·7	67·6	..	67·6

*Includes outlay for purchase of gold abroad for gold quota payment to the IMF.

**Provisional. Foreign exchange component valued at recently fixed central rates.

However, with the liquidation of all outstanding indebtedness to the Fund—which as recently as in December 1967 was as high as Rs. 380.6 crores ($ 507.5 million)—and the increase in the Fund quota, the country's international liquidity position has been considerably strengthened.

39. In the current financial year, the position with the foreign exchange reserves has been moderately comfortable till now. A marked improvement occurred in April and May, 1971, when foreign exchange reserves advanced by Rs. 57 crores; a decline followed during the next three months, to be followed by a sharp rise once more in October. Also, some appreciation in the rupee value of reserves took place following the recent alignment of exchange rates. Over the first ten months of 1971-72, foreign exchange reserves on the whole have shown an increase of Rs. 67.6 crores. India also received a third allocation from the International Monetary Fund of SDR's worth Rs. 74.7 crores in January, 1972. Including these, reserves amounted roughly to Rs. 875 crores at the end of January 1972. Though this compares favourably with the level of Rs. 797 crores prevailing at the end of January 1971, if one were to exclude the SDR's received in January, 1972 and the fact of the appreciated rupee values of reserves, the position would appear to have deteriorated.

40. The allocation of Special Drawing Rights constituted a useful addition to our liquid reserve assets. During 1969-70, and 1970-71, SDR's worth Rs. 170 crores ($ 226.6 million) were allotted to India. Of these, SDR's amounting to Rs. 89.5 crores were utilised for the payment and servicing of outstanding debt obligations to the Fund. But, in view of the

improvement in the balance of payments in recent years, India was designated by the IMF for acceptance of SDR's against convertible currencies. Such acceptances amounted to Rs. 30.6 crores ($ 40.8 million). India has, therefore, so far used SDR's in meeting her external payment obligations only to the extent of Rs. 58.9 crores. In January 1972, India received a third allocation of Rs. 74.7 crores, raising her net holdings of SDR's to Rs. 185.8 crores.

41. A widening of the merchandise deficit due to a sharp rise in payments for imports was one of the major factors leading to the worsening of the balance of payments position in 1970-71. Payments for imports, which had fallen significantly in 1968-69 as well as in 1969-70, increased by Rs. 138.1 crores to Rs. 1,720.4 crores in 1970-71. The absolute increase in free foreign exchange payment for imports was even larger because of a slight fall, over the year, in imports financed through external assistance. The rise in the import bill was brought about mostly by large-scale payments for a few key industrial inputs, particularly iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and raw cotton. Payments for food imports, however, continued to decline owing to rising domestic output of foodgrains.* The merchandise deficit widened from Rs. 178.4 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 317.7 crores in 1970-71.

TABLE IV

*Balance of Payments***

(Rs. crores)

		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1.	Imports	2042·8	1740·5	1582·3	1720·4
2.	Exports	1254·6	1367·4	1403·9	1402·7
3.	Trade Balance (2—1)	—788·2	—373·1	—178·4	—317·7
4.	Non-monetary gold movements .	..	..	..	13·1
5.	Invisibles (Net)	—160·1	—134·4	—149·1	—169·2
6.	Current Account (net)	—948·3	—507·5	—327·5	—473·8
7.	External Assistance (gross) . .	1123·5	851·5	782·9	778·6
8.	Other Capital Transactions including drawings on and repayments to IMF (net)	—18·8	—192·2	—297·6	—390·2
9.	Errors and Omissions . . .	—85·6	—113·7	—14·5	—78·7
10.	SDR's	..	..	94·5	75·4
11.	Movements in foreign exchange reserves (Increase+ Decrease—) . .	+70·8***	+38·1	+237·8***	—88·7

**Data on the balance of payments on imports and exports are based on exchange control records and other sources and differ from the data published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

***Exclude changes in reserves arising from devaluation of the pound sterling in November, 1967 and revaluation of DM in October, 1969.

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*Owing to differences in coverage, concepts and methodology, the value of exports as recorded in the balanceof payments usually differs from exports trade data compiled by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics from Customs Sources. Exports, as recorded by the D.G.C.I.S., registered a significant increase in 1970-71, but these were not reflected in the data on export earnings as recorded by the exchange control authorities.

42. There was some worsening of the invisibles balance as well, with the net outflow on account of invisibles increasing by Rs. 20.1 crores to Rs. 169.2 crores. Higher interest payments on foreign loans, larger dividend payments and smaller receipts on account of private remittances were responsible, in the main, for the overall deterioration of the position here. An outgo of Rs. 78.7 crores on account of unidentified transactions—or errors and omissions—added to the deficit on merchandise and invisibles. Accordingly, the deficit on the current account, adjusted for unidentified transactions; increased from Rs. 342.0 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 552.5 crores in 1970-71.

43. As regards capital transactions, the net outflow including repayments to the IMF but excluding external assistance, went up from Rs. 297.6 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 390.2 crores in 1970-71. The inflow of foreign assistance, on the other hand, fell during the same period from Rs. 782.9 crores to Rs. 778.6 crores. Accordingly, as against an overall surplus of Rs. 143.3 crores in external transactions during 1969-70, there was a deficit of Rs. 164.1 crores in 1970-71. India had received an allocation of SDR's worth Rs. 94.5 crores in 1969-70 and another worth Rs. 75.4 crores in 1970-71. Consequently, foreign exchange reserves, including SDR's fell by Rs. 88.7 crores in 1970-71 whereas in the preceding year there was an accretion of Rs. 237.8 crores.

44. It is not possible at this stage to postulate the likely impact of the developments during the current fiscal year on the country's balance of payments. The uncertainties created by the floating of some of the major world currencies in August, 1971 had, in the beginning, somewhat adversely affected our exports, although there could have been other underlying factors. In the context of the altered conditions in the international exchange markets, foreign exchange dealings of the Reserve Bank of India with the authorised dealers had to be based on rates fluctuating with the dollar-sterling exchange rate in the London market.

45. With the virtual realignment of the world currencies in December, India also returned to the regime of stable exchange rates. In order not to disrupt exports or the import substitution effort, it was decided to set the new rupee-sterling rate at the level ruling in the proximate period. The rupee-sterling rate was, accordingly, fixed at Rs. 18.9677 to the pound. On the basis of this rate and the sterling-dollar central rate, the rupee-dollar exchange rate works out to Rs. 7.279 to the dollar, implying, in effect, a revaluation of the rupee *vis-a-vis* the U.S. dollar by a little more than 3 per cent. It was also decided that, as now permitted by the International Monetary Fund, the actual exchange rate would be allowed to fluctuate within the margin of 2.25 per cent on either side of the new rupee-sterling rate.

46. The question arises of the likely consequences on our trade and payments of the realignment of major world currencies. The revaluation of the European currencies and the Yen in relation to the dollar as well as the rupee is expected to restrain the demand for certain categories of imports, to further encourage import substitution and to increase the demand for our exports to Japan and West European destinations. This by itself may not however improve our trade balance unless there is a determined effort to restrain domestic demand and to avoid waste so that adequate supplies of inputs and materials are set aside at reasonable prices for the purposes of expanding export production.

47. The first ten months of the current financial year (April 1971-January 1972) have coincided with an increase in reserves (excluding SDR's) of Rs. 68 crores. This improvement was largely brought about by a substantial increase in the rate of aid reimbursements, a feature which need not recur. Moreover, a part of the increase stems from appreciation in rupee values booked consequent to the recent realignment in exchange rates. In the same period last year (April 1970-January 1971), reserves

(excluding SDR's) had declined by Rs. 99 crores, but then there were repurchases of Rs. 112 crores from the I.M.F., besides purchase of gold worth Rs. 23 crores in connection with the increase in quota in the Fund. Excluding the fortuitous increase in reserves following the realignment in exchange rates, reserves (excluding SDR's) showed an increase of Rs. 50 crores in April 1971—January 1972.

48. But short-run indicators may tell the entire story. The strain on the balance of payments is likely to be increasingly felt in the coming months as the consequences of the war—and the cessation of certain kinds of credit flows from abroad-gradually work themselves out. Since beyond a point it would not be desirable to economise on imports essential for servicing the processes of growth in the economy, the management of the balance of payments will call for the greatest dexterity.

Strains and Challenges

49. This rapid survey of the major economic developments in the fiscal year that is coming to a close high-lights a number of significant features. The year witness an unsual stress on the economy. Firstly, the largest number of refugees in human history crossed our national boundary and arrangements for their care had to be made at short notice, involving a heavy strain on both material and organisational resources. Secondly, natural calamities took their usual toll; drought in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, floods in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, and a cyslone in Orissa. Thirdly, the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan forced the economy to set aside its developmental preoccupations and put itself quickly on a war footing. Fortunately, the war has been over in a short while; the economy has unobtrusively resumed the pursuit of growth while lending a hand to the task of reconstruction of Bangladesh. Finally, international monetary and political developments have brought to the fore the prevading issue of a speedy realisation of the goal of self-reliance.

50. As already stated, the economy has shown a remarkable resilience and responsiveness in meeting these challences. The challenge of refugee relief and defence was met by a massive effort at resource mobilisation in which the State also participated. This fact notwithstanding, the budgetary deficit has turned out to be much large than anticipated earlier and money supply has shown a disconcerting increase. The situation with prices however never quite went out of hand, even though it evoked continuous concern throughout the year. This was partly because of the basically satisfactory position with respect to foodgrains. Also, the various policy instruments at the disposal of the Government were deployed with aptitude and timeliness. Credit policy was strictly geared to the prevention of speculative inventory building; at the same time, credit flowed freely for genuinely productive activities. Price control was enforced at the appropriate points and forward trading, which might have triggered off an inflationary spiral, was banned for several sensitive commodities. Furthermore, while the foreign exchange reserves were carefully husbanded, imports were liberally permitted in all strategic fields such as steel, non-ferrous metals and raw cotton so as to maintain a steady flow of production.

51. The relatively little disturbance which the shocks during the year caused to the economy augurs well for the future and permits one to hope that this resilience can be channelised for faster—and increasingly more self-reliant—growth. In the following pages, the particular problems besetting the economy in the different sectors are analysed so that the directions along which adustments in policies may be called for, or new policies may be set out, could be depicted clearly.

II. PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL ECONOMY

52. The agricultural sector of the economy faces a number of problems, some of which are of a long standing, while the others have their origin in the more recent developments. The success attained in raising the revel of foodgrain output only serves to high-flght the relative failure in regard to commercial corps; in the case of the latter, production and productivity have both been sluggish during the last few years. Even in respect of foodgrains, there is little ground for universal satisfaction the output of pulses, in particular, has failed to increase in the face of rising demand, and this has led considerable pressure on prices in recent years, more so in 1971-72. In regard to rice too, the progress achieved till now cannot be considered satisfactory, though increases in production have been witnessed of late, especially in some of the traditionally non-rice producing States. One of the reasons advanced for the comparative failure of the new technology in the case of rice is that its cultivation is subject to a variety of agro-climatic conditions, and it is only within the past year or so that the high-yielding strains suitable for the diverse regions of the country have been developed. Besides, in so far as the management of water is crucial to the adoption, of the high-wielding varieties. States and regions marked by a relatively insignificant area under irrigation cannot perhaps hope for a major breakthrough in rice cultivation. The tenurial and other institutional problems afflicting the eastern and southern States, which inhibit a pervasive use of credit and fertilizers, are a further stumbling block. Nonetheless, as a result of the special efforts being made, as much as 2.1 million hectares are expected to be covered by the high-yielding varities of summer paddy in 1971-72. Compared to the achievement of 1.6 million hectares in 1970-71, this would be a considerable advance. Sustained progress with the cultivation of rice, if it could span over a unmber of years, would help restore a certain balance, which has of late been upset, between the production of the two major cereals.

53. The ensuring programme of cultivation for the *rabi season* also gives increased attention to commercial crops such as cotton, mustard, soyabean, sunflower and groundnuts. In the case of cotton and mustard, the use of pesticides is contemplated on a large scale; soyabean will be cultivated on 125,000 hectares, while summer groundnut is proposed to be sown in very large tracts in each of the southern States. These special efforts have assumed even greater significance in the context of the renewed emphasis on self-reliance. While it has been possible to eliminate imports of wheat, substantial quantities of soyabean oil and cotton have been imported in recent years under P.L. 480 agreements and with free foreign exchange; a much greater degree of self-sufficiency in agriculture than heretofore needs, therefore, to be achieved.

54. Raising the production of commercial corps however belongs essentially to the genre of longer-term measures which can improve the situation only over a period. A number of short-term measures will have to be taken to increase immediately the availability of vegetable oils as replacement for imports. A large proportion of groundnut oil is used in the manufacture of soap and vegetable products. With the cessation of imports of soyabean oil and mutton tallow from the U.S.A., following the suspension of the arrangements made earlier, the demand for groundunt oil from these two industries will go up further. It should be possible to meet this demand, at least in part, if we could utilise the potential which exists for increasing the production of rice bran oil and cottonseed oil. It is a matter of catalying the right kind of incentives and compulsions, as also of undertaking certain essential investments. For example, if equipment is set up to split fatty acids from rice bran oil the demand from the soap industry for mutton tallow can be largely substituted. Attempts are also being made to increase the use of wood oils, such as neem, karania, kusum and sal in the manufacture of soap. A beginning has been made in the Union Budget for 1971-72 with policy mixes which could bring about the necessary changes and innovations. The results should bear watching.

55. In the case of cotton, at least one variety—(Hybrid-4)—which has immense potential has been developed, and will be in the vanguard of efforts at import substitution. Wherever this variety has been tried, the results have been encouraging, it has been given rise to other problems, such as the inadequacy of ginning arrangements. There are also indications that, with its spread, the proportion of superior. Indian cotton may rise such an extent as to disturb the existing production pattern of cotton cloth, while this would be a welcome development in one direction, it may entail modernisation, renovation, etc., of the existing plant and machinery on a scale not contemplated today. Such speculation, however, may be somewhat premature, since this variety by itself, even if it were to become rapidly popular, could hardly take care of the immediate problem of net shortage of cotton in the country.

56. In the case of both cotton and oilseeds, attempts at raising the level of production and productivity must therefore be combined with regulatory and distributive measures so that the short-term problems do not turn intractable. Curbing the excess indulged in by the speculative elements is one such obvious measures and a number of steps were announced during 1971-72 to discipline futures trading in cotton as well as oilseeds. Certain lacunae in the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act were removed through an ordnance in October, 1971 so as to prevent forward trading under the guise of ready transactions. At the same time, forward trading in cocount oil and cottonseed as also trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnut and its oils was suspended. Whether a more rational distribution of these industrial raw materials which tend to be in short suppply can be effected within the scheme of given institutions is also a question which has to be tackled. Clearly a better system of distribution, which reduces the load of inventories in all quarters and discourages the forces which thrive on rising spirals of prices, will greatly reduce the pressure for imports.

57. Sugarcane is another crop to which attention needs to be paid. While, in its shorter-term aspect, the problem derives from the oscillatory swings in the size of the crop, in its long-term aspect it pertains to the slow growth in its per hectare yields and a certain stagnation, or even decline, which has characterised the recovery of sugar from cane in recent years. Considering the large regional differences in the per hectare yield of sugarcane and the recovery of sugar from it, the solution of the latter problem lies, at least in part, in encouraging a further shift of the relative distribution of the area under the crop in favour of region with a high yield of sugar per hectare. At the same time, one cannot ignore the fact that in the northern States a sugar factory on the average is supplied cane, by a large number of growers, whose interest in the transitional period has to be adequately protected. As for the problem connected with the fluctuations in the size of the crop, it is to be noted that sugarcane output, having reached its peak in 1969-70, has registered a downward drift in the ensuing two years. While the production of sugar expected in the current year, considered along with the stocks carried over from the proceeeding one, provides no ground for undue anxiety, it yet calls for a measure of discipline in the pricing and distribution of the commodity. But although, with the revival of partial control on the price of sugar since the beginning of January 1972, the situation could well be expected to remain under control, the need for operating a stock policy for sugar in such a way that it imparts a greater degree of stability to prices and availability than has been the case in the past continues.

58. In the quest for strengthening the elements of stability in the economy, the country has taken important strides in building a sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains. But the very same development—the breakthrough on the foodgrain front—which has made this possible, as indeed also the stoppage of concessional imports of foodgrains, is posing certain problems. One of these pertains to the storage and transport of the grains during the peak harvesting season. At the end of March 1971, the storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India was only of the order of 6.3 mil-

lion tonnes, whereas the peak level of stocks reached during the season was around 8.5 million tonnes. The rush on the part of the producers to unload the grain created problems of transport too. Certain steps have been initiated to cope with the emerging problem. The Food Corporation of India has added to its storage capacity by 380,000 tonnes during the period April-December 1971. Approval has been accorded by the Central Storage Committee for an additional capacity of around 1 million tonnes. As the output of wheat is expected to rise by another 2 million tonnes this year, the problem would however need to be coped with on an emergency basis.

59. At the same time, a reconsideration of the Government's policy with respect to procurement and issue prices would seem to be called for. At present, the procurement prices are also support prices which means that Government is committed to purchase the entire quantity offered at the procurement price—irrespective of the finances or other facilities available. Bank advances against foodgrains this year reached a level of well over Rs. 400 crores, and this level would be substantially exceeded in 1972-73 unless one of several alternatives—or a combination of them—is adopted. In the first case, the Union Government may attempt to bring down the cost of procurement and distribution of grains; in the second, a limit may have to be placed upon the amount to be procured which, in effect, may mean that a lower procurement price would have to be fixed for purchases in excess of the target. But a third alternative is also possible, namely, a more wideranging adjustment in the level of issue and procurement prices, particularly for wheat.

60. The need for such an adjustment becomes obvious from an examination of the economics underlying the present policy. The average landed cost of imported wheat during 1971-72 was around Rs. 62 per quintal. In addition, the average cost of distribution and that of carrying over the buffer stocks amounted to Rs. 7.30 and Rs. 6.30 per quintal respectively the two together adding up to Rs. 13.60 per quintal. Thus the economic cost of imported wheat worked out to Rs. 76.60 per quintal. On the other hand, with the procurement price of the indigenous varieties of wheat at Rs. 76 per quintal, the cost of procurement at Rs. 11 per quintal and the combined cost of distribution and carrying over of the buffer at Rs. 13.60, the economic cost of indigenous wheat distributed from out of the Union Government's stocks was of the order of Rs. 100.60 per quintal.

61. Of the 5 million tonnes of wheat likely to be distributed in the aggregate during 1971-72, about 2.5 million tonnes are estimated to be of the imported varieties and the remaining 2.5 million tonnes of the indigenous varieties. With an average issue price of Rs. 78 per quintal, the loss from the total operations would thus be more than Rs. 50 crores.

62. As for 1972-73, the cost of procurement of wheat is likely to remain unchanged at Rs. 11 per quintal but the cost of distribution and that of carrying over of the buffer is expected to increase marginally from Rs. 13.60 to Rs. 15 per quintal. With the total cost of procurement and distribution at around Rs. 26 per quintal, and the procurement price remaining unchanged, the economic cost of the indigenous varieties of wheat to be distributed from out of the Union Government's stocks would work out to Rs. 102 per quintal.

63. The total quantity of wheat to be released through the public distribution system during 1972-73 may be assumed to be of the same order as in the current year, that is, 5 million tonnes. Since stocks of imported wheat are going to be exhausted during the current financial year, the entire quantity of 5 million tonnes which might be distributed next year would consist of indigenous wheat. If, along with the procurement price, the issue price too remains unaltered at the existing level, the total loss on this quantity—at the rate of Rs. 24 per quintal and therefore Rs. 240 per tonne—would amount to Rs. 120 crores. This loss would be quite apart from the fact that, with the enlargement of the size of the buffer stock, there would be a corresponding increase in the fiscal and monetary burden on that score too.

64. A similar situation is arising with respect to certain inferior cereals also whose output is, at times, much more than what the market can absorb without a sharp fall in their prices. To some extent, this is due to the fact that there has been a change in consumption habits in favour of the superior cereals, namely, rice and wheat. An obvious solution would be to process these inferior cereals into poultry and animals feeds which will increase the output of milk, eggs and meat. Apart from meeting the protein shortage of the country, such a step will also help in raising nutritional standards all around. For example, the maize crop can be increasingly used as cattle-feed even if it does not find an outlet in the production of starch and glucose. Jowar and bajra can also be increasingly used, either directly or alter processing, for feeding cattle and other domestic animals, so that the output of milk, etc., can rise. The Small Farmers Development Agencies and the scheme for marginal farmers do envisage greater attention being paid to dairy farming in order to make smaller holdings more viable, but this would hardly create enough surplus of dairy products for the urban population, or even for a major part of the people in rural areas. The high-yielding varieties programme in respect of inferior cereals, it is no secret, is facing difficulties, and needs to be given a new orientation. This can be best achieved by greater stress on animal husbandry, poultry farming and dairying which can provide a market for such cereals as are beginning to find a lower place in our everyday consumption.

Use of Fertilisers

65. While the progress in specific segments, specially wheat, has been impressive, the trend rate of growth of agricultural output as a whole leaves much to be desired. The consumption of fertiliser being as important index of the pace of progress in agriculture, the latter fact is reflected in the sluggish growth of fertiliser consumption, the rate of increase in 1970-71 being of the order of only 6.5 per cent while the target had been 29 per cent. The target for 1971-72, at 2.76 million tonnes, would represent an improvement of about 30 per cent over the year, but it is debatable whether this order of increase will actually be achieved. Apart from the fact that recommended doses are not being used by farmers, there are also indications that the approach initially adopted needs to be changed if chemical fertilisers are to be more readily accepted. So far, the emphasis has been on directing supplies towards the areas with assured irrigation, especially where the high-yielding varieties of seeds are being popularised. It has been demonstrated, however, that even in unirrigated areas fertiliser can be used with advantage provided it is combined with appropriate agronomic practices. Similarly, the scope for extending fertiliser use to the local varieties is yet to be fully explored. Consequently, the marketing of chemical fertilisers should be extended to such areas and varieties too, along with provision of the necessary facilities for credit, etc. Another line of approach requiring consideration is the advisability of fostering the use of multi-nutrient fertilisers which, it appears, are more in demand by producers of commercial crops. Unless the latter is done, the gap between the increases in the productivity of food and non-food crops is likely to rise. Finally, since we have now several years of experience confirming the fact that the doses recommended for the various crops are seldom reached even approximately by the farmers, the time has perhaps come to have a reappraisal of the basis on which the doses were originally suggested.

Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

66. No less important than the performance of production is the plight of the rural under-privileged. The excursions into the new technology, it is now fairly well recognised, have left virtually untouched in large parts of the country the small farmers and the vast army of landless labourers. Rising savings in the upper echelons of the agricultural community have, in isolated areas, tended to stimulate the urge for labour-saving adoptations, thus making the position of the small farmers and

labourers even more uncertain. Institutional reforms to correct the emerging imbalances are being widely discussed, but corresponding operational steps have, perhaps understandably, somewhat lagged behind. Meanwhile, the emphasis in official policy has been to sponsor special schemes for specific classes and areas, as well as to launch a crash programme for the creation of additional job opportunities in the country-side. The paragraphs below contain a resume of the achievements under these various schemes during the year.

67. The Fourth Plan envisaged the setting up of development agencies for the small but potentially viable farmers, and similar agencies for marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers, so as to reduce income disparities in the countryside as also to provide larger employment opportunities. Out of 46 projects under the former category and 41 under the latter, 42 and 32 respectively were approved during 1970-71, and, in the course of 1971-72, each of the projects would have come into operation. Sanctions for Small Farmers Development Agencies amounted to Rs. 3.07 crores by the end of March, 1971, against which an expenditur of Rs. 89 lakhs was incurred. While data on subsequent performance are awaited, the progress on the whole has been uneven, particularly in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Bihar. Under the scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, sanctioned for about Rs. 1 crore had been issued in 1970-71. The budget for 1971-72 provides for an outlay of Rs. 9 crores for the two programmes but budgetary sanctions during the year till December, 1971 were of the order of Rs. 4.17 crores for the scheme of Small Farmers Development Agencies and Rs. 2.75 crores for that for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Aggregate sanctions since the inception of the two schemes thus come to about Rs. 10.99 crores, against which the expenditure incurred is only of the order of Rs. 2.15 crores.

68. Currently, the two schemes jointly cover about 17.49 lakh participants—12.10 lakhs under the Small Farmers Development Agencies, and 5.39 lakhs under the Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Since much of the success of the schemes will depend on cooperative effort, the participants are being encouraged, through loans if necessary to enrol as members of cooperative societies; about two-fifths of the small farmers and one-fifth of the participants under the Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers have responded to this drive. By and large, the progress under both the schemes has been slow, but particularly so in the case of the MFAL where the amount utilised has been only a little over 12 per cent of the amount sanctioned. In the case of the SFDA, the position is slightly better, since close to a quarter of the sanctioned amount has been utilised.

69. Data on loans issued by the financial institutions, however, present a much more encouraging picture. Short-term loans disbursed under the two schemes total Rs. 10.4 crores, and medium and long-term loans Rs. 5.7 crores. Long-term loans are repayable in ten years and can be utilised for the purchase of tractors, installation of tube wells and oil engines, etc. The commercial banks have opened as many as 205 branches in the SFDA areas, and this would have undoubtedly helped in the process. (On the other hand in the case of the MFAL areas, the number of new bank branches is only 17). The midelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in regard to the financing of agriculture stress that the nationalised commercial banks should pay special attention to the financing of small farmers in the SFDA areas and also to make use of the expertise so developed for financing small farmers elsewhere.

Schemes for Dry Farming and Drought-prose areas

70. Under the Dry Farming Scheme, 24 pilot projects were intended to be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 2 crores was provided in 1970-71, but the expenditure actually incurred was only Rs. 45 lakhs in respect of 9 projects. The slow progress is attributable

to the late approval of schemes, and delay in issue of sanction by State Governments as well as in the appointment of staff and their training. During 1971-72, the other 15 projects were to be taken up; of these, 13 have already been sanctioned and it is expected that the other two will also be taken up during the year. The Dry Farming Schemes is closely linked to the research centres on dry land agriculture, and the extension of the programme will depend upon the success of their efforts. It is essential that the research centres build up detailed knowledge of agro-meteorological conditions, so that they may be in a position to advise on the maximisation of the benefit from the limited amount of water supply available in the dry land areas. The research stations, it is felt should also embark upon experiments in the application of fertilisers under non-irrigated conditions, which might enable even the existing varieties of seeds to produce better crops.

71. A scheme was also initiated in 1970-71 in respect of chronically drought-affected areas. Rural works programmes have since been sanctioned for all the 54 districts selected under the scheme, and such projects as development of minor medium irrigation soil conservation, afforestation and road building are being implemented. The total financial allocation made in 1970-71 for the scheme amounted to s. 13.85 crores against which Rs. 6.49 crores were actually spent. During 1971-72, sanctions uptil the end of December, 1971 have aggregated to Rs. 23.55 crores against which the expenditure actually incurred is estimated at Rs. 9.28 crores.

Crash Scheme for Rural Employment

72. Although the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was announced towards the end of February, 1971, and the State Governments were requested to submit their proposals by the middle of March, it could go into operation only about two months later. As against the overall allocation of Rs. 50 crores for 355 districts, upto about December, 1971 proposals worth Rs. 46.36 crores had been approved in respect of 345 districts in the country.

73. According to reports available upto November, 1971, the total expenditure incurred has been of the order of Rs. 3.1 crores, and has resulted in employment-generation to the extent of 87.6 lakh man-days. The maximum employment under the Scheme, it has been estimated, would come to 875 lakh man-days; thus progress so far has been meagre. In most of the States and Union Territories, the pre-monsoon season could not be availed of for operating the Scheme, and the works programme commenced, in effect, only in October. For practical purposes the working season in 1971-72 would, therfore, spread over only six months, and, on this basis, the employment target would be scaled down to 525 lakh man-days. In order to compensate for the shorter working season, a number of States have exceeded the employment norm of 1,000 persons per district, more States may do so now that the tempo is rising.

74. The basis content of the Scheme, namely, that employment should be provided in each district to 1,000 persons for ten months in the year, has been subsequently modified, and the concept of man-days introduced in order to take account of the fact that it might not be possible to provide continuous employment for the period earlier stipulated. It has also been decided to permit the States and Union Territories the discretion to re-allocate the funds allocable to them among individual districts in the light of local conditions. Further, some flexibility has been allowed to the State Governments to substitute one project bv another of a similar kind if there were such unforseen and unavoidable circumstances as would make the original proposal impracticable.

75. It has also been found necessary to when the nature of the works that could be undertaken under the Scheme. While the original intention

was that the Scheme should help in developing the agricultural infrastructure, it has now been extended to such items as the construction of class rooms for primary school buildings. It is further contemplated that housing projects, as well as the construction of godowns, should also figure under the Scheme. Finally, to avoid the undertaking of Schemes which in their size are too small to be really worthwhile, and which would only create problems of adequate supervision, it has been laid down that the minimum size of a project should be such that it can employ at least 50 persons continuously for a period of 15 weeks. This is in modification of the earlier guideline that the minimum size of a project should be one involving an outlay of Rs. 5,000.

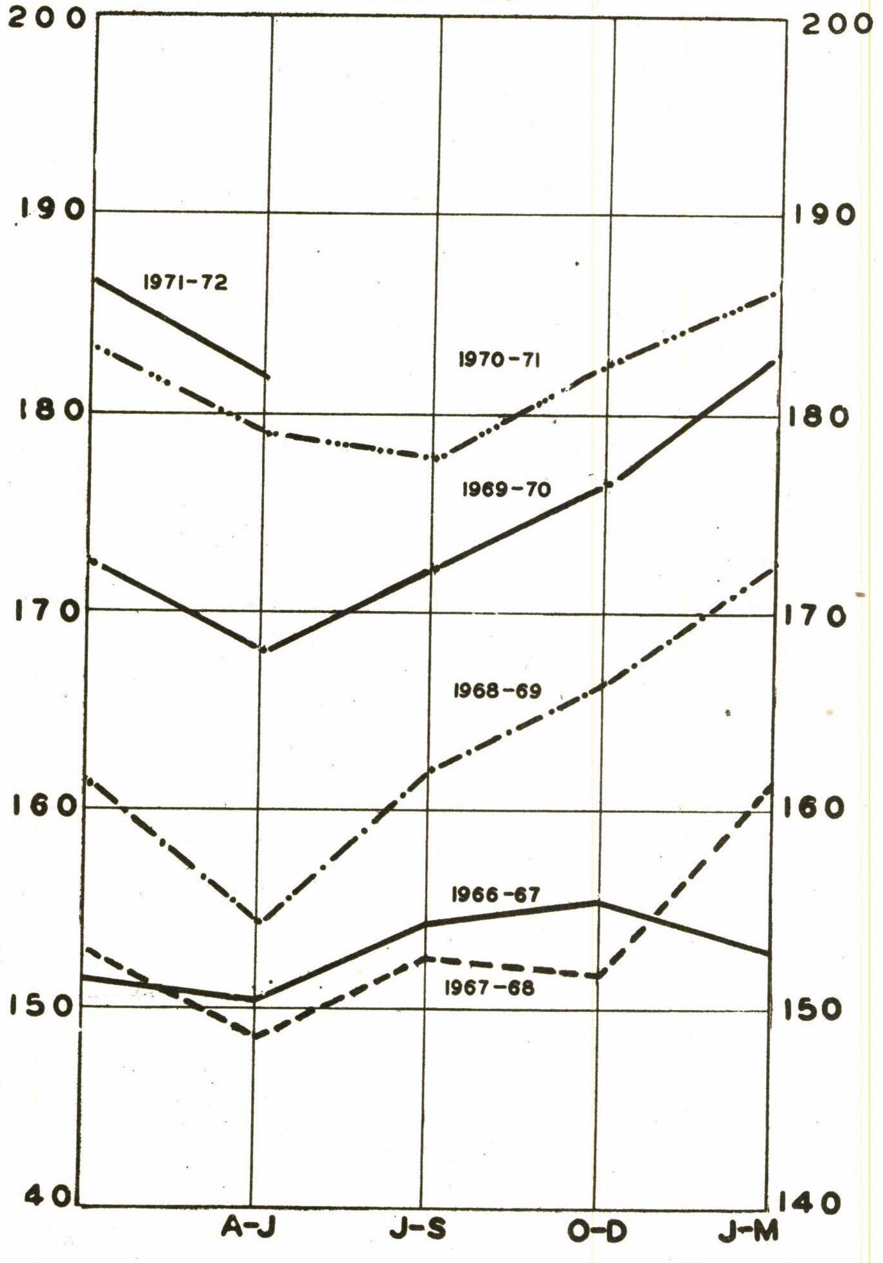
76. In view of the late start made by the Scheme during 1971-72, State Governments have been requested to frame proposals in advance for the next two years. They have also been advised to draw up a programme twice as large as that for the current year with a view to ensuring full utilisation of funds, as also to avoid any interruption in the continuity of the works programme under the Scheme. With such advance preparation, the impact on employment in the rural areas in the remaining two years of the Plan should be significant.

77. In the final analysis, however, all such schemes for ameliorating, in the short run, the burden of rural unemployment or under-employment, or for augmenting the earnings of the weaker sections of the village community, will hinge upon the strength and character of the organisational underpining. The larger the influence of the entrenched power structure on the operational aspects of the schemes, the lesser their chances of success. Thus the problem of institutional reforms and local leadership from a wider social stratum in the countryside has to be given the pride of place whatever the details of the other agenda for ensuring agricultural progress.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

QUARTERLY AVERAGES

1960=100



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

III. THE INDUSTRIAL SCENE

78. The rate of increase of industrial output in the organised sector during 1971 indicates a further decline even from the rate attained in the previous year when industrial growth had been barely of the order of 4.8 per cent as against 7.1 per cent in 1969. According to the Official Index of Industrial Production available up to August 1971, industrial output was higher by only 2.0 per cent during the first eight months of the calendar year compared to the level attained in the corresponding period of 1970. Data on the production of some major industries are available upto October, 1971; estimates based on their performance suggest that the rate of growth is currently running at between 3 and 3½ per cent. If the present trends persist, the rate of growth for the financial year 1971-72 would be between 3.5 and 4 per cent. Even if necessary adjustments are made to take care of the well known deficiencies in the weighing pattern of the Official Index, no material change in the rate of industrial growth is likely to emerge. Nor can it be averred that the small-scale industrial units have performed so much better during the year than the organised ones that it would make for a substantial difference in the overall growth of the industrial sector.

TABLE V

General Index of Industrial Production

(Base: 1960=100)

Month	Seasonally Adjusted			Crude		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
January	175·4	181·5	183·0	179·3	186·6	188·4
February	166·2	178·7	182·3	163·3	175·2	178·7
March	168·0	180·7	184·4	175·4	188·5	192·4
April	174·7	186·7	188·2	169·5	181·7	183·7
May	169·1	180·9	183·2	165·6	176·8	179·0
June	172·9	182·4	186·1	169·6	179·0	182·7
July	173·7	178·4	184·1	175·1	180·0	185·8
August	168·8	174·3	181·7	169·7	175·1	182·0
September	172·7	179·8		172·0	178·6	
October	177·4	179·5		170·9	173·0	
November	172·8	183·8		174·4	182·5	
December	177·6	182·8		187·6	192·6	
January-August (Average)	171·1	180·5 (+5·5)	184·1 (+2·0)	170·9	180·4 (+5·6)	184·1 (+2·1)
January-December (Average)	172·5 (+7·1)	180·8 (+4·8)		172·5 (+7·1)	180·8 (+4·8)	

NOTE :—Figures in brackets indicate percentage change over the previous period.

79. A study of the principal group indices for growth for the period January—August 1971 is revealing. Apart from textiles and transport equipment, where the position has been steadily worsening, the food processing industries too have contributed appreciably to the slowing down of industrial growth. The failure of the sugar industry to increase production in the same spectacular manner as in the previous year accounts for the declining trend in food processing. Textiles have shown a fall in output as much as 6.1 per cent and transport equipment of 10.9 per cent. Somewhat surprisingly, if the minor group of wood and cork manufactures is ignored, about the highest rate of growth has been recorded by metal products despite the fact that there has been a shortage of steel. The relatively satisfactory performance of engineering exports has also been supported by the increased production in this sector. Thus, the shortage of steel has not affected all industries equally, and liberal imports of particular varieties of steel products have sustained a steady and notable rise in the output of a number of steel-based industries.

80. The manufacture of electrical machinery has continued at a high level because of the increasing importance attached to rural electrification. However, recent trends are of a mixed nature, with demand for certain products falling off and resulting in low utilisation of capacity for categories such as cables and flexibles. Several types of industrial machinery (machine tools in particular) have also shown marked growth. Non-metallic mineral products, chemicals and chemical products, and rubber products have recorded fair rates of growth while moderate increases are observable in the case of electricity generation, beverages and tobacco, as well as footwear. The output of petroleum products, basic metals and paper and paper products has each expanded by less than 5 percent, while that of non-electrical machinery has fallen marginally. The production of the minor group of leather and fur products is down by almost 15 per cent.

TABLE VI

Index of Industrial Production by Principal Groups

(Base : 1960=100)

Group	Weight	1969	1970	Jan.-August		Percentage change in	
				1970	1971	1970 over 1969	January-August 1971 over Jan.-Aug. 1970
General Index . .	100·00	172·5	180·8	180·4	184·1	+4·8	+2.1
I. Electricity Generated	5·37	301·1	334·1	331·1	352·4	+10·9	+6·4
II. Mining & Quarrying	9·72	147·4	149·0	150·6	151·7	+1·1	+0·7
III. Manufacturing .	84·91	167·2	174·5	174·0	177·1	+4·4	+1·8
1. Food Manufacture	12·09	137·0	157·5	157·9	156·4	+15·0	+0·9
2. Beverage & Tobacco	2·22	164·0	172·3	168·3	180·0	+5·1	+7·0
3. Textile Manufacture	27·06	109·5	109·7	111·5	104·7	+0·2	—6·1
4. Footwear etc., manufacture .	0·21	177·2	161·3	159·2	166·8	—9.0	+4·8
5. Wood & Cork Mfg.	0·80	256·6	196·1	183·7	237·0	—23·6	+29·0
6. Paper Products .	1·61	201·4	216·3	215·9	219·1	+7·4	+1·5
7. Leather & Fur Products .	0·43	88·9	65·9	67·1	57·7	—25·9	—14·0
8. Rubber Products .	2·22	215·5	215·7	208·0	224·3	+0·1	+7·8
9. Chemicals .	7·26	217·5	236·3	233·3	250·3	+8·6	+7·3
10. Petroleum Products	1·34	280·0	297·3	294·4	309·1	+5·9	+5·0
11. Non-metallic Minerals . . .	3·85	175·2	189·2	188·2	274·7	+8·0	+8·8
12. Basic Metals .	7·38	209·7	202·5	200·2	208·5	—3·4	+4·1
13. Metal Products .	2·51	205·1	219·0	217·8	244·8	+6·8	+12·4
14. Non-electrical Machinery .	3·38	349·1	369·3	364·6	361·2	+5·8	—0·9
15. Electrical Machinery	3·05	322·4	362·6	349·4	398·0	+12·5	+13·9
16. Transport Equipment . . .	7·77	135·4	132·0	138·1	123·1	—2·5	—10·9
17. Miscellaneous Industries .	1·23	103·3	120·1	120·1	121·4	+16·3	1·1

81. The data on output for the period January—September 1971 indicate that the major items (covering a weight about 85 per cent in the Official Index), about 58 per cent (by weight) have recorded a decline in production of more than 5 per cent. In contrast, industries with a weight of only 26 per cent have shown increases in output of above 5 per cent. Among the industries showing moderate increases in production are tea, jute textiles and automobiles covering a weight of more than 11 per cent. Finished steel (with a weight of 3.8 per cent) has barely maintained its position. The paints industry faces shortage of imported raw materials; it is also a victim of the general stagnation in the industrial sector. The output of paper (excluding newsprint) and paper board shows a small decline; this is one industry where expansion of capacity has not been taking place. Other cases of capacity constraint are provided by caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide. There has been some rise in the production of the former two, and utilisation is of a very high order. The output of soda ash might have increased further but for a shortage of nut coke.

82. Cotton textiles, the largest of the industries, account for a weight of over 21 per cent in the Official Index, and much of the onus for the declining rate of over-all growth rests on it. During the first nine months of 1971, the output of cotton yarn fell by 10.5 per cent and that of mill-made cloth by 7.3 per cent. This reflects not only the shortage of raw cotton but also a change in the pattern of cloth production and the inhibiting effects on demand of high prices of textiles resulting from steep increases in the prices of raw cotton. Given the general shortage of the fibre and high prices, a large number of mills specialising in the production of the coarser varieties of cloth found themselves in difficulties. The effective capacity of the industry deteriorated as a result of the closure of a number of units which were uneconomic and facing financial problems. As earlier mentioned, the autput of sugar this year has been much less than in the previous year, largely due to the building up of a high level of stocks of sugar and the decline in the demand for cane by the factory sector. Between January and September the decline in production was of the order of 15.5 per cent; production in the current season is about 6 per cent below what was attained last year because of the delay in the commencement of crushing by a large number of factories.

83. The coal industry (with a weight of 7.6 per cent) has suffered a decline in production of 6.5 per cent partly reflecting the difficulties in regard to transport especially at the eastern parts of the country. Disruption of railway traffic resulted in the piling up of stocks at pit-heads and consequent slowing down of production. Even otherwise, the coal industry has been facing an uncertain situation for the past several years because of longer-term changes in the demand for coal. Certain industrial units, particularly those at a distance from the coal fields, which were encouraged to use furnace oil instead of coal, are now seemingly either unwilling or unable to retrace their path. Also, while the increasing dieselisation of the railways has had an adverse effect on the demand for coal, the substitute demand stemming from railway electrification and the concomitant thermal generation of power has not yet been particularly strong. The troubles in the steel industry have had a further inhibiting effect on coal raisings.

84. The decline in the output and consumption of coal is particularly disturbing at a time when petroleum-based fuels are becoming more and more expensive. In October, 1970 the Government set up a Fuel Policy Committee in order to undertake a survey of the fuel resources of the country and the regional pattern of their distribution, with a view to estimating the perspective demand for fuels by sectors and by regions. The Committee is to formulate a long-term national policy which would promote the optimal use of the available resources. The Committee is expected to submit an interim report in the near future.

85. Apart from the impact on coal, the failure of the economy to increase its rate of growth is reflected in the lack of demand for railway wagons, the output of which has suffered a decline of 14.6 per cent from the level reached in the previous year, which itself was quite low. Some of the other industries which have done badly in 1971 are leather cloth and

linoleum, tanned hides, rubber footwear, cycle tyres and tubes, vat dyes, matches, razor blades, hurricane lanterns, vehicular diesel engines, power driven pumps, air and gas compressors, electric motors and bicycles. In some of these production has been affected by industrial unrest, for example, in linoleum, rubber footwear, cycle tyres and tubes, razor blades, and bicycles. It is particularly unfortunate that the rubber consuming industries should suffer from industrial disturbance when there is a glut of raw rubber. Raw material and|or component shortages would appear to have affected the production of hurricane lanterns and vehicular diesel engines; the latter has also been hit by the industrial unrest in a group of companies, leading to a low output of commercial vehicles in one of the country's automobiles units. The levelling off of demand would appear to have been largely responsible for lagging output in respect of power-driven pumps, air and gas compressors and electric motors. The effects of declining demand would be evident from the lower level of capacity utilisation in these industries and particularly in the case of air and gas compressors; however, the fall in the rate of utilisation of capacity in the case of the latter is partly statistical stemming from a change in the product-mix, one of the lacunae in the official index of industrial production being that the output in terms of numbers or other measures of physical quantity does not fully reflect the output of complex items.

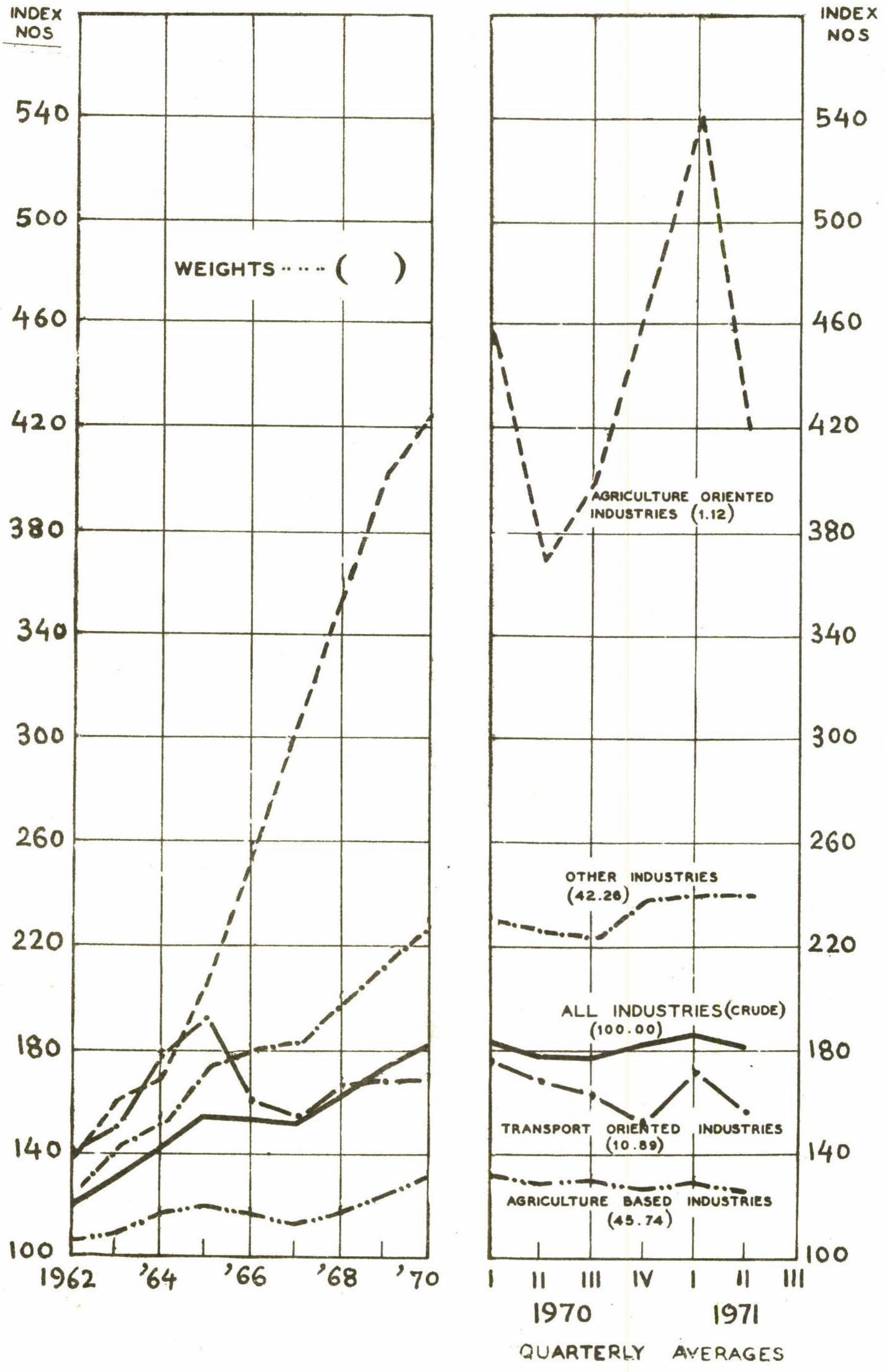
86. Among the industries which have shown a significant increase in production (above 15 per cent) during January-September 1971 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year are coffee, vanaspati, automobile tubes, tractor tyres and tubes, fertilisers (both nitrogenous and phosphatic), oxygen gas, naphthols, grinding wheels and abrasives, electrical steel sheets, aluminium, bolts, nuts and rivets, crown corks, stationary diesel engines, machine tools, room air conditioners, dry cells, aluminium conductors, and cables and flexibles. There has also been a sharp rise in the production of sewing machines and electric fans; this rise, however, partly reflects a recovery of output, which was affected in 1970 by a strike in a major unit producing these items.

87. In most of the above cases, capacity utilisation has been of a high order and has shown an improvement in 1971. Utilisation has, however, not improved in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers and vanaspati. In the latter, substantial additions to capacity have coincided with shortage in edible oils. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers has been affected by plant breakdowns, and shortage of inputs resulting from the poor performance of the steel plants. The high rate of increase in the case of phosphatic fertilisers represents a recovery in the demand for this item. By and large, however, production in the fertiliser industry is still considerably below the rated capacity. The uncertainties in the country's external accounts would underline the need for a much faster rate of utilisation of capacity in this industry, immediately leading to a conservation of foreign exchange.

88. The steel-using industries have generally recorded better capacity utilisation. Steel files and wire-ropes are catering to the export market, but there is considerable excess capacity in the case of the latter because of lack of demand from the coal mining industry. The demand for machine tools appears to be fluctuating one, which explains the fact of higher production with generally low utilisation of capacity. Much the same could be said of stationary diesel engines, of which there has been over-production in the recent past. However, this product, along with pump sets, is also increasingly entering the export market.

89. The electrical group of industries, on the whole, have continued to do well. Demand for radio receivers seems to have revived, but there has been a falling off in production as well as capacity utilisation in the case of electric motors. This may have some connection with the slower rate of increase in power generation observable from about the middle of 1970.

90. The industrial sector of the economy would thus appear to have suffered from some of the strains and imbalances which came into existence during the period of the recession, and soon after. Capacity expansion has taken place in a few industries which are affected by the shortage of raw



PATTERN OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1960 = 100

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

materials, while progress in others is held up by difficulties in regard to equipment etc.

91. Industrial relations in 1971 have been characterised, at least in the second half of the year, by disputes over the issue of bonus payments, which have prevented recovery to the extent earlier hoped for. Industrial disputes, even when localised, can result in dislocation in industries to which supplies of raw materials and components are cut off (e.g. diesel engines for commercial vehicles). According to available information, the number of man-days lost during the first three quarters of 1971 in a number of important industries was higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the coal mining industry, for example, the number of man-days lost till September aggregated to 603,786 as compared to only 346,674 during the corresponding period of 1970. Of course, the difficulties in this industry were not exclusively—or even primarily—related to industrial relations, but mainly related to managerial, financial and transport problems. In view of the mounting difficulties, the Government decided to take over the management of all coking coal mines in October, 1971, pending nationalisation of such mines at a later date.

92. All things considered, the performance of the industrial sector is likely to continue to cause concern for some time to come. No doubt the investment climate is, on the whole, healthy, and applications for industrial licences are on the increase. Nevertheless, several factors have combined to create difficulties in the way of a rapid and accelerated rate of industrial growth. A number of cases of expansion have been held up because of possible tie-ups with the larger industrial houses. Newer entrepreneurs have still to find their feet, and in any case, the period of gestation of new investments is likely to be greater than for expansion of capacity. Short-term stress and strains are now likely to raise their head with the growing uncertainties on external accounts, and add to the problems of expanding as well as making optimum use of industrial capacity.

93. About a third of the registered establishments coming under the Companies Act are located in West Bengal; on a rough reckoning, close to a quarter of the aggregate industrial output of the country emanates from the eastern States. The continued state of uncertainty in West Bengal, in particular, and in the eastern region in general, therefore, calls for special examination. The acute inter-dependence among the major industries located in the eastern States, for example, between steel, heavy engineering, coal mining and transport equipment, which taken together account for a sizeable weightage in the official index of industrial production, indicates that the malaise is of deeper import for the economy as a whole. The underlying issues holding up progress in the eastern States encompass much more than industrial unrest or law and order, industrial investment and pricing policies pursued in the past would also need to be reviewed. There is evidence of serious neglect of normal replacement let alone modernisation, and of questionable financial management over a wide area of industry, and the factors contributing to such developments in the past need to be analysed so that corrective steps can be taken. The hypothesis that industrial unrest and similar other disturbances in the eastern region are as much a cause as a symptom of a crisis which has been developing over the years perhaps deserves to be studied with some care.

94. The interdependence in economic relationships alluded to above can be illustrated by a number of developments during the past year. The shortage of coal arising out of managerial and organisational problems considerably affected the performance of industries such as cement, power generation, refractories, chemicals, metals, etc. On the other hand, interruptions in railway traffic—in part resulting from a shortage, temporary or otherwise, in the availability of wagons—hampered the movement of bulk goods including coal, iron ore and limestone to the factories and the movement of finished goods from them. Bottlenecks in transport were particularly felt by the Cement and coal industries which for want of wagons, had to suspend production on a number of occasions. At the same time,

the slow growth of traffic and the worsening financial position made the Railways hesitant to expand investments, including investments in wagon capacity.

95. There is also probably a general factor at the root of the subdued rate of growth in industry during the year. With successive years of good harvest and an aggregate increase of national income by more than 10 per cent over the preceding two years, it was reasonable to expect a buoyancy in the demand for a wide range of consumer products. Such a denouncement has not fully come about. Even though per capita income has increased significantly during recent years, the income elasticities of expenditure for such items as pulses, oils, sugar, tea, etc., seem to be so high that a large part of the increase in incomes is being siphoned off by these items, with little left for pushing up the demand for manufactured products. This has been compounded, at least, to an extent, by a certain levelling off of industrial savings because of the shift in the terms of trade between agriculture and industry in favour of the former during the last few years.

Investment Trends

96. The recent deceleration in the rate of industrial output and the general feeling of relative stagnancy is in contrast with the rising trends in private industrial investment. Data on registrations of new companies, industrial licences issued, licences granted for the import of capital goods, the volume of capital issues, the credit advanced to the private corporate sector by the term-lending institutions, jointly and severally indicate a rising tempo of private investment in the industrial field.

97. The number of new companies registered in 1970-71 was higher by 27.6 per cent and their proposed share capital by 22.0 per cent than in the previous year. The number of new registrations, at 1,927 in 1970-71, was higher by 85 per cent than what it was in 1967-68; their authorised capital at Rs. 333.1 crores was higher by 87 per cent. The following table brings out the steady build-up of proposals for private investment over the past few years.

TABLE VII

Number of New Companies Registered

Year	New Companies registered	Authorised share capital (Rs. crores)	Percentage increase in authorised share capital
1967-68	1,044	178·4	..
1968-69	1,115	249·9	40·1
1969-70	1,510	273·0	9·2
1970-71	1,927	333·1	22.0

98. Data as regards trends in the actual paid-up capital of non-Government companies, however, provide the impression of a somewhat slower order of growth, although judging from the data on consents of capital issues, there has been a markedly quickening pace of investment during 1971-72.

TABLE VIII

Total Paid-up Capital of Private Sector Companies

(Rs. crores)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Paid-up Capital of			
(a) non-Government private companies . .	422	435	450
(b) non-Government public companies . .	1,500	1,529	1,563
TOTAL	1,992	1,964	2,013

Consents/Sanctions of Capital Issues Granted

(Rs. crores)

	1968-69	1969-70	January-December	
			1970	1971
Bonus	31	39	41	41
Others	98	108	72	141
TOTAL . . .	129	147	113	182

99. The number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued have also been rising gradually since 1968. In 1969, the number of industrial licences issued was 221; in 1970, it increased to 363. During January-September, 1971 industrial licences issued rose to 495, an increase by as much as 260 over the number issued in the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of licences issued for the import of capital goods increased from Rs. 73 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 127 crores in 1970-71; during April-September 1971, it amounted to Rs. 120 crores as compared to Rs. 63 crores during the corresponding period of 1970.

TABLE IX

Number of Industrial Licences Issued during 1970 *and* 1971 *under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act*

Month	Industrial licences issued	
	1970	1971
January	21	86
February	19	51
March	19	63
April	29	83
May	14	47
June	39	48
July	47	32
August	21	39
September	26	46
October	21	35
November	38	45
December	69	36
TOTAL	363	611

100. Another important indicator of industrial activity in the private corporate sector is the volume of capital raised in the market through new issues. Such of the companies as approach the capital market for the purpose have to do so by issuing a prospectus which inter-alia has to mention the total investment visualised and the proposed mode of financing. Of course, public limited companies whose shares are not quoted, or which do not wish to approach the market for raising capital, are not required to issue prospectuses. Thus the programmes of expansion or new investment and the financial schemes indicated in the prospectuses issued would not reflect the entire activity in the industrial field. This fact notwithstanding, the trends in proposed outlays, total capital issued to the public and the latter's response, provide valuable barometers to the state of industrial progress. In 1968-69, 65 companies issued prospectuses for raising capital totalling Rs. 133 crores, in the following year, the number of companies issuing prospectuses were lower at 47, but the outlays involved in respect of their expansion programmes were higher at Rs. 137 crores. Similarly in 1970-71, the expansion envisaged was of the order of Rs. 147.7 crores and the number of companies involved in raising this amount was 57. While the bulk of the proposed outlays were to be financed by loans from the term-lending institutions, Indian as well as foreign to an extent past accumulations held in reserves were also to be drawn upon. But private corporate savings from within have contributed only marginally to this expansion.

101. The amounts sanctioned by the term-lending institutions have been rising very fast in the more recent years; the rate of increase in disbursements is also being maintained. For example, loans disbursed during 1970-71 registered an increase of 25.6 per cent over what was disbursed in 1969-70. During the six months April-September 1971, sanctions were higher by 33 per cent than during the corresponding period of the previous year; disbursements were higher by nearly 11 per cent.

TABLE X

Institutional Term Loans

(Rs. crores)

Year	Sanctions	Percentage increase over the previous year	Disbursement	Percentage increase over the previous year
1	2	3	4	5
1968-69 . . .	142·6	..	96·4	..
1969-70 . . .	163·7	14·8	124·5	29·1
1970-71 . . .	247·8	51·4	156·9	25·6
April—Sept. 1970 .	90·0	..	71·6	..
April—sept. 1971 .	120·2	33·6	79·3	10·8

102. Public investment as such in the industrial sector, on the other hand, has been generally sluggish. As referred to elsewhere in this Survey, in relation to the Plan outlays proposed for 1969-70 and 1970-71, large shortfalls in investments have taken place in the public sector, especially in Railways, heavy engineering, iron and steel, and mines and metals. For 1971-72, a substantial increase in public outlays was proposed; developments in the economy during the year have, however, cast doubt on how far this is going to be realised. In the case of the Railways the actual expenditure in 1970-71, at about Rs. 153 crores, is lower by Rs. 27 crores—or by 15 per cent—than the target for the year. The chances of an enlargement in the scale of capital outlays on Rail transport do not appear to be encouraging in the present circumstances. The realised freight traffic in 1970-71 turned out to be only 199 million tonnes as against the Plan target of 217 million tonnes, and was even lower than that reached in 1968-69. The target for 1971-72, placed at 208 million tonnes, is more or less equal to the level reached in 1969-70.

Industrial Policy

103. There has been throughout the year deeply felt concern over the pace of industrial growth. Discussion has centred round the feasibility of accelerating the rate through adjustments in industrial policy and procedures without, however, affecting adversely the basic socio-economic tenets. The Industrial Licensing Policy, announced in February 1970, has been subsequently further relaxed for the benefit of smaller entrepreneurs. It was originally provided that industrial undertakings with fixed assets in land, buildings, and machinery of less than Rs. 1 crore in value could be established without any licence. This dispensation was, however, subject to certain conditions, one being that the undertakings would not require foreign exchange for the import of capital goods of more than Rs. 10 lakhs, or 10 per cent of the value of the fixed assets to be added, whichever is less, nor would they need imported raw materials except marginally. The provision regarding capital goods has been further liberalised in the interests of smaller units by raising the limit of exemption in respect of import of capital goods to Rs. 5 lakhs, or 10 per cent of the additional fixed assets, whichever is more. Besides, undertakings which do not need imported components and raw materials exceeding 5 per cent of the ex-factory value of annual production, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs, will no longer be required to obtain an industrial licence.

104. The Industrial Licensing Policy was substantially modified once more in January 1972. For the fuller utilisation of installed capacity, it was decided that in respect of 54 important industries, including agricultural tractors and machinery, fertilisers, basic metals, iron and steel, machine tools, cement, pulp, paper and newsprint, organic and inorganic chemicals (heavy and fine chemicals), tyres and tubes, drugs, jute textiles, sugar, cotton textiles etc., additional production would be allowed subject to the following conditions.

(a) Wherever the licence issued to a party has mentioned a certain capacity specifically on the basis of one—or two—shift working, the party would be allowed an increase in its licensed capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery;

(b) In other cases, the present facility of additional production of upto 25 per cent of the licensed capacity would be enhanced to 100 per cent.

The relaxations are, however, not to apply to the production of goods reserved exclusively for the small sector. Nor will they apply automatically to the companies in which foreigners own a majority of the equity or to those belonging to the larger industrial houses. Companies belonging to these categories can apply for being allowed an increase in production; such applications are to be processed expeditiously keeping in view the requirements of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. The principle of allocation of additional scarce raw materials for the enhanced capacity will, however, remain subject to the conditions obtaining earlier.

105. Other modalities for hastening the pace of industrial growth are being continuously discussed. It is however being increasingly felt that what is seriously impeding industrial growth is neither procedural difficulties nor policy restraints but the general dearth of savings. Such aspects as harmonious industrial relations or managerial efficiency cannot also be ignored, but the major determinant of growth is the availability or otherwise of investible funds. Since investments in the public sector have been pivotal for generating momentum elsewhere in the economic system, it is the paucity of public savings which, more than anything else, is frustrating current attempts at a large-scale industrial breakthrough. The vital issues even for the industrial sector are thus those which concern the processes of investible surplus in the economy.

IV. THE BUDGET AND THE PLAN

106. The past two decades have brought about remarkable shifts in the country's fiscal structure. The Government's tax revenues have been greatly augmented over this period: from 6.6 per cent in 1950-51, the proportion of tax revenues to national income has risen to 14.0 per cent in 1970-71. For an economy where national income has increased, on an average, by only about 3.5 per cent annually during this period, this is a considerable achievement. One could take a similar view of the spectacular expansion of the public sector: the Government's share in national expenditure has more than doubled over these two decades. The growth of developmental expenditure of the Central and State Governments has been even more phenomenal; it has risen from 4 per cent of national income in 1950-51 to nearly 14 per cent in 1970-71. As a consequence, the public sector as a whole has gradually come to occupy the dominant position in the industrial economy of the country. The thrust of the Union Government's fiscal efforts in 1971-72 in particular has been of an unprecedented nature, and has contributed in no small measure to the economy being maintained on an even keel during this most critical year.

107. An important area where difficulties are being experienced is in maintaining the rate of growth of Plan expenditure. While fairly large amounts are budgeted on this account every year, the actual outlay turns to be considerably less than the provisions. Various reasons are adduced for the inability to spend the budgeted amounts, for example, delay in signing agreements, if foreign collaboration or assistance is involved, non-availability or delay in the procurement of machinery and equipment, shortages of raw materials such as steel, delay in the acquisition of land, etc. Whatever the underlying factors slowing down the implementation of projects, more often than not, it adds to the cumulative fiscal burden. With each delay, the cost of the individual projects tends to rise; the picture of internal surplus anticipated from the projects also gets distorted.

108. The first two years of the Fourth Plan have coincided with substantial shortfalls in the realisation particularly of the outlays planned at the Centre. The shortfall in the Centre's Plan was of the order of Rs. 236 crores in 1969-70 and Rs. 160 crores in 1970-71, although to some extent this was offset by the excess of Plan outlays incurred in the States' sector. What was specially disquieting was tnat projected outlays could not be attained in the critical sectors of organised industries, including the Bokaro steel plant, fertilisers plants and the petro-chemical units. There was a similar lag in the investment outlays on transport particularly Railways, as compared to the projected levels. In 1969-70, the Plan outlay on organised industries in the Central sector fell short of the budgeted level by as much as 25 per cent; in 1970-71, the situation hardly improved, and the shortfall was again of the order of 23 per cent. The corresponding shortfall in the case of outlays on transport and communications in the Central sector was 19 per cent and 12 per cent respectively for these two years.

TABLE XI

Proposed Plan Outlays and actual Expenditure

(*Public Sector*)

(Rs. crores)

Items	1969-70 Proposed outlay	1969-70 Actual expenditure	1970-71 Proposed outlay	1970-71 Actual expenditure	1971-72 Proposed outlay
1. *Iron and Steel* . .	207·5	178·0	209·9	177·8	210·9
Issues full expenditure in relation to outlay	14·2		15·3		
2. *Heavy Engineering* .	16·7	10·0	14·4	9·9	9·1
Exchange shortfall in expenditure in relation to outlay . . .	40·1		31·3		
3. *Days and Month* . .	67·2	39·1	74·8	55·5	79·9
Percentage shortfall in expenditure in relation in outlay	41·8		25·8		
	88.8	77.0	100.3	68.2	75.3
Percentage shortfall in expenditure in relation in outlay	13·3		32·0		
Average	168·1	103·8	187·3	140·7	199·1
Percentage shortfall in expenditure in relation in outlay . . .	38·3		24·9		
Average	548·3	407·9	586·7	452·1	574·3
Percentage shortfall in expenditure in relation to outlay . . .	25·6		23·0		

*Include electricals papers ce,ment, petroleum, plantation, textiles, shipping, atomic energy and loans to financeal[institutions.

109. The inadequate level of Plan activity in recent years is also evident from the fact that the total Plan outlay in the public sector declined from 11.3 per cent of national income in 1965-66 to barely 7 per cent in 1969-70; it worked out to about 8 per cent of national income in 1970-71. In the current year, a concerted effort was made by the Central and State Governments to make up for the lag in the first two years of the Plan and accelerate the tempo of activities. As a result, the total Plan outlay proposed for the public sector in 1971-72 might turn out to be as high as 8.5 per cent of national income, although, in relation to the peak of more than 11 per cent reached by the end of the third Plan, this level of outlay—even if it were to be attained—would continue to look modest.

110. It bears repetition that the level of the investment in the public sector plays a catalytic role in sustaining and accelerating the overall level of capital formation in the economy. The declining trend of investment in the public sector in recent years has had its repercussions on the level of capital formation in the private sector. As alluded to elsewhere in this Survey, excluding that part of the activity which has been financed by the term-lending institutions, investment activity in the private sector has been in recent years generally subdued.

111. The proposed enlargement of the volume of Plan outlay through the Union Budget for 1971-72 in the Centre's sector alone was substantial; a rise of nearly Rs. 300 crores over the Plan outlay actually incurred in 1970-71—or an increase of about 20 per cent—was contemplated. Information regarding the actual progress of Plan expenditure in the current year is not yet available. The task of effectively implementing the Plan projects was rendered difficult this year by the several constraints including the influx of refugees from Bangladesh. The Plan of the size as originally envisaged in the Budget for 1971-72 is thus unlikely to be fully implemented.

112. The existence of unutilised capacity in a number of capital goods industries, in particular transport and railway equipment, is symptomatic of the fact that public sector is not yet generating a multiplier effect elsewhere in the economy. Nonetheless, such information as is available suggests that investment in the private corporate sector in 1971-72 may be higher—in absolute terms—than what it was in the preceding year; whether it will also be higher as a percentage of national income is more open to question.

113. Were the proposed target of Plan outlay in the public sector reached in 1971-72, the overall rate of capital formation, it was assumed, would move back to around 12 per cent of national income. The developments during the year must have disturbed the broad contours of this calculation. Fiscal discipline of the severest kind will therefore continue to be called for in the coming years if the rate of investment is to be accelerated.

114. An analysis of recent trends in the various components of savings will be enlightening. The high level of investment attained in 1965-66—when it was nearly 14 per cent of national income—was largely attributable to a rising level of public savings and also to a substantially large inflow of foreign savings; in that year, public savings amounted to 2.4 per cent of national income and the inflow of foreign saving to nearly 3 per cent. The decline in the rate of domestic savings in the subsequent two years was on account of a fall in the rates of both private and public savings, particularly the latter; the rate of public savings declined from 2.4 per cent of national income in 1965-66 to about 1 per cent in 1967-68. Currently, the rate of private savings is in the vicinity of 9.0 per cent of national income, that is, somewhat higher than the level obtaining in 1965-66. But the rate of public savings is barely 1.5 per cent and is lower than the level of 3 per cent reached toward the middle of the third Plan period. The inflow of foreign savings too has declined progressively from 3.8 per cent of national income in 1966-67 to 1.6 per cent in 1971-72. The role of foreign savings should diminish further in view of both recent developments in the international field and the objective set in the Fourth Plan for dispensing with external aid in the shortest available time. A sharp increase in the rate of public savings is therefore of the utmost significance for lifting the rate of investment activity in the economy.

115. As stressed at several other places in the present Survey, a rise in the level of capital formation in the public sector is also crucial for sustaining and enlarging the scale of activities in the private sector. The revival of investment demand by the public sector is necessary both for the full utilisation of the existing installed capacity and for the creation of fresh capacity, which only can ensure steady growth of national income in the coming years. The recent emergency has added further urgency to the task of maximising production through greater utilisation of the capacity in industries as steel, fertilisers, machine tools, railway wagons, coal and elsewhere.

116. The rate of public savings, in terms of the assumptions in the Fourth Plan document, was to have been raised from 1.4 per cent of national income in 1968-69 to 4.5 per cent in 1973-74. According to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Plan, public savings over the Plan period are

now expected to be Rs. 1,315 crores lower than the original estimate of Rs. 5,861 crores; in terms of 1968-69 prices, the shortfall will be of the order of Rs. 1,775 crores. As a proportion of the anticipated national income in 1973-74 the revised target of public savings is only 3.9 per cent. On the other hand, the revised target of private savings is higher than the original estimate of Rs. 14,160 crores—by Rs. 2,075 crores at current prices and by Rs. 533 crores at 1968-69 prices—with the result that the draft of the public sector on private savings is expected to be larger than what was visualised earlier. In the aggregate, net availability of resources for financing the outlay proposed for the public sector of the plan is about the same as estimated originally, even though, in real terms, there is a shortfall of 10 per cent. This re-assessment will however now need further modifications, since it does not take into account the full expenditure on the refugees and for the reconstruction of Bangladesh; nor does it provide for the latest instalment of the increase in dearness allowance to Government employees and the effect of the final recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which may have to be implemented during the Plan period. It also does not take into account the additional requirements for defence resulting from the hostilities last December, and for food subsidy.

117. In other words, the task of raising the rate of public savings from the present level of 1.5 per cent of national income to 3.9 per cent in 1973-74 on the basis of the latest reassessment, will not be easy given the numerous claims on Government resources for non-plan expenditure; in view of the developments during the year, many of these claims are threatening to assume runaway proportions. The search for finding additional resources will have to be greatly intensified both for enlarging the scale of capital formation as well as for tackling the wide array of problems currently affecting the economy. Consistent with the objective of growth with social justice, the burden of the resource effort will have, naturally, to be spread equitably over the various sections of the community.

118. During the last few years, attempts have been made to rationalise and modernise the tax structure with a view to improving its responsiveness to the growth of national income as well as attuning it more effectively to the requirements of social justice. Particularly in the field of direct taxation, efforts have been made to smoothen and sharpen the scale of progression in the structure of personal income-tax and to deepen and widen the coverage of wealth tax, particularly by extending it to rural properties. In the overall, there is no question that taxation as an instrument of mobilisation of resources has acquitted itself creditably in recent years.

119. But certain problems still persist. The rapid increase in commodity taxation *vis-a-vis* taxation of incomes and wealth has been a major feature of the fiscal developments during the past two decades. Whereas the revenue from the taxation of incomes and wealth has risen fractionally from 2.4 per cent of national income in 1950-51 to 3.0 per cent in 1970-71, the revenue from indirect taxes has increased as a proportion of national income from 4.2 per cent to 11.0 per cent. or nearly three-fold. This was perhaps inevitable, since widening the base of direct taxes in a country consisting overwhelmingly of poor people has inherent limitations. But the comparative lack of progressiveness in indirect taxes has to be constantly guarded against.

120. One major area for direct taxation is the income originating in agriculture, which however comes under the orbit of the States. The difficulties faced by the State Governments to tap adequately the rural sector, besides widening economic disparities, have resulted in an increasing reliance on their part on the Union Government's assistance. At the same time the proportion of land revenue and agricultural income-tax collected by the States to national income from agriculture has steadily declined from 1.63 per cent in 1960-61 to 0.85 per cent in 1970-71.

121. The problems here are social, political as well as constitutional. The decision at the conference of the State Chief Ministers in October, 1971 to constitute a Committee to examine the issues related to the

integration of agricultural and non-agricultural incomes for the purpose of the levy of a single income-tax can, from this context, be considered as a milestone. In such matters, a federal structure can make progress only through a process of consent and consultations. The need for making genuine progress along the desired directions cannot however be overemphasised; since the limit of taxable capacity for an individual sector is partly determined by the burden imposed upon similarly situated groups in other sectors, a failure to tax rural incomes adequately cannot but inhibit efforts at raising fresh resources from the non-agricultural sectors as well.

122. In recent years, attempts have been made to improve the resilience of the structure of commodity taxation by shifting, in several cases, the basis of incidence from specific to *ad valorem;* also, to the extent possible, emphasis has been laid on taxing finished goods rather than goods of the intermediate category. Commodity taxation has also been used for the purpose of effecting an improvement in the balance of payments by exercising restraint on domestic consumption where either the export potential or the import content is high. The experience, in this country as well as elsewhere, is that a certain degree of progression can be introduced to commodity taxes by relying more heavily on luxury and semi-luxury items; but the significance of such items can be limited. Alongwith strengthening and improving the machinery for direct taxation with a view to cutting down arrears, reducing evasion and eliminating such malpractices as under-valuation of properties, etc., one should therefore continuously seek to explore new sources of revenue.

123. As stated earlier, current savings of the Government have gone down markedly in recent years in spite of the large increases in taxation. Apart from other factors, the expected surpluses from the public enterprises have failed to materialise. According to the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, contributions from Government enterprises are now expected to yield only Rs. 1,171 crores as against Rs. 2,029 crores stipulated in the Plan. The public enterprises, besides being victims of the phenomenon of rising costs, have also been afflicted by industrial unrest, break-downs and problems of management, both administrative and technical. A substantial part of the Plan outlay is locked up in these undertakings; the returns in some cases have not been sufficient even to cover adequately the requirements of depreciation.

124. The above narrative does not of course break new ground. Most of the problems referred to above have been intensely discussed in recent years. The prospects in regard to prices are likely to continue to be uncertain, and, therefore, it would be hazardous to resort to inordinate magnitudes of deficit financing, particularly since there is also the problem of restraining the overdrafts which the State Governments are currently running with the Reserve Bank of India. The profits from public enterprises continue to be sluggish, while indirect taxes too in their turn have sometimes a disequilibrating effect on prices. Along with the need for raising the level of public savings so as to augment the expenditure on the Plan in a non-inflationary way, there is therefore a corresponding need to redress the imbalances in the fiscal system. The report of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, submitted recently, has a number of valuable suggestions both for fiscal reform and for tackling problems of tax evasion. These recommendations will deserve serious consideration and speedy implementation.

125. At the other end, there is equal need for exercising greater vigilance in disciplining non-developmental expenditures. No doubt a significant part of the rise in non-development outlays in recent years is attributable to increases in contractual obligations, such as interest payments and increased provision for national security. In part, the growth of non-developmental expenditures also reflects the fact of rising provisions for natural calamities, subsidies on items such as food, as well as increases in the emoluments of Government employees.

126. With the scope of garnering additional resources from outside the rural sector getting increasingly narrowed, the inability to keep a close rein over non-developmental non-contractual expenditure can only further affect adversely the prospects for the fulfilment of the Plan targets. During the current year, the difficulties on this score were compounded by the massive outlays incurred on the refugees from Bangladesh. By the time of the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the number of refugees had reached nearly 10 million, of whom close to 7 million were being housed in government camps. By the end of January, 1972, the Government had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 260 crores by way of refugee relief; and this is expected to go up by another Rs. 80 crores before the repatriation of the refugees to Bangladesh is completed. Against this huge outlay, while aid pledged by outside sources was Rs. 167 crores, of which roughly Rs. 137 crores was through the United Nations and the balance negotiated bilaterally, total aid actually received on this account till the end of January, 1972 was nearly Rs. 117 crores.

127. Apart from the direct expenditure for the relief and repatriation of the refugees and the assistance committed to the Government of Bangladesh for economic re-construction, the cost of the war and its burden on the fisc, have also to be reckoned separately. The rehabilitation of the families of those who have laid down their lives in the war and of those who have been incapacitated as well as the loss of military hardware have to be provided for. The expenditure on these heads will add upto a substantial magnitude. Outlays of this nature constitute the imponderables in a nation's life, and the corresponding burden has to be borne. The Union Government tried to meet the additional draft on resources arising during the year by affecting a reduction of the order of 5 per cent in non-Plan non-contractual expenditures and by inviting the States to do the same, by imposing fresh levies in cooperation with the States and, finally, by allowing the fiscal deficit to widen beyond what was earlier contemplated.

V. CREDIT POLICY

128. Given the expansion in money supply in the recent period, the emphasis in monetary policy during the year has been towards restraint of credit. The Reserve Bank of India has in fact been pursuing such a policy more or less continuously since January, 1970. At the same time, since the need to increase output remains paramount, credit has been offered liberally to those sectors which could utilise it profitably towards productive purposes. In particular, sectors neglected in the past, such as agriculture and small-scale industry, have continued to be preferred during the year. Within such sectors, again, the economically weaker groups have received preference.

129. Caution has dominated the shaping of credit policy; the uncertainties on the price front could not make it otherwise. Nevertheless, the Reserve Bank of India has not hesitated to relax its policy of selective credit control whenever circumstances have warranted. For example, in view of the fairly comfortable supplies in the case of certain commodities, a few modifications in the Bank's control mechanisms were introduced in the slack season of 1971. Advances against wheat were completely exempted from regulatory ceilings and those against maize exempted from all controls. Similarly, in view of the increased availability of raw jute and the prospects of expansion in jute manufactures, credit limits to jute mills were increased and the banks were permitted to finance stocks of raw jute with the mills upto an average of four months' consumption. Controls on bank advances against oilseeds too were modified; credit controls were not to apply to all oilseeds and oils other than groundnut, mustard seed/rape seed/castor seed/linseed, oils thereof and vanaspati. The need was also felt of relieving the stringency of credit reported in respect of the marketing of cotton and kapas of certain varieties because of delayed harvesting; the period during which a lower minimum margin was to be applicable in respect of advances against these varieties to parties other than mills was accordingly extended from time to time during the 1971 slack season. On the other hand, in the context of the continuous rise in the prices of sugar, gur and khandisari, in order that speculative holding of stocks could be discouraged, controls on banks advances against these commodities were made rigorous by raising the margin and by fixing a minimum rate of interest of 12 per cent under certain stipulated circumstances.

130. For the 1971-72 busy season, credit policy, as formulated by the Reserve Bank of India, continues to be guided by the overall consideration of restraint consistent with the genuine needs of the industrial sector and requirements of food procurement; besides, the hitherto neglected sectors continue to receive particular attention along with units specialising in defence-oriented production. While the Reserve Bank of India has agreed to offer finance to cover the requirements of the commercial banks at the time of peak demand, it has also stressed that the latter should resort to borrowings from the central bank only for meeting the inescapable needs and that too for short periods; resources to refinance as a matter of routine is being discouraged. The banks have been further informed that their aggregate borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of April, 1972, are not to exceed the borrowings as at the end of April, 1971. In addition, they have been put on notice that with effect from the first Friday of August, 1972, the statutory liquidity requirement, exclusive of the statutory balances with the Reserve Bank of India amounting to 3 per cent, would be raised from 28 per cent to 29 per cent.

131. The basic structure of the Reserve Bank of India's refinance policy has however remained unimpaired. Irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, refinance is available at 4½ per cent against bank advances to primary co-operative credit societies in selected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Mysore, and against export credit sanctioned upto an amount equal to 10 per cent of the annual average

obtaining in 1971. Further refinance at the Bank rate (6 per cent) is available, again irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, in respect of an additional amount of export credit equal to another 10 per cent of the annual average in 1971. Refinance on similar terms continues to be allowed in respect of increases in short-term advances to small industries covered by the Credit Guarantee Corporation and of increases in short-term direct lending to agriculture over the respective levels of credit offered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Identical facilities are to apply to bills rediscounted under the new Bill Market Scheme.

132. Certain changes were undertaken during the year to ensure a broader base of participation by the commercial banks in the financing of food procurement. With effect from November 1, 1971, the Reserve Bank of India's refinance against advances for the procurements of foodgrains was made available at the Bank rate upto an amount equal to 10 per cent of the outstanding level of these advances on the last Friday of October, 1971, and an additional one-third of the increase over the level as obtaining on the latter date. The Reserve Bank of India's discretionary accommodation at the Bank rate, it was emphasised, would be available only in exceptional circumstances, and on a rigorous assessment of the performance of the individual banks in the mobilisation of deposits, the planning of credit and the financing of the hitherto neglected sectors and backward regions.

133. The Reserve Bank of India has continued to review in the course of the year its system of credit controls having regard to trends in prices and availabilities of specific commodities. In November, 1971, it modified its control over bank advances against raw cotton and kapas in order to encourage the production of certain long-staple varieties in the country. Changes have also been made in January, 1972, in the details of credit control over advances against sugar, foodgrains and oilseeds and oils. In the case of sugar, gur and khandsari, controls were tightened by raising the minimum margin on bank advances against these commodities in view of the continued rise in their prices. The credit controls on foodgrains, on the other hand, were somewhat relaxed having regard to the improved supplies and the need of meeting the requirements of small farmers, traders and primary co-operative societies. The changes made in the framework of controls on advances against oilseeds and vegetable oils were, however, not of a substantial nature, credit ceilings were withdrawn in respect of advances against rapeseed and mustardseed oils, and also against oilseeds to vanaspati manufacturers and registered oil mills, advances against vegetable oils to the latter being already exempt from such ceilings.

134. Following the outbreak of hostilities in December, 1971, the Reserve Bank of India adopted a number of measures in order to gear its credit policy to the national war effort. Banks were asked to grant accommodation on a priority basis, to industrial units manufacturing and supplying, goods to the defence services, and to help augment production in general and ensure smooth distribution of goods, especially in the border areas. To facilitate the speedy execution of defence orders, banks were also asked to grant packaging-cum-supply credit against confirmed orders or acceptance of tenders. Similar facilities were also suggested to be offered to sub-contractors providing materials, etc., to primary suppliers fulfilling defence orders. The procedure of obtaining prior authorisation under the Credit Authorisation Scheme was waived for such cases, as also for sugar, coal and textile industries.

135. Controls in respect of advances against foodgrains, oilseeds and vegetable oils, cotton and kapas, and sugar and gur in the border and near-border areas were relaxed. It was also decided to make refinance available at the Bank rate to individual banks, irrespective of the net liquidity ratio, for meeting the added requirements of working capital particularly of small-scale units in case inventories had accumulated due to difficulties of transport and other factors beyond control. In addition,

the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small-scale industries located in the border areas was further liberalised.

Progress of Public Sector Banks

136. During the year under review, the banks in the public sector continued their endeavour to widen their geographical coverage, to mobilise deposits on a larger scale and to diversify credit. Significant results were achieved by them in several areas of operation.

137. There was a striking acceleration in the pace of deposit accretion in the banks in 1971. Between the last Fridays of 1970 and 1971, the deposits of the public sector banks (namely, the State Bank of India, its seven subsidiaries and the fourteen nationalised banks) increased from Rs. 4,772.1 crores to Rs. 5,742.0 crores that is, by Rs. 969.9 crores, which works out to a rate of growth of about 20 per cent per annum. This contrasts with the growth of deposits of the order of Rs. 689.3 crores (or 16.9 per cent) between the last Fridays of 1969 and 1970 and of Rs. 556.7 crores (or 15.8 per cent) during the preceding fifty-two weeks (last Friday of 1968 and last Friday of 1969). The State Bank of India alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 287.2 crores in deposits, from Rs. 1,222.2 crores in the last Friday of 1970 to Rs. 1,509.5 crores on the last Friday of 1971. Deposits of the fourteen banks nationalised in 1969, which stood at Rs. 2,625.8 crores at the time of their take-over, aggregated Rs. 3,829.1 crores at the end of 1971, registering a growth of nearly 50 per cent in the course of about thirty months. Reflecting the growth of the banking habit in the community, bank deposits as a proportion of aggregate monetary resources (comprising currency with the public, deposit money and time deposits with the scheduled banks) have gone up from 52.2 per cent in March, 1969, to 58.1 per cent in December, 1971.

138. In their effort to extend the network of bank branches to hitherto unbanked areas, the public sector banks opened 1,502 new offices in the calendar year 1971, of which 889 were located in centres previously without any bank branches. By the end of December, 1971, the number of new offices opened by the public sector banks following nationalisation went up to 4,047; as on that date, the number of such offices totalled 10,680 as against 6,633 on July 19, 1969. Of the new offices opened since nationalisation 2,655, or more than 65 per cent, are located in rural areas. The proportion of rural branches in the total number of offices of these banks has gone up from 23 per cent in June, 1969, to 39 per cent in December, 1971. Following this spurt in the opening of branches on the part of the commercial banks, the average population served per bank offices has declined from 65,000 at the end of June, 1969, to 42,000 in December, 1971; the number of districts where the population served per bank branch averaged over 200,000, has correspondingly come down to 10 from 70 at the time of nationalisation. Districts bereft of any banking facilities are now only three in number (two in Himachal Pradesh and one in Mizoram); in June, 1969, the number was as much as thirteen. In some of the grossly under-banked States, a significant improve-ment has taken place. Thus population per bank branch has come down in Assam from 188,000 in June, 1969, to 94,000 in December, 1971; in Bihar, from 207,000 to 111,000; in Jammu and Kashmir, from 114,000 to 44,000; in Madhya Predsh, from 116,000 to 65,000; in Orissa, from 212,000 to 117,000 and in Uttar Pradesh, from 119,000 to 70,000.

139. Unbanked areas and those which are economically backward continue to receive priority in the selection of centres for branch opening In order to speed up the identification and allocation of new centres for branch expansion regional meetings of bankers have been convened from time to time by the Reserve Bank of India. Four such meetings were held in 1971, namely, at Patna Kanpur, Bhopal and Delhi. Besides, meetings were also organised, at the level of States and districts, by the 'lead' banks in their respective areas. The strategy for branch expansion for the years

1972-74, it has now been decided, will be based on a perspective plan to be drawn up by the banks keeping in view their resources of manpower and operational efficiency. It is envisaged that the commercial banks would open about 5,000 new offices in the course of the next three years.

140. Lending to agriculture and other sectors, which received scant attention from the banks before nationalisation, progressed further in 1971. Between June, 1970 and December, 1971, the number of borrowal accounts with the public sector banks under the heads Agriculture, Small-scale Industry, Road Transport Operators, Retail Trade and Small Business, Professional and Self-employed Persons and Education(rose from 928,167 to 1,309,731, an increase of about 40 per cent, and the amount outstanding in these accounts went up from Rs. 760.83 crores to about Rs. 960 crores, that is, by nearly 26 per cent. There has been of late a certain level off in the rate of growth of bank advances to these sectors, but this development has to be viewed in the context of the organisational constraints that have emerged. Lending to hundreds and thousands of small borrowers, scattered over large areas, during the initial phase following nationlisation, gave rise to certain strains affecting the supervision of credit necessary to ensure its proper end-use. The banks have been taking steps to strengthen their field staff and set up appropriate organisations at various levels for undertaking intensive financing of agriculture and the small-scale sector. Consultations with the concerned State Governments are also taking place so as to integrate the credit programmes of the banks with approved schemes for agricultural development.

141. Steady progress has been maintained by the banks in the principal task assigned to them under the Lead Bank Scheme, namely, a survey of the individual districts with a view to assessing the credit needs as well as the deposit potential, promoting branch expansion and bringing about general development. Surveys concerning over 220 districts have been completed and should form the basis for mobilising deposits as well as integrating the activities of the credit institutions with the development programmes in each district. Steps to follow up the findings of the Surveys have been initiated in several areas. A beginning has been made in some districts to establish liaison with State agencies and officials directly concerned with development.

142. The process of consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories will gain further momentum with the constitution of the regional consultative committees envisaged under the Scheme governing the management of the nationalised banks. The States and the Union territories have been demarcated into six regions for the purpose; for each region, there will be a consultative committee consisting of representatives from the Central Government, the State Government, the Union territories and the major commercial banks functioning in the region. The task of each regional committee will be to review banking developments in the particular region and make recommendations for consideraton by the Reserve Bank of India and the Union Government.

143. The Credit Guarantee Corporation intended to provide a cover for the small advances of the banks came into operation with effect from April 1, 1971. The Corporation has formulated schemes to extend guarantee cover upto specified limits on bank advances to small borrowers in the hitherto neglected sectors. More recently, these limits have been raised in respect of advances to transport operators, owners of petrol stations, and dealers in fertilisers, and altogether removed in respect of advances to farmers and agriculturists covered by the Corporation's guarantee. Under the Scheme, 75 per cent of the losses arising out of such advances—subject to the limits wherever applicable—will be reimbursed by the Corporation. This innovation, cupted with the emphasis on special schemes to help generate employment, is expected to facilitate the identification of small units with employment-creating potential and their financing by the banks in an imaginative way.

144. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee which was set up to recommend special proposals for the generation of employment, the public sector banks have prepared schemes for financing self-employed persons. Borrowal accounts in the name of professional and self-employed persons have gone up from 422 as at the end of June, 1969, to 28,879 as at the end of June, 1970, and further to 51,186 as at the end of December, 1971. The amount of outstanding advances has increased from Rs. 0.3 crores as at the end of June, 1969, to Rs. 6.7 crores as at the end of June, 1970 and further to Rs. 10.4 crores as at the end of December, 1971. The banks have also been taking steps to simplify forms and procedures.

145. To facilitate agricultural lending by the commercial banks, a draft model bill, based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India, has been circulated to the State Governments; instead of amending the various State laws separately and piecemeal, the State Governments, it is felt, might consider enacting a single consolidated legislation which could place the commercial banks on the same legal footing as the cooperative banks with respect to their lendings to the agricultural sector. The Reserve Bank of India has also introduced a system of obligatory earmarking, upto 20 per cent of the credit limits sanctioned to the Central Cooperative Banks, for the small and economically weaker farmers. Besides, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is providing complete refinance for schemes undertaken for small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

146. During the year, the Government received the report of the Committee which examined the feasibility of a scheme of differential interest rates. The Report of the Committee was not unanimous. The view of the majority of the members was that too wide a differential in lending rates changed by the banks should be avoided, having regard to the operational problems involved; a range of differentials between 8-1/2 per cent to 10 per cent has been recommended by them. The report of the majority has also recommended the size of the loans as the principal criterion for identifying borrowers in each of the sectors selected (agriculture, small scale industry, transport operators and professionals) for the purpose of applying differential rates. The minority report, on the other hand, has suggested a wide differential of lending rates ranging between 1 per cent and 20 per cent; it has also offered the view that the relative economic status of the borrower rather than the size of the loan should be a more objective criterion for identifying borrowers for the purpose of applying differential rates. The Report is under the Government's consideration.

147. The Banking Commission which was appointed by the Government in February, 1969, submitted its report on February 9, 1972. The Commission has made a review of the important facets of the functioning of commercial and cooperative banks, non-banking financial intermediaries and indigenous banking agencies in the country. It has indicated the need for a structural reorganisation of the commercial banking system, stressing in particular the need for reshaping the banking arrangements in the rural sector. With this end in view, the Commission has suggested the establishment of rural banks either by promoting sound primary agricultural societies as subsidaries of commercial banks or by the commercial banks themselves setting up their own subsidiaries. It has also recommended the strengthening of the primary credit societies, wherever they are working on sound lines so that they could provide wide-ranging banking services. The Commission has proposed stunget regulatory controls over the non-banking financial intermediaries with a view to facilitating effective implementation of monetary policy, creating conditions for their growth and safeguarding the interests of the depositors. The report contains detailed recommendations for linking indigenous banking agencies with the organised banking system. Several innovations have been proposed in the matter of recruitment and training of bank personnel. There are important detailed recommendations for improving and modernising the operational procedures and management policies of the banks. The Commission has drawn attention to the need for rationalising the service charges. It has also indicated the

lines along which banking laws could be streamlined and has recommended a comprehensive banking code to govern commercial banks and non-banking financial intermediaries.

148. Constituting as they do, the principal financial intermediaries, the banks have a pivotal role to play in mobilising private savings and in either transferring such savings to the Government of in deploying them to meet the capital requirements of the private sector itself. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, notable progress has been made in the field of deposit mobilisation since nationalisation. While the performance in this respect, particularly during the past one year, has been exceedingly satisfactory, the pace of deposit mobilisation needs to be further intensified in view of the resource constraints in the economy. At the other end, the endeavour must continue to reach credit to the genuinely needy elements in the community, especially among those groups who have been neglected and deprived in the past; the terms and conditions of such assistance have to be continuously reviewed. The priorities for the public sector banks in the immediate period are thus fairly clear-cut.

Activities of the Term-lending Institutions

149. During the year, the activities of the term-lending institutions continued to be directed towards promoting a spatially diffused pattern of industrialisation in the country. Mention had been made in the Economic Survey for 1970-71 of the facilities for assistance availale from the public sector financial institutions, on concessional terms, to small and medium projects in relatively under-developed areas. The Industrial Development Bank of India, as the apex financial institution, has sought to sustain its special efforts to promote industrial development of the backward regions and to help new entrepreneurs to establish themselves there. In collaboration with the other public financial institutions, the IDBI has undertaken surveys for identifying the industrial potential of the backward States. These surveys contain a detailed analysis of the infra-structural facilities which need strengthening in the areas, suggestions in regard to fiscal incentives, such as subsidies for transport and power, which could be given by either the Central or the State Government, and proposals for concessional terms of credit which may have to be accorded by the financial institutions. The IDBI has also been exploring ways and means whereby technical consultancy services would be available for purposes of identification of backward areas, preparation of preliminary feasibility studies and detailed project report and project supervision.

150. One could refer here to the structure of interest rates adopted by the Industrial Development Bank of India. Following the raising of the Bank rate from 5 per cent to 6 per cent in January, 1971, while the normal rate on direct loans offered by the IDBI was maintained at 8-1|2 per cent a few of the other rates were adjusted upwards by between one-half and one per cent, no change was, however, made in the concessonal rates charged in respect of either advances to industrial units in backward areas or the refinance of export credit. Thus, in the case of direct assistance (other than for exports), the concessional rate to units in the backward areas is 7 per cent as against the normal rate of 8.5 per cent. Similarly, in the case of refinance of industrial loans, while the normal rate is between 6.75 and 7 per cent, the concessional rate is 5} per cent for the small-scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme and 3.5 per cent for units in the backward areas (provided the primary lenders' rate does not exceed 8.5 per cent for the smal-scale units and 7 per cent for units in the ackward areas). THE IDBI refinances advances granted by the State Financial Corporations as well as by the banks. The concessional terms offered by it to small and medium units in the backward areas also include such other features as dispensing with the commitment charge, longer repayment periods, deferment of payment of instalments of principal and interest in the initial years and subscrciptions to the share capital of the projects. More recently, the IDBI has decided to make available its direct as well as refinance assistance on concessional terms not only to new projects but also to industrial units undertaking substantial expansion in specified backward areas.

151. Aggragate assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, the State Financial Corporations, and the State Industrial Development Corporations amounted to Rs. 232.6 crores in 1970-71 as against Rs. 153.8 crores in 1969-70. The disbursement at Rs. 148.4 crores in 1970-71 was also higher than the disbursement of Rs. 116.3 crores in the proceeding year. For the current year, the data available relate to the period April-September and indicate that total sanctions by all these institutions taken together were of the order of Rs. 114.5 crores as against Rs. 83.1 crores in the corresponding period last year. Disbursements have also risen from Rs. 65.1 crores in 1970-71 (April-September) to Rs. 77.4 crores in 1971-72 (April-September).

152. The performance of the Industrial Development Bank of India has been particularly impressive. Information in respect of its operation is available uptil the end of December, 1971; this reveals that assistance sanctioned (Rs. 135 crores) during the period April to December, 1971 was more than double of what was sanctioned in the corresponding period of 1970. Disbursements (Rs. 76.5 crores) were also higher by 50 per cent over the level attained in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

153. The Reserve Bank of India had taken the initiative to establish the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, with head-quarters at Calcutta, with a view to meeting the problems of sick and closed industrial units, particularly in the eastern region. The Corporation, which came into existence in April, 1971, had, upto the end of December, 1971, sanctioned assistance of the order of Rs. 4.70 crores in respect of 30 industrial units.

General Insurance

154. A development during the year, which has implications for generating savings in the public sector, may also be taken note of here. In May, 1971, the Government, through the issue of an ordinance, took over as a prelude to nationalisation, the management of the undertaking of insurers carrying on general insurance business in the country. The measure covered 62 Indian and 44 foreign insurers. The net premium paid on account of general insurance amounted to Rs. 115 crores in 1969. It is expected that nationalisation of general insurance would lead to improved efficiency, better service to policy-holders and the elimination of undesirable practices.

VI. EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE AND SELF-RELIANCE

155. External assistance has been relied upon to some extent as a supplement to the domestic development efforts since the inception of the process of planned economic development in the country. Although the bulk of the resources needed for development have been generated domestically, external assistance, apart from helping to break through technological rigidities, has also been a factor toward relieving pressures on internal resources as well as balance of payments in the wake of rising investment levels. So far about Rs. 12,750 crores of external assistance in various forms have been utilised for purposes of development. However, the quantum of aid utilised considerably overstates, under existing conditions, the actual contribution of external assistance to India's economic growth. For one thing, most of the assistance has so far been in the form of interest-bearing loans; only a fraction has been in the form of outright grants. The share of grants in overall external assistance fell off sharply after the First Plan period and, in recent years, has dwindled down to just about 5 per cent. Loan assistance has involved essentially the provision of current accommodation in exchange for future repayments. As a consequence, the servicing of the external debt is beginning to claim a sizeable proportion of the country's foreign exchange earnings. For instance, debt service payments already made, amount to about a third of all external debts that have so far been contracted. With amortisation payments totalling over Rs. 2,000 crores, having been effected, outstanding external debt now stands at Rs. 8,200 crores. In the current year, the debt servicing burden is expected to be as much as 28 per cent of the country's exports and more than 55 per cent of the new commitments of aid. True, the burden of debt service has, for the present, been lightened somewhat since creditor countries and institutions which are members of the Aid India Consortium have, in recent years, agreed to provide debt relief. But, such relief which has amounted to about Rs. 300 crores in the last four years, has been reckoned as a part of new aid commitments so that in the form in which it has so far been available, debt relief has not reduced the burden of debt over a period or increased the net transfer of resources in the short run. Its contribution essentially has been to mitigate to some extent the disadvantage of tied aid which has to be repaid in free foreign exchange.

156. Aid in the form of crtdits, however, contains a genuine element of assistance insofar as it has generally been available on softer terms than similar credits obtainable from the international capital market. The terms have been comparatively favourable as regards both interest rates and maturity periods; and in recent years there has been a tendency towards some fall in the rates of interest and a lengthening of maturity periods. In some cases, mostly involving transactions with countries in Eastern Europe, repayments are effected in rupees, or else, through exports of goods. However, in one respect loan assistance compares unfavourably with market borrowings; for most of the foreign credits are country-tied, loans from a particular country having to be utilised for imports from that country alone. The share of united loans in external assistance flowing to India has gradually declined since the end of the Second Plan, currently, just over a tenth of external assistance consists of untied credits. The tying of credits in this manner involves a certain disadvantage for the recipient country, particularly when repayments have to be effected in fully convertible foreign exchange; while loan-financed imports have to be procured in the countries offering loans regardless of price or other considerations, no such constraints attach to the utilisation by the donors of interest and amortisation payments received by them.

157. A progressively diminishing dependence on aid has accordingly been one of the objectives of development planning in India. As a matter of fact, near-complete independence from net external financing by the end of the present decade was one of the explicit goals set out in the Fourth Plan. In accordance with the Plan objectives. increasing attention has been devoted to the promotion of self-reliance and reducing the dependence on external accommodation in recent years. Events during the year have

amply vindicated the soundness of the policy of aiming at the eventual elimination of external financing of development programmes. The unilateral suspensions of a part of the commitments for economic assistance from abroad in the wake of the hostilities in December, 1971 has further intensified the national urge to do without external aid. Although there was a general awareness that assistance was often preferred because of non-economic motives, recent developments have made it clear that it is yet another instrument of diplomacy, which is liable to be deployed against us at a time of critical need. This realisation has strengthened the demand for greater self-reliance so as to ensure that the country's policies and programmes are not subjected to pressures from aid-giving countries.

158. Even as it is, there has been a continuous decline in the utilisation of external accommodation during the past four years. This decline can be partly attributed to the shrinkage in food imports under the PL-480 account as a consequence of the rapidly rising food production in the country. The Government had already announced its decision not to import any food on a concessional basis after 1971-72. Even excluding concessional food imports, however, the utilisation of net assistance has come down over these four years by almost Rs. 300 crores, or more than one-half. The table below gives the details of the inflow of foreign assistance during the last four years:

TABLE XII

Inflow of Foreign Assistance : Gross and Net

(Rs. crores)

	Items	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 Estimates
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Gross disbursements . of which :	1196	903	856	791	778
	(a) PL 480 food . .	285	131	128	57	52
	(b) PL 480 non-food	57	27	42	32	43
	(c) Other food assistance	45	55	19	36	31
II	Total debt servicing . of which :	333	375	412	450	450
	(a) Amortisation payments :	211	236	268	290	284
	(b) Interest payments .	122	139	144	160	166
III	Net flow of assistance . (I-II)	863	528	444	341	328

*Includes assistance by way of imports under rupee payment terms and under convertible currency credits.

Note : Gross aid disbursements take into account debt relief inclusive of debt rescheduling/postponement, etc. Debt service payments relate to those involving foreign exchange.

159. Fresh commitments of assistance have been consistently lower than the utilisation of assistance during this period. Since there is a certain time lag between commitments and disbursements, utilisation in any year depends partly on the commitment in that year and, more importantly, on the accommodation offered in the past and existing in the pipeline. For instance, commitments for 1967-68 were only of the order of Rs. 795 crores, or nearly Rs. 400 crores less than the assistance actually utilised in that year. There was a slight rise in commitments in 1969-70. In 1970-71, however, the commitments were once more Rs. 188 crores lower than utilisation. As a result, assistance in the pipeline fell from a

level of Rs. 1,988 crores at the end of March 1968 to Rs. 1,570 crores at the end of March 1971.

160. Debt servicing has been increasing continuously: from a level of Rs. 143 crores in 1961-62, it rose to Rs. 333 crores in 1967-68. The burden in 1970-71 was still higher at Rs. 450 crores, and will continue to be at that level in 1971-72 too. The peak will be reached in 1972-73 and 1973-74, and roughly 30 per cent of the country's annual export earnings will be used towards the servicing of past debt obligations. Taking debt servicing into account, net flow of assistance into the economy has declined from Rs. 863 crores in 1967-68 to Rs. 341 crores in 1970-71. If import of food under concessional terms is excluded, net inflow of assistance has come down from Rs. 533 crores to a mere Rs. 248 crores in 1970-71.

161. The actual contribution of foreign assistance to the financing of economic development has thus been markedly small in recent years. Until 1964-65, net external accommodation worked out to 3 per cent of national income; it is now less than 1 per cent. To put it differently, net foreign accommodation used to account for 25 per cent of investments in the economy in the early 1960's; in recent years, the contribution of net foreign assistance to domestic investment has declined to 13 per cent. Over the period of the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that it will account for only 8 per cent of aggregate investments. If the current trends in respect of availability of assistance continue, it could be even less, even though the comparison is somewhat vitiated by the fact that capital formation itself has been at a considerably lower level than was contemplated in the Plan.

162. Recent events have added to the urgency of reducing the dependence on external finance. The problem is not one of merely doing without a certain quantum of aid. Since external assistance provides support to the balance of payments as well as resources for investment, doing without aid can simply mean doing without a certain volume of investment, and scaling down capital formation activities in the economy. This is certainly not what is implied by greater self-reliance. The latter should, on the other hand, reflect our ability to maintain, if not enhance, the rates of capital formation and growth envisaged in the Plans despite the shrinkage in the availability of foreign assistance. The core of self-reliance should, thus, consist of efforts at raising the domestic rate of savings on the one hand, and greater import substitution and export promotion, on the other, so that the savings and balance of payments gaps cease to be a barrier to faster growth.

163. As far as the balance of payments is concerned, the country will have to economise on imports without in any way affecting production in fields that are important for further growth. There could, however, be a limit beyond which imports in a specific field cannot be restricted in the short run without affecting development. Accordingly, exports will have to expand much faster than in the past so as to bridge the gap in the balance of payments, a gap which is currently filled up by foreign accommodation. The achievement of self-reliance is, thus, a matter of action on both imports and exports and needs a detailed scrutiny of the character and composition of the country's foreign trade.

164. Since the devaluation of the rupee in June 1966, imports into the economy have shown a tendency to decline. In particular, there was a very sharp fall in imports between 1968-69 and 1969-70. This trend was partly reversed in 1970-71, when imports recorded an increase of 2.7 per cent over the preceding year. This slight increase in the import bill occurred in spite of a fall in food imports largely because of a rise in the demand for other imports and higher international prices. There was a substantial rise in the demand for raw materials, intermediate goods and equipment, partly because of short falls in production in certain key sectors. At the same time, international prices of metals and equipment continued to rise. The average price of our imports, as a result, increased by as much as 5 per cent in 1970-71.

165. The following items accounted for over 60 per cent of the total imports in 1970-71: cotton, soyabean oil and mutton tallow, fertilisers, petroleum products, steel and non-ferrous metals, machinery and transport equipment. In fertilisers, increasing import substitution has brought down the level of imports. Similarly, in machinery and transport equipment, a certain order of import substitution as well as a levelling off of demand in a number of industries has accounted for the substantial fall in imports. The import of metals, on the other hand, rose sharply, despite declining rates of growth in industrial production and a relative slack in investment activity; this rise in metal imports, particularly in respect of iron and steel, was partly to compensate for the unexpected shortfall in the domestic output of basic metals.

TABLE XIII

Imports : Broad Commodity Groups

(Rs. crores)

Commodity	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	April-July 1970	April-July 1971
1 Food	336·6	261·0	213·0	65·6	27·5
2 Cotton	90·2	82·8	98·8	45·1	60·7
3 Jute	9·3	1·1	0·1	Nil	Nil
4 Animal and Vegetable oils and fats . . .	19·3	29·6	38·5	12·1	18·6
5 Fertilisers and fertiliser materials . . .	198·2	107·4	99·9	25·3	32·2
6 Petroleum Products .	133·2	137·9	136·0	41·4	62·5
7 Metals	175·2	156·0	266·7	77·4	123·7
8 Machinery and transport equipment . . .	513·9	395·9	384·5	127·1	152·0
9 Others	432·7	413·4	387·7	126·6	144·2
TOTAL	1908·6	1582·1	1625·2	520·6	621·4

Source : Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

166. It would be legitimate to conclude that, other things remaining the same, the demand for import of raw materials and intermediate goods is likely to go up as domestic activity is accelerated. During April to December, 1971, imports have increased by more than 18 per cent over imports in the corresponding period of the preceding year, the decline in food imports notwithstanding. Such details as are available at this stage indicate a continuing increase in the imports of petroleum products, metals, raw cotton, edible oils and machinery and equipment. In particular, there has been a further steep increase in the imports of metals. Given the trend of issuance of import licences, the pressure on imports is likely to persist in the coming months.

167. If, in these circumstances, imports have to be restricted, a general and indicriminate reduction in imports would certainly not be the best instrument for this purpose; an across-the-board reduction in imports would unnecessarily starve the growing sectors in the economy of essential supplies. One must, therefore, pick and choose. For example, to curtail the imports of cotton, or of petroleum products, or else of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals would, in the absence of greater domestic availability, mean lower production, lower investment, and lower employment. What is needed is that a reduction in the overall import bill is achieved, as far as possible, without sacrificing either investment or employment. This would

obviously call for a commodity-by-commodity analysis of the country's import requirements.

168. India has been importing 0.8 to 1 million bales of cotton for the past several years. The domestic output of cotton has not shown any significant tendency to rise, while the spinning and weaving capacity of the cotton textile industry, including the handloom sector, has continued to expand. As a result, about 10 per cent of the requirements of raw cotton have had to be met through imports during the last few years. Besides, cotton being a rain-fed crop, its production fluctuates widely from year to year. A reduction in the imports of cotton could, as happened in 1969-70, force up prices of the indigenous varieties and jeopardise production and employment in mills producing only coarse varieties of cloth, besides affecting exports of cotton yarn and cloth. It is, therefore, difficult to envisage a reduction in the imports of cotton unless domestic production expands substantially. This calls for the development of high-yielding genetic material as well as extension work on a fairly large scale. While some success has been reported with regard to the development of a high-yielding strain of cotton, its spread to each of the major cotton-growing tracts is bound to take time.

169. An alternative means of reducing the import requirements of raw cotton would be to explore the possibility of importing substitute materials such as synthetic yarn which would adversely affect neither the working of our cotton mills nor the availability of cotton for coarser varieties of cloth, but would cost less in terms of foreign exchange. Over a longer period, in addition to stimulating the growth of more cotton in the country, through the use of high-yielding seeds, the manufacture of synthetic yarn within the country could be stepped up if that would mean a lower import bill.

170. Besides, for cotton as much as several other commodities, certain curbs may have to be imposed on the consumption of the affluent sections of the community because of the considerable share—albert indirect—of luxury, or semi-luxury, goods in imports. Insofar as the objective can be furthered without affecting the volume of employment, it would lead to a conserving of foreign exchange resources.

171. It would be equally desirable to improve the system of distribution of both indigenous and imported cotton. Insofar as intermediaries can be eliminated, and policy measures ensure a better regional and unit-wise distribution of raw cotton, prices would be subjected to better discipline and there is also likely to be a lowering of overall demand for imports.

172. The bulk of imported crude oil results in products like diesel oil, furnace oil, petrol, kerosene and ATF. The scope for restricting the demand for some of these items is limited. For instance, a restriction on the availability of diesel oil would affect the movement of trucks and thus reduce flexibility in industrial production and employment in the trucking industry. A reduction in the availability of furnace oil would increase the demand for coal in outlying areas and thus in the short period strain rail transport. There is scope for reducing the consumption of motor spirit by individuals and also of kerosene as fuel. But as long as new refineries are being set up and there is no firm indication of domestic availability of crude, we can only hope for the present to restrict the rate of growth of the import of crude oil. The production of crude has not been able to keep pace with the growth of demand and refining capacity. Imports, consequently, have nearly doubled between 1965 and 1970; at present nearly two-thirds of crude requirements have to be met from imports.

173. While, in the short period, the limits of feasibility are thus quite clear, the present urge for hastening the process of self-reliance should call for a thorough review of the nation's policy on fuels. Such a review should be linked to a reappraisal of the prospects of coal mining too, particularly as there is adequate capacity in existence.

174. Larger imports of iron and steel in recent years have been necessitated by the difficulties which our steel plants have encountered; their

current production is much below the rated capacity. For instance, imports of iron and steel rose by as much as 2,80,000 tonnes during 1970-71 in order to meet the shortfall in domestic output. A reduction in steel imports would be possible only if the steel plants could be made to approach the threshold of maximum utilisation. Since the task involves such questions as industrial relations, absorption of technology, maintenance, etc., it is not easy to forecast the short-term prospects for reducing imports. A number of targets have been laid down for the current year, and the actual accomplishments would need watching. Here too, an efficient distribution system could reduce the pressure on imports.

175. If the utilisation of steel in what might be called luxury commodities is cut down, the demand for imports would certainly be reduced to some extent. There are, however, certain problems in this regard. The definition of a luxury product becomes extremely arbitrary once obvious examples like motor cars, domestic air-conditioners, domestic refrigerators, luxury housing, steel furniture and so on have been exhausted. Moreover, since the demand for such items up to a point appears to be price inelastic, the consumption of steel by these industries cannot be restricted unless the production of these items—except production for exports—is curtailed. The adverse impact on employment of such a step may not be very substantial, but there is the other dilemma of policy that many of these industries were initially encouraged to establish themselves as part of the drive towards import substitution. Still, in the present circumstances, it is inevitable that steel has to be conserved for those sectors where the need is far more obvious.

176. The demand for non-ferrous metals is largely connected with the drive for rural electrification. Since this programme forms an important part in the country's development plans, there is no way of drastically reducing the demand for non-ferrous metal-using items such as cables, transformers, switchgears, motors, etc. At the same time, there is no question that a more rigorous system of distribution could bring down the demand for inventories for these metals, and thus have a salutary effect on prices as well.

177. To be able to reduce the import of fertilisers, the domestic output has to be stepped up. This in turn implies increasing the utilisation of the existing plants from the present level of barely 60 per cent of capacity. The several new projects which are under construction will also have to be expedited and completed ahead of schedule. On both counts, the solution of certain presistent problems in the administrative system would be an important pre-condition of success. Even with the increase in domestic capacity, one cannot be too sure that indirect imports, which will go as inputs for the fertiliser units, would not rise as a consequence in the short period. For instance, items such as rock phosphate, ammonia, naptha, etc., which are required in the manufacture of fertilisers and are either not available in the country or are in short supply, will have to be imported. All things considered, the increase in the domestic capacity for the manufacture of fertilisers will not necessarily lead to a sharp decline in the expenditure of foreign exchange for this particular industry. The picture would, however, be qualitatively different if, simultaneously, the existing plants could reach the maximum feasible output. Equally important would be the task of rigorously examining the demand for fertilisers. In the present context, it would be most undesirable if excessive inventories or lop sided distribution are encouraged.

178. The problems are not dissimilar in regard to machinery and equipment either. While complete indigenous capacity has been developed for the manufacture of steam locomotives, the switch-over to the manufacture of diesel and electric engines has temporarily led to increasing imports of parts and components. In the case of trucks too, even though for certain specifications no components need to be imported, the import bill has not come down, because the producers have shifted to the manufacture of larger-sized trucks which are still dependent on imported components. As we continuously increase the range as well as depth of

manufacture within the country, there is a tendency for the import of one item to be replaced by the import of another item further down the process of production. As long as certain rates of overall economic and industrial growth are being postulated, it would therefore be hazardous to predict a complete thinning out of import requirements. What has to be emphasised is the necessity of hastening the process of doing without foreign components. We now have the necessary technological base in the country; the stress has to be on basic research in specific directions and encouragement to improvisation. In such matters, an adjustment of attitudes by itself could bring about substantial results.

179. Soyabean oil and mutton tallow have had to be imported in recent years to maintain a certain order of availability and thus forestall sharp price increases. In these cases, domestic supplies can be augmented by the utilisation of such oils as can be derived from rice bran and cotton seed. A number of fiscal incentives have been made available to promote the output of such oils; certain organisational changes are also called for. In regard to rice bran oil, a more effective method of collection and transportation of rice bran from the rice mills to the solvent extraction units has to be arranged. As to cottonseed oil, a large proportion of the seed. which is now being fed to cattle in order to increase the fat content of milk, has to be diverted to crushers. This is partly a matter of incentives and partly a matter of propaganda. Speculative elements also play a havoc with the pricing and distribution of edible oils; destabilising speculation would need to be severely curbed if artificial demands for imports are not to surface from time to time.

180. Since most of the imports are of an essential nature, restricting the import bill to achieve self-reliance is not going to be an easy task. It will require technical, administrative and organisational efforts of a high order and a concerted approach. It would, besides, imply a skilful use of resources so as to allow selective increases in the import of certain products till such time as the productive apparatus gears itself to producing them internally on a large scale. What is more important, it will require careful working out of the details of the import substitution arrangements so that some of the unwholesome consequences commonly associated with a regime of import restrictions are mitigated. Above all, it will call for distributive discipline all over the economy, a careful scrutiny of trader's margin charged for the various scarce commodities, and a determined effort to curtail consumption and to discourage excessive holding of inventories.

Exports

181. According to Customs data, overall export earnings during 1970-71 rose to Rs. 1,535 crores, an increase of more than 8 per cent over the exports recorded in 1969-70. Since, however, there was a change in the method of compilation in November 1970, a comparison between the performance in the two years is vitiated.

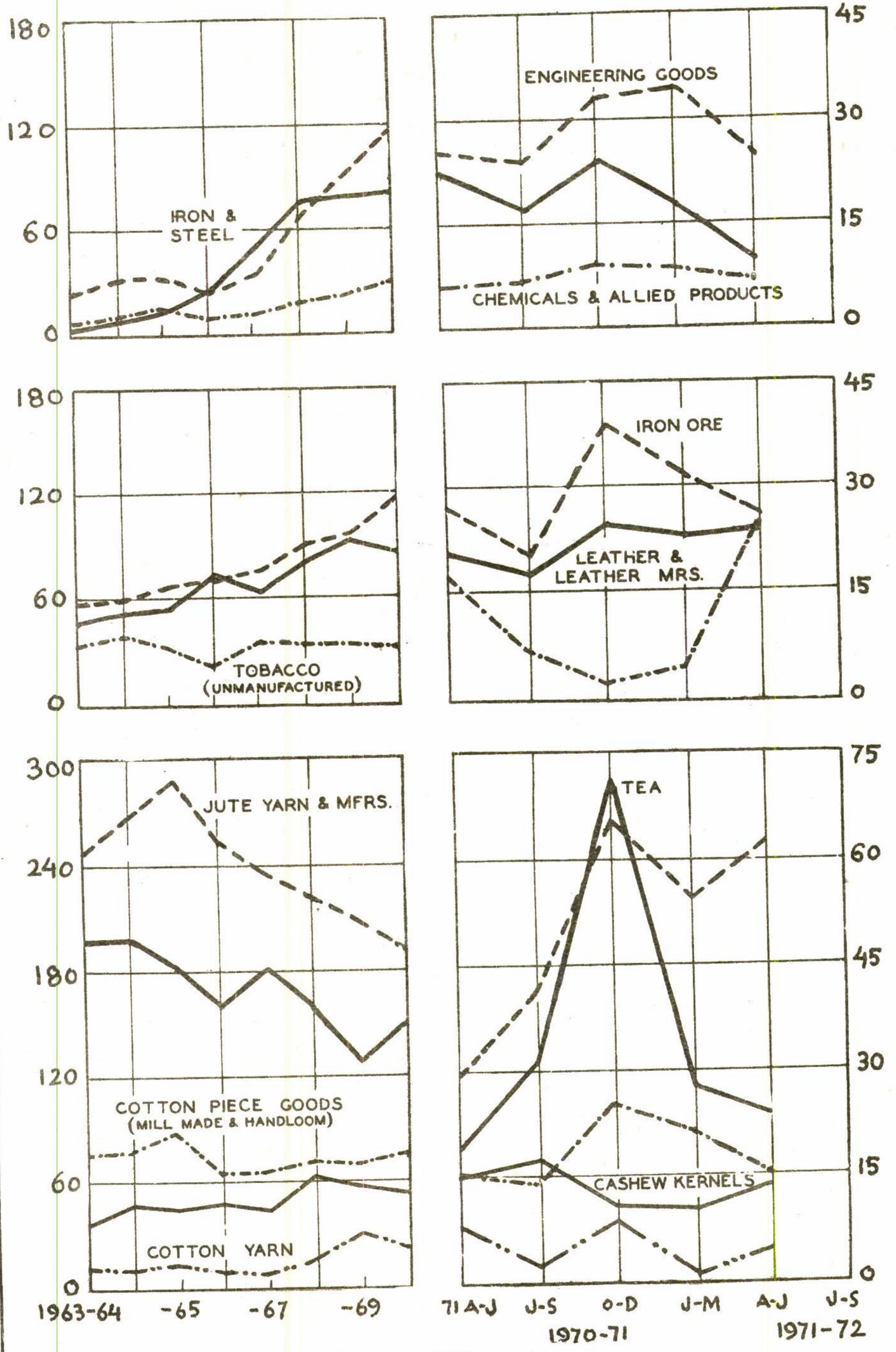
182. Exports during the first half of 1970-71 were adversely affected by a combination of unusually unfavourable factors, for example, shortages of metals and raw cotton and a ten-week long strike of bargemen in Calcutta. As a result of the vigorous measures taken to improve the supply of inputs and materials for export production, exports picked up from October onwards.

183. The rise in exports during 1970-71, as recorded in the Customs data, was spread over both traditional and non-traditional commodities. Exports of tea went up in volume by 14.4 per cent and in value by 19.1 per cent. The regulation of supplies by the producer countries under the Mauritius Agreement, low stocks of tea in the U.K. and lower production in East Africa were instrumental in raising the quantum and unit value of tea exports. The other major traditional exports, jute goods, did not fare well. The value of exports of jute manufactures fell by nearly 8 per cent to Rs. 190 crores, largely on account of a sharp decline in the exports of

EXPORTS OF MAJOR COMMODITIES

RS. CRORES

(POST DEVALUATION)



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DIVISION.

carpet backing. A slackening of demand during a part of the year because of a slowdown of building activity in the United States was responsible for this decline. Exports of mill-made cotton piecegoods, in contrast, increased by about Rs. 5 crores, almost entirely as a result of higher unit values, but exports of cotton yarn fell by about 27 per cent notwithstanding a marked rise in unit price. Yarn exports were affected by shortages of raw cotton and the consequent rise in the unit cost of production. Exports of cashew kernels, too, declined by nearly 10 per cent, largely because of difficulties with regard to the import of raw nuts and growing competition from Brazil and East Africa.

184. There was a significant increase in the exports of certain other traditional exports. Exports of oilcakes rose from Rs. 41.5 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 55.4 crores in 1970-71, mostly due to enlarged supplies consequent on the higher production of oilseeds during the previous year. The quantum of manganese ore exported rose by more than 40 per cent; export earnings rose by a little over 25 per cent. A substantial fall in the average unit value of ores exported from India occurred due to weaker international prices, a shift towards lower grade ores in the export mix and higher ocean freight on exports to Eastern Europe and the U.S.A.

185. There was an appreciable rise in the exports of most major non-traditional products, such as engineering goods, chemicals, iron and steel and iron ore. The fastest rate of growth was recorded by engineering goods; exports increased from Rs. 89.5 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 116.5 crores in 1970-71. This increase, of the order of 30 per cent, was achieved despite a serious shortage of steel and non-ferrous metals. The value of iron and steel exports rose by 2.6 per cent because of higher unit prices; there was, however, a slight fall in the volume actually exported. Exports of iron ore rose substantially, the value of exports at Rs. 117.3 in 1970-71 being higher by as much as Rs. 22.7 crores than exports recorded in the preceding year.

186. Among chemicals and allied products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, paints and varnishes, dyes and intermediates emerged as exceptionally fast growing exports. The value of exports of chemicals and chemical products as a group rose by nearly a third over the year. Exports of leather and leather manufactures, on the other hand, fell by nearly one tenth because of subdued demand for tanned hides and skins and chrome-tanned leather.

187. During the first nine months of the current financial year—for which data are available—the aggregate value of exports was higher by Rs. 41 crores or by 3.6 per cent, as compared to that in the corresponding period of 1970-71. It is difficult to forecast the likely performance for the entire year because, since August 1971, for each successive month, exports have been consistently lower than in the previous year.

188. The commodity-wise details of exports are as yet available for the period April-August, 1971. These indicate that larger exports of some traditional products such as tea, jute goods and leather and of non-traditional products such as engineering goods more than offset the fall in exports of other commodities such as oilcakes, mineral ores and iron and steel.

189. During this period, the value of exports of jute goods more than doubled as compared to the same period of 1970-71. This exceptional increase in exports of jute goods, however, reflects more the influence of abnormal factors such as the disturbed conditions in the erstwhile East Pakistan than any major change in the trends of world demand. Exports of tea also registered a handsome increase because of comparatively buoyant demand owing to unsatisfactory crops in both Ceylon and East Africa.

190. Exports of cotton textiles—both piecegoods and cotton yarn—suffered a set-back during the period. While the exports of piecegoods were lower by Rs. 2.6 crores than what they were in the corresponding period of 1970-71, the value of exports of cotton yarn fell by more than one-half. Apart from the weaker competitive position of our textile industry,

the decline in yarn exports can be traced to stringencies in the availability of foreign exchange in Burma, Ceylon and the U. A. R., which provide sizeable outlets for Indian cotton yarn.

191. The value of exports of manganese ore, which had risen significantly during 1970-71, declined by about 18 per cent during April—August, 1971 as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. Similarly, export earnings from oilcakes during this period were about 20 per cent lower than the corresponding period of 1970-71 because of a fall in the domestic availability of oilseeds.

192. Exports of non-traditional items such as engineering goods and leather and leather products were higher than in the corresponding period of 1970-71. But, due largely to the scarcity of metals, the value of exports of iron and steel products fell by about 33 per cent. There was a marginal fall in the exports of iron ore as a result of recessionary conditions faced by the Japanese steel industry.

193. Recent developments would also bear out that institutional initiatives emanating from outside can play only a marginal role in promoting our exports. Such initiatives as have been in evidence during the past year have not been very encouraging. India has been consistently using the forum of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to draw attention to the phenomena of dwindling aid flows, the hardening terms of assistance and the growing climate of protectionism in the advanced Western countries, each of which is affecting severely the balance of payments of India and other developing economies. But an immediate reversal of such trends is unlikely. The imposition of an import duty on the entry of Indian cotton textiles into the United Kingdom has been an adverse development during the year, and the decision on the part of the United Kingdom and a number of other countries in West Europe to seek admission to the European Economic Community would also call for a review of our export strategy. The General Scheme of Preferences, which was once considered as providing an extensive array of support to the export promotion efforts of the developing countries, is yet to be implemented by a number of important nations, including the United States. It is, besides, still an open question whether, for India, the introduction of the General Scheme of Preferences would compensate for the possible loss of export markets consequent to the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community and the elimination of the system of Commonwealth preferences.

194. All aspects considered, a much larger effort than has been made so far will have to be put in if exports are to increase at a rate either equal to, or higher than, the targeted rate of growth of 7 per cent per annum. Given the preponderance of the traditional export items, namely, jute, tea and cotton textiles, in the country's total export earnings, India can scarcely afford to lose the markets for these commodities. In view of growing competition, it will need intense efforts to maintain the current level of earnings from these traditonal exports; to improve on the present performance will call for even greater efforts. Besides, to achieve a genuine breakthrough in the export sector, India will have to seek rapid growth in exports in other fields such as engineering goods, iron and steel, iron ore, chemicals, marine products, etc. Much will depend upon our ability to generate larger surpluses at competitive prices. This implies paying greater attention than heretofore not merely to market explorations of export incentives but also to basic tasks such as achieving rapid increases in industrial and agricultural productivity, restraints on consumption, changes in industrial organisation etc. Some of the factors alluded to in the discussion regarding restriction of imports will be equally relevant for the promotion of exports.

195. In an inter-dependent economy, the endeavour for export promotion can scarcely be isolated from that for import substitution; the two have to be dovetailed into the parallel efforts towards reducing the level of unit costs and raising the rate of domestic savings. It is restraints on

internal absorption, particularly curbs on consumption, which enlarge the supply of exportables and compress the demand for imports. A better regime for the distribution of basic and key commodities, which leads both to a lowering of costs and better management of inventories, similarly helps keep the strain on the balance of payments down to the minimum. Thus, our efforts towards cutting down the dependence on external assistance would ultimately have to be linked up with the problem of reforming the structure and improving the functioning, of the economy. The elimination of intermediaries, the scaling down of distributive margins, and the general restraint on prices are fundamentally important for accelerating the process of self-reliance. They have implications in terms of the distribution of incomes and assets in our society. Together with the challenge of a much faster rate of growth in both industry and agriculture—and the spread of basic research—institutional reforms too would therefore be crucially important for self-reliance.

VII. REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

196. Viewed in terms of economic growth, 1971-72 has been a year of great challenge. Nearly every aspect of economic activity came to be subordinated to what was obviously the central task: succour of the refugees from Bangladesh, and the liberation of that nation, claimed an overwhelmingly large share of the nation's resources. But this challenge which India faced in 1971-72 and overcame has had its own reward: the sense of unity and purposiveness which it has ushered in augurs well for the hard economic tasks which await the nation. Even during the year, despite the burden of the new responsibilities, the economy was maintained on a reasonably even keel and the momentum of the Plan was maintained, although at a moderate pace. At the same time, developments during the year could not but have led to a shifting of priorities in the short run. As the nation returns to a more exclusive concern with economic growth and social justice, the nature of the problems besetting the economy therefore remains substantially what they were at this point of time last year.

197. Moreover, the strain caused to the economy by the burden of the refugees and the need to mount a major defence effort has had its own impact. The extent of this strain cannot be spelled out in terms of the draft on current resources alone. The wear and tear of the economic infrastructure as well as the stresses and strains on the social fabric, particularly in the eastern parts of the country, are no less significant and yet cannot be readily quantified. All this will have implications for the economy, some of which can unfold only with the passing of time. Since the nation is also committed to contribute, within the limits of its capability, to the reconstruction of Bangladesh, a lessening of the strain on resources cannot be envisaged for the present.

198. Recent events, including developments in the international scene, have also brought to the fore the task of a careful husbanding of the country's external economic accounts. Whatever the manner in which the more immediate problems are answered, the country will have to pursue, with a greater order of resoluteness than hithertofore, the course of self-reliance. The requisite burden of additional sacrifice, without which self-sufficiency will remain a distant goal, has to be equitably distributed. This would call for a greater adaptability to new norms and values, as also for a willingness for raising the level of efficiency and lowering the level of unit costs in different spheres of production.

199. Perhaps what is most important at the present juncture is the need for a major step-up in the tempo of planned economic development. This is necessary for reactivating the industrial sector as also for achieving a greater measure of self-reliance and social justice. The tasks referred to in the preceding section as being essential for export promotion, import substitution and cost-saving can be accomplished only through a process of integrated planning which ensures that resources grow and are dovetailed to each other in the optimum manner. The same is true if a major impact is to be made on the well being of the less privileged sections of society or the relatively backward regions of the country.

200. The task would, moreover, involve an institutional reorganisation affecting, in some degree or other, the structure of income distribution as between different social groups. An essential ingredient of the policy for lowering unit costs, it has been mentioned earlier in this Survey, would be a better system of distribution of essential goods, including strategic raw materials. Such a re-ordering of the distributive arrangements would however mean a lower rate of return for the intermediaries engaged in trade. Although a number of State agencies are engaged in internal and external trade, till now they have not had any appreciable impact on trading efficiency, if the latter is to be judged by costs and margins. One possible reason would be that, by and large, intermediaries have been retained as agents of the State trading organisations. In any genuine endeavour to raise distributive efficiency, the role of such intermediaries would need to be increasingly constrained.

201. The sacrifice that is called for would also affect certain groups of producers and consumers. The country has made magnificent strides in the production of foodgrains, particularly wheat, so much so that by now one major plank of self-reliance, namely, independence from imported food, has been realised. And yet, it is only fair that the cost associated with this achievement is kept under continuous review. For example, if the current levels of procurement and issue prices are to be maintained for wheat, the subsidy which the national exchequer will have to bear, on account of both current distribution and buffer stock of foodgrains, may assume formidable proportions. The cumulative strain of this commitment could lead to adverse developments elsewhere in the economy. The problem of adjustment in foodgrain prices is linked with that of increasing industrial efficiency as well, since food forms a major proportion of the weightage in the cost of living index. The practical difficulties in implementing a shift in policy cannot however be ignored. In a society given to democratic institutions, if unnecessary turmoil is to be avoided, basic changes in policy should be engineered largely through discussion and persuasion.

202. The problem of prices, in a sense, remains pervasive. During the year, because of exogenous developments impinging on the budget and also because of the compulsion to enlarge the flow of credit to the hitherto neglected sectors, monetary expansion of a considerable order has taken place. The general price level could not but be affected by this development. In the case of commodities bedevilled by market imperfections and where there is, in addition, a net shortage, speculators have tried to take advantage of the situation. Without stable prices, there can be little prospect of stability in investment decisions, nor of any significant rise in exports. Even the demand for imports is often induced by the high prices of domestic products: undertakings, including those in the public sector, have been enjoined to economise on costs, and it is natural for them to try to shun inputs which are domestically available but whose unit cost is high.

203. The exercise of monetary policy in such circumstances becomes a difficult operation. At one end is the need to speed up credit for the productive sectors and neglected groups; at the other, there is the constraint set by the trend of prices. But precisely because of this predicament, the need to economise on credit, wherever it is possible, for example, in inventory management, is all the more important. Nor can it be seriously disputed that credit is sometimes diverted for speculative ventures. An effective monetary policy could therefore lead to greater managerial efficiency, as much as to price stability.

204. Market imperfections apart, prices tend to be unstable largely because production in the vital sectors—for example, in commercial crops—lags behind and there is a general paucity of resources. Technological gaps and structural deficiencies, which impede growth, are fairly well known; super-imposed on these is the lack of investible funds which could stimulate expansion and development. As the experience of the last few years has made clear, a significant acceleration of activity even in the private industrial sector will hinge upon an initial and sustained stimulus being provided by Government investments. During the year now ending, plans for expanding the scale of investments in the public sector could not take off because of the extra-ordinary situation the country had to face: despite a stupendous resource effort, public savings as a proportion of national income have in fact declined. This is a disturbing trend.

205. Despite halting investments the targets of income growth indicated in the Fourth Plan have been more or less attained during the past few years, mostly because of the excellent performance in agriculture. The run of good harvests in successive years, however, cannot go on forever. Whether the economy possesses enough in-built defences with which to absorb the shock of a sharp deceleration in the rate of growth of agricultural output is more than what can be said at this stage. The level of capital formation therefore has to be raised and conditions created for a substantial

expansion in the industrial sector, public as well as private. While institutional, organisational and procedural matters are important in this connection, the major obstacle would still appear to be the depressed level of savings, more particularly, public savings.

206. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee have recommended a number of reforms in the corpus of direct taxation. The scope of indirect taxes also is getting increasingly narrowed because of the difficulty in devising a system of incidence which would leave the general price level unaffected and impinge relatively less on the weaker sections. The surplus from public enterprises continues to be meagre; perhaps the performance of these enterprises cannot be expected to improve significantly unless investments, both by way of installation of balancing equipment and by expansion, have increased.

207. The flow of private savings for industrial capital formation would seem to be about equally unsatisfactory. The shift in the terms of trade between agriculture and industry in favour of the former in the course of the past decade provides one explanation of this phenomenon. While internal generation of funds in the industrial sector has been affected by this factor, there is no evidence that agricultural savings are being largely transferred back for industrial investments. With the process of agricultural taxation lagging behind, rural savings are not being adequately canalised through the conduit of public savings either. The affluent segments of rural society need, therefore, to be increasingly drawn into the tax orbit.

208. Certain other factors inhibiting growth in the industrial sector mainly relate to procedures. There is also the problem of containing the growing volume of unemployment and under-employment in regard to which not much advance seems to have been made in recent years. Procedural questions are being continuously gone into, and a number of special projects have been initiated to provide short-term relief to the unemployed and the under-employed. In all such matters, marginal adjustments here and there are unlikely to make much of a difference. The thrust of the effort has to be wider and deeper, calling for a qualitative shift in the scale of investments. Once investible funds are available, minor adjustments can be taken care of; it is the fiscal barrier which needs to be pierced first.

209. A major breakthrough in the fiscal field also hinges on the evolution of sound Centre-States relations. Some of the continuing problems concerning agricultural and industrial growth too involve problems of regional allocation of resources. Such issues raise their head even in respect of the pricing and distribution of essential commodities. Questions relating to terms of trade as between regions, sectors and commodity groups will have to be satisfactorily resolved before the fiscal dilemma can be answered in clearer terms.

210. The management of the balance of payments will pose a similar challenge. No doubt it is the internal structure of costs and production planning which in the ultimate analysis determines a country's ability to do without foreign credits; but there are questions about attitudes and adaptations too. Even as the commodity pattern of trade changes over time, there could also be a changing destinational pattern of our foreign trade. This might necessitate structural adjustments in the domestic field, and even call for a reconstruction of our views on certain trading techniques and practices. These changes and adjustments have to be anticipated. There is always a cost in negotiating a course of transition, but its impact can be minimised provided the ground has been laid with care.

211. To sum up, as we enter into the final two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan, many fundamental problems implicit in accelerating greatly the tempo of development come once again into sharp focus. There is in the country now a general consensus in favour of our major objectives of eliminating poverty, inequalities and dependence on external aid in the shortest possible time. There is a recognition also that these objectives can only be achieved by a mutually reinforcing thrust forward in a number of directions, in industry no less than in agriculture, in export promotion

as well as import substitution and in resource mobilisation as also in bold and new initiatives for making an impact on problems such as unemployment, mal-nutrition, urban overcrowding and lack of basic amenities in cities and in the rural areas. But a concerted attack on all these inter-related problems requires also a determination to impart a much greater degree of resilience to our economic institutions and policies. The objectives of price stability and greater competitiveness in external markets cannot, for example, be achieved without a greater degree of control over the machinery of distribution and without improvement in industrial relations. Mobilisation and conservation of resources requires improvements in tax administration as also in the procedures for proper evaluation of investment propositions. The management of the country's external accounts will require a sufficiently flexible attitude towards evolving new patterns of trade. The machinery for control will need to be continually reviewed to ensure that the basic objectives are achieved at a minimum cost in terms of interference in day-to-day management decisions. The evolution of appropriate Centre-State relations is crucial not only in regard to resource mobilisation but in respect of a proper utilisation of available resources and for speedy removal of regional inequalities as well. The effective implementation of many of our socially oriented schemes of development in rural areas would depend again on the quality and dedication of local leadership. The challenge of rapid economic development thus cannot be met merely by sound economic management. It has to be met also at a much deeper social, political and institutional level.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

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1.1: GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (*i. e.* NATIONAL INCOME)

(Revised series)

Year	Gross National Product (Rs. crores)		Net National Product (Rs. crores)		Per Capita Net National Product (Rs.)		Index Number of net National Product (1960-61 Base)		Index number of per capita net national product (1960-61 Base)	
	At Current prices	At 1960-61 prices	At Current Prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current prices	At 1960-61 prices	At Current prices	At 1960-61 Prices	At Current prices	At 1960-61 prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1960-61	14029	14029	13294	13294	306·3	306·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1961-62	14860	14547	14050	13763	316·4	310·0	105·7	103·5	103·3	101.2
1962-63	15803	14930	14873	14045	327·6	309·4	111·9	105·6	107·0	101·0
1963-64	18088	15758	17094	14845	368·4	319·9	128·6	111·7	120·3	104·4
1964-65	21176	16900	20061	15917	423·2	335·8	150·9	119·7	138·2	109·6
1965-66	21839	16023	20621	15021	426·1	310·4	155·1	113·0	139·1	101·3
1966-67*	25285	16307	23903	15243	482·9	307·9	179·8	114·7	157·7	100·5
1967-68*	29889	17777	28374	16660	560·8	329·2	213·4	125·3	183·1	107·5
1968-69*	30329	18225	28678	17057	554·7	329·9	215·7	128·3	181·1	107·7
1969-70*	33019	19173	31174	17955	589·3	339·4	234·5	135·1	192·4	110·8
1970-71†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18755	n.a.	347·0	n.a.	141·0	n.a.	113·3
Annual Growth Rate During										
Third Plan	+9·2	+2·7	+9·1	+2·5	+6·8	+0·2				
1966-67	+15·8	+1·8	+15·9	+1·5	+13·3	—0·8				
1967-68	+18·2	+9·0	+18·7	+9·2	+16·1	+6·9				
1968-69	+1·5	+2·5	+1·1	+2·4	+1·1	+0·2				
1969-70	+8·9	+5·2	+8·7	+5·3	+6·2	+2·9				
1970-71	n. a.	n.a.	n.a.	+4·7	n.a.	+2·4				

* Provisional.

†Quick Estimates.

n.a. —Not available.

1·2 : ESTIMATES OF NET NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION

(At 1960-61 Prices)

(Revised Series)

Industry Groups	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67*	1967-68*	1968-69*	1969-70*	1970-71†
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing etc.	51·3	43·0	42·3	45·3	44·2	44·1	44.5
2. Mining, Industry, Construction and Electricity etc.	20·2	24·1	24·1	23·0	23·1	23·2	22·9
3. Transport & Communications, Trade, Storage etc.	14·1	16·4	16·6	15·8	16·1	16·0	16·0
4. Banking & Insurance, Real Estate and Ownership of dwellings, Public Administration & Defence, other services, etc.	14·9	17·5	18·0	7·0	17.6	17·6	17.6
5. Net domestic product at factor cost	100·5	101·0	101·0	101·1	101·0	100·9	101.0
6. Net factor income from abroad	(—)0·5	(—)1·0	(—)1·0	(—)1·1	(—)1·0	(—)0·9	(—)1·0
7. Net national product at factor cost	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100.0

*Provisional.

†Quick Estimates.

1.3 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION : AREA AND YIELD INDEX NUMBERS

(Base : 1949-50 to 1951-52 (average)=100)

Year†	Index Numbers of		
	Area*	Production*	Yield per hectare@
1	2	3	4
1950-51	100·0	100·0	100·0
1951-52	101·8	100·7	99·0
1952-53	105·6	107·1	101·3
1953-54	109·1	113·7	104·2
1954-55	112·2	118·7	105·9
1955-56	113·8	122·2	107·3
1956-57	114·6	121·8	106·3
1957-58	116·1	127·5	109·8
1958-59	117·7	129·6	110·0
1959-60	119·7	138·5	115·7
1960-61	121·2	142·4	117·5
1961-62	122·4	145·5	119·0
1962-63	123·4	145·9	118·2
1963-64	123·9	150·9	121·7
1964-65	123·3	148·6	120·5
1965-66	122·7	144·7	117·9
1966-67	123·5	145·2	117·5
1967-68	124·5	154·2	123·8
1968-69	126·9	167·7	132·2
1969-70	127·5	174·8	137·1

†The agricultural year is July—June.

*Three-year moving averages.

@Derived from columns 2 and 3.

1·4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION@

(Agricultural year 1949-50=100)

Group/Commodities	Weights	1950-51	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. *Foodgrains*	**66·9**	**90·5**	**137·1**	**140·3**	**133·6**	**136·5**	**150·8**	**121·3**	**123·8**	**159·0**	**157·5**	**168·6**	**182·7**
(a) Cereals . . .	58·3	90·3	138·3	143·1	135·9	141·4	154·5	124·4	129·5	164·2	165·7	176·0	192·4
Rice	35·3	87·9	137·7	142·4	132·6	147·0	156·2	121·6	121·0	149·5	157·3	159·9	167·9
Wheat . . .	8·5	101·1	162·8	178·8	159·6	145·9	181·5	153·9	168·7	244·9	258·7	297·5	344·2
Inferior cereals . . .	14·5	89·9	125·4	123·9	130·0	125·1	134·3	113·5	127·3	153·0	132·0	144·1	162·9
(b) Pulses . . .	8·6	91·7	129·0	121·5	117·9	102·9	126·1	99·9	85·3	123·5	102·3	118·5	117·1
of which:													
Gram . . .	3·7	98·0	160·4	148·5	137·6	115·5	148·2	108·4	93·0	153·3	106·1	142·3	134·6
B. *Non-Foodgrains* . .	**33·1**	**105·9**	**152·6**	**153·9**	**151·6**	**156·5**	**176·7**	**157·0**	**147·4**	**165·2**	**163·6**	**175·3**	**181·2**
(a) Oilseeds . . . of which:	9·9	98·5	134·0	140·0	142·6	134·5	166·5	126·5	125·8	161·7	134·2	151·9	181·0
Groundnuts . .	5·7	101·4	142·1	147·5	149·4	156·3	181·6	129·0	133·5	173·5	140·2	155·3	182·9
Rapeseed and mustard .	2·0	94·6	165·7	165·6	160·3	112·5	181·4	159·7	151·1	192·9	165·7	192·4	241·5
(b) Fibres . . .	4·5	108·6	176·0	187·5	193·0	206·0	209·4	165·2	182·1	203·3	160·2	190·8	168·0
Cotton . . .	2·8	110·7	202·1	174·9	199·8	208·6	219·0	176·8	191·9	210·5	198·5	202·8	175·8
Jute . . .	1·4	106·3	125·3	192·7	165·0	184·3	193·9	135·7	162·4	191·6	88·9	171·5	149·1
Mesta . . .	0·3	100·0	168·8	280·8	260·7	283·7	239·1	194·7	182·6	190·3	135·4	168·9	183·8
(c) Plantation Crops . .	3·6	104·0	129·2	140·1	138·6	140·4	151·4	150·9	158·5	158·0	169·3	166·6	186·3
Tea	3·3	103·8	120·9	133·4	130·5	130·4	140·2	137·9	141·5	144·8	151·5	149·1	158·8
Coffee . . .	0·2	112·3	246·4	230·4	237·7	255·5	269·0	282·1	346·6	253·2R	324·6	280·9	477·0
Rubber . . .	0·1	93·8	167·0	180·0	209·4	239·0	286·0	316·8	343·7	404·8	445·5	513·8	513·8*

(d) Miscellaneous . .	15·1	110·3	163·4	156·3	148·2	160·0	179·7	176·0	148·6	157·8	182·6	188·2	184·1
of which:													
Sugarcane . . .	8·7	113·7	183·9	173·5	152·5	172·6	201·4	206·0	153·3	157·9	206·9	222·4	211·8
Tobacco . . .	1·9	97·3	114·3	126·2	129·3	136·4	134·9	111·1	134·0	139·8	136·9	128·2*	128·2*
C. *All Commodities* . .	**100·0**	**95·6**	**142·2**	**144·8**	**139·6**	**143·1**	**159·4**	**133·1**	**131·6**	**161·1**	**159·5**	**170·8**	**182·2**

@In the case of foodgrains, the indices for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are based on partially revised estimates, while those for 1968-69 to 1970-71 are based on final estimates. In the case of other crops, indices for 1966-67 to 1969-70 are generally based on partially revised estimates, while those for 1970-71 are generally based on final estimates.

*Based on Provisional Estimates.

R=Revised Estimates.

I.5: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*

	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Foodgrains:	Million Tonnes	55·05	82·21	82·95	80·31	80·66	89·34	72·35	74·23	95·05	94·01	99·50	107.81
(a) Cereals	,, ,,	45·83	69·45	71·16	68·77	70·58	76·92	62·40	65·88	82·95	83·59	87·81	96·24
Rice	,, ,,	22·11	34·64	35·82	33·36	36·98	39·29	30·59	30·44	37·61	39·76	40·43	42·45
Wheat	,, ,,	6·83	11·00	12·08	10·78	9·85	12·26	10·39	11·39	16·54	18·65	20·09	23·25
Jowar	,, ,,	6·25	9·81	8·03	9·74	9·20	9·68	7·58	9·22	10·0	9·80	9·72	8·19
Bajra	,, ,,	2·68	3·29	3.65	3·96	3·88	4·52	3·75	4·47	5·19	3·80	5·33	8·00
Other cereals	,, ,,	7·96	10·71	11·59	10·93	10·67	11·17	10·09	10·36	13·56	11·58	12·24	14·35
(b) Pulses	,, ,,	9·22	12·75	11·79	11·54	10·08	12·41	9·94	8·35	12·10	10·42	11·69	11·58
of which:													
Gram		3·82	6·25	5·79	5·36	4·50	5·78	4·22	3·62	5·97	4·31	5·55	5·25
B. Non-Foodgrains:													
(a) Oilseeds**	,, ,,	5·02	6·87	7·17	7·27	7·00	8·56	6·40	6·43	8·30	6·85	7·73	9·19
of which:													
Groundnut	,, ,,	3·35	4·70	4·87	4·94	5·17	6·00	4·26	4·41	5·73	4·63	5·13	6·07
Rapeseed and mustard	,, ,,	0·77	1·35	1·35	1·30	0·91	1·47	1·30	1·23	1·57	1·35	1·56	1·96
(b) Sugarcane (in terms of gur)	,, ,,	7·05	11·40	10·75	9·45	10·70	12·48	12·77	9·50	9·79	12·83	13·78	13·19
(c) Cotton (lint)	Million bales@@	2·87	5·24	4·53	5·18	5·41	5·68	4·58	4·97	5·45	5·14	5·25	4·56
(d) Jute	,, ,,	3·51	4·13	6·36	5·44	6·08	6·07	4·48	5·36	6·32	2·93	5·65	4·91
(e) Mesta	,, ,,	0·67	1·13	1·88	1·74	1·90	1·60	1·30	1·22	1·27	0·91	1·13	1·23

*Figures from 1950-51 to 1965-66 are adjusted estimates with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base, those for 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the case of foodgrains and for 1966-67 to 1969-70 in the case of other forecast crops are partially revised estimates and those for 1968-69 to 1970-71 in the case of foodgrains and for 1970-71 only in the case of other forecast crops are final estimates.

**Includes groundnuts, rapeseed and mustard, sesamum, linseed and castorseed.

@@Bale = 180 Kgs.

NOTE: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

1.6 : STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1965-66 to 1970-71

(Thousand Tonnes)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains
				Jowar, Bajra & Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1965-66	3961.1	2·2	1439·8	424·5	5827·6	270·0	6097 6
	1966-67	4852·8	2·8	2096·6	509·4	7461·6	256·0	7717·6
	1967-68	4673·8	2·7	1740·7	491·1	6908·3	277·4	7185·7
	1968-69	4340·5	3·0	1817·8	435·5	6596·8	250·1	6846·9
	1969-70	4700·0	4·0	1980·9	452·1	7173·0	262·6	7390·6
	1970-71	4650·1	4·1	1605·7	383·4	6643·3	243·5	6886·8
Assam (excluding Meghalaya)	1965-66	1851·2	3·3	13·1	3·2	1870·8	38·8	1909·6
	1966-67	1756·3	3·5	12·7	3·2	1775·7	35·4	1811·1
	1967-68	1979·8	4·3	13·1	3·2	2000·4	36·9	2037·3
	1968-69	2250·8	4·7	14·0	3·0	2272·5	31·9	2304·4
	1969-70	2057·5	6·9	6·5	2·3	2081·2	35·7	2116·9
	1970-71	2016·4	12·1	7·0	2·7	2046·2	32.2	2078.4
Bihar	1965-66	4262·0	477·3	775·6	391·8	5906·7	1283·0	7189·7
	1966-67	1645·2	365·0	958·5	278·2	3246·9	885·9	4132·8
	1967-68	4731·6	913·5	1145·0	552·9	7343·0	1284·0	8627·0
	1968-69	5197·4	1259·0	1029·3	378·0	7863·7	1006·2	8869·9
	1969-70	4009·0	1200·0	878·2	350·3	6437·5	1108·2	7545·7
	1970-71	4539·0	1192·1	1086·6	401·9	7219·6	926·0	8145.6
Gujarat	1965-66	255·3	553·8	1347·3	127·4	2283·8	132·6	2416·4
	1966-67	294·3	456·9	1225·2	91·6	2068·0	117·9	2185·9
	1967-68	463·5	700·4	1859·0	154·7	3177·6	152·8	3330·4
	1968-69	230·0	620·5	1265·7	105·9	2222·1	123·8	2345·9
	1969-70	447·4	591·6	1880·1	172·3	3091·4	129·6	3221·0
	1970-71	597·5	939·4	2516·4	187·6	4240·9	165·2	4406·1
Haryana	1965-66	207·9	902·1	392·5	153·9	1656·4	420·5	2076·9
	1966-67	223·0	1054·0	508·0	217·1	2002·1	570·4	2572·5
	1967-68	287·0	1466·4	640·0	287·1	2680·5	1311·5	3992·0
	1968-69	265·0	1522·0	399·0	195·0	2381·0	625·2	3006·2
	1969-70	371·0	2119·5	709·0	180·1	3379·5	1187·8	4567·3
	1970-71	450·0	2340·0	1005·0	123·1	3918·0	814·4	4732·4
Himachal Pradesh	1969-70	113·8	300·0	443·7	103·6	961·1	21·2	982·3
	1970-71	123·9	267·7	482·8	68·0	942·4	24·3	966·7
Jammu & Kashmir	1965-66	170·0	121·6	163·0	21·4	476·0	23·4	499·4
	1966-67	256·7	112·2	226·3	22·5	617·7	54·6	652·3
	1967-68	279·6	142·2	200·1	24·0	645·9	35·9	681·8
	1968-69	487·3	210·0	332·6	35.0	1064·9	34·3	1099·2
	1969-70	482·1	250·0	370·1	18·3	1120·5	31·0	1151·5
	1970-71	396·9	250·0	377·3	18·3	1042·5	38·2	1080·7

1.6: STATEWISE ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS, 1965-66 to 1970-71 (*Concld.*)

State	Year	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals		Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Food-grains
				Jowar, Bajra and Maize	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	1965-66	997·5	..	0·4	10·2	1008·1	16·9	1025·0
	1966-67	1084·1	..	0·5	10·2	1094·8	17·2	1112·0
	1967-68	1123·9	..	0·5	10·1	1134·5	16·7	1151·2
	1968-69	1400·0	..	0·5	10·2	1410·7	16·7	1427·4
	1969-70	1214·9	..	0·6	11·1	1226·6	16·0	1242·6
	1970-71	1271·1	..	0·8	8·1	1280·0	14·9	1294·9
Madhya Pradesh	1965-66	1700·8	1330·2	1963·5	322·3	5316·8	1506·0	6822·8
	1966-67	1910·3	1031·4	2027·2	265·1	5234·0	1076·7	6310·7
	1967-68	3192·8	1881·6	2905·3	589·5	8569·2	1662·9	10232·1
	1968-69	3004·6	2007·5	2311·1	490·3	7813·5	1646·5	9460·0
	1969-70	3201·6	2216·0	2053·0	540·9	8011·5	1757·6	9769·1
	1970-71	3646·8	2528·4	2159·9	571·6	8906·7	1889·5	10796·2
Maharashtra	1965-66	884·3	280·0	2690·8	182·1	4037·2	657·5	4694·7
	1966-67	1065·0	366·6	3659·4	217·3	5308·3	741·7	6050·0
	1967-68	1437·3	360·4	3938·4	267·1	6003·2	821·8	6825·0
	1968-69	1368·8	428·1	4198·2	288·5	6283·6	873·6	7157·2
	1969-70	1431·3	390·5	4034·6	218·1	6074·5	839·4	6913·9
	1970-71	1662·9	451·1	2420·5	279·6	4814·1	775·9	5590·0
Meghalaya	1969-70	@	0·2	8·0	0·8	9·0	0·8	9·8
	1970-71	113·9	0·2	7·0	0·8	122·7	0·9	123·6
Mysore	1965-66	1240·1	47·2	1442·1	463·1	3192·5	352·1	3544·6
	1966-67	1636·2	47·0	1548·0	620·7	3851·9	320·7	4172·6
	1967-68	1796·9	133·4	1680·2	699·6	4310·1	355·1	4665·2
	1968-69	2000·1	160·0	1917·4	585·3	4663·8	385·6	5049·4
	1969-70	2290·0	136·3	2131·5	931·3	5489·1	401·6	5890·7
	1970-71	1952·9	94·6	2492·5	1018·7	5558·7	403·6	5962·3
Nagaland	1965-66	43·2	..	..	..	43·2	..	43·2
	1966-67	50·0	..	..	..	50·0	..	50·0
	1967-68	51·0	..	..	..	51·0	..	51·0
	1968-69	52·9	..	..	..	52·9	..	52·9
	1969-70	49·8	..	..	..	49·8	..	49·8
	1970-71	74·3	..	..	..	74·3	..	74·3
Orissa	1965-66	3286·4	10·3	36·4	83·4	3416·5	314·2	3730·7
	1966-67	3691·6	14·2	56·7	158·3	3920·8	434·1	4354·9
	1967-68	3755·5	15·3	59·9	164·9	3995·6	339·0	4334·6
	1968-69	4698·6	17·4	67·9	245·5	5029·4	400·0	5429·4
	1969-70	4316·0	18·9	76·8	221·5	4633·8	399·1	5032·9
	1970-71	4383·0	20·2	72·5	206·0	4681·7	469·5	5151·2
Punjab	1965-66	293·0	1916·0	723·0	69·3	3001·3	390·0	3391·3
	1966-67	338·0	2493·9	766·6	88·2	3686·7	530·1	4216·8
	1967-68	415·0	3352·0	986·0	148·1	4901·1	505·6	5406·7
	1968-69	460·0	4520·0	954·0	70·2	6004·2	247·9	6252·1
	1969-70	572·9	4800·0	1051·7	80·2	6504·8	431·9	6936·7
	1970-71	671·0	4873·0	1110·0	59·3	6713·3	311·0	7024·3

Rajasthan	1965-66	23·5	784·7	1873·3	466·7	3148·2	691·0	3839·2
	1966-67	21·6	872·2	2188·1	488·2	3570·1	780·5	4350·6
	1967-68	95·3	1319·1	2877·9	798·0	5090·2	1511·6	6601·9
	1968-69	57·0	1178·1	1321·9	593·2	3150·2	856·6	4006·8
	1969-70	98·9	1275·3	1739·7	531·0	3644·0	1104·6	4749·5
	1970-71	134·5	1945·3	4180·3	803·3	7063·4	1749·1	8812·5
Tamil Nadu	1965-66	3524·2	0·4	752·2	653·1	4929·9	102·0	5031·9
	1966-67	4076·4	0·5	904·2	712·3	5693·4	96·5	5789·9
	1967-68	4115·6	0·4	861·4	686·5	5663·9	96·8	5760·7
	1968-69	3940·0	0·4	730·5	652·3	5323·2	92·1	5415·3
	1960-70	4532·2	0·4	898·9	698·0	6129·5	109·5	6239·0
	1970-71	5303·4	0·5	887·3	722.8	6914·0	109·5	7023·5
Uttar Pradesh	1965-66	2342·1	3754·7	2158·0	1779·2	10034·0	3277·4	13311·4
	1966-67	2013·1	4230·3	1952·8	1671·6	9867·8	2005·9	11873·7
	1967-68	3262·1	5840·7	2094·8	2295·3	13492·9	3286·1	16779·0
	1968-69	2922·1	6086·8	2368·6	1634·5	13012·0	3284·2	16296·2
	1969-70	3532·9	6314·3	2376·3	1979·8	14203·3	3343·9	17547·2
	1970-71	3729·3	7540·7	3103·3	2007·3	16380·6	3102·7	19483·3
West Benga	1965-66	4893·1	34·0	43·6	39·2	5009·9	438·3	5448·2
	1966-67	4824·3	45·5	40·9	45·9	4956·6	420·6	5377·2
	1967-68	5208·2	71·1	47·3	48·1	5374·7	366·0	5740·7
	1968-69	6250·0	300·0	40·2	63·8	6654·0	508·3	7162·3
	1969-70	6350·0	400·0	45·9	64·9	6860·8	503·0	7363·8
	1970-71	6104·7	700·0	48·5	67·4	6920·6	497·8	7418·4
All India	1965-66	30589·6	10393·6	16155·4	5263·9	62402·5	9944·1	72346·6
	1966-67	30437·9	11392·8	18585·7	5467·5	65883·9	8347·1	74231·0
	1967-68	37612·2	16540·1	21502·4	7295·0	82949·7	12102·7	95052·4
	1968-69	39761·2	18651·6	19306·5	5875·5	83594·8	10417·8	94012·6
	1969-70	40429·7	20093·3	20722·1	6565·5	87810·6	11690·7	99501·3
	1970-71	42448·2	23247·3	23600·9	6939·1	96235·5	11575·7	107811·2

Note : Production Estimates for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are partially Revised and for 1968-69 to 1970-71 they are final estimates.

@ Included under Assam.

1.7: NET AVAILABILITY OF CEREALS AND PULSES

Year	Population (millions)	Cereals				Pulses	Per capita net availability per day					
		Net Production (million tonnes)	Net imports (million tonnes)	Withdrawals (—) from Govt. stock (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Net availability (million tonnes)	Cereals	Pulses	Total	Cereals	Pulses	Total
							(In ounces)			(In grams)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951 .	363·4	40·10	4·80	(+)0·59	44·31	8·07	11·78	2·14	13·92	334·1	60·8	394·9
1956 .	397·8	50·44	1·39	(—)0·60	52·43	10·27	12·70	2·49	15·19	360·1	70·5	430·6
1961 .	442·7	60·77	3·49	(—)0·17	64·43	11·16	14·06	2·44	16·50	398·7	69·1	467·8
1962 .	453·1	62·27	3·64	(—)0·36	66·27	10·32	14·13	2·20	16·33	400·7	62·4	463·1
1963 .	463·9	60·18	4·55	(—)0·02	64·75	10·10	13·49	2·10	15·59	382·4	59·6	442·0
1964 .	475·2	61·76	6·26	(—)1·24	69·26	8·82	14·05	1·79	15·84	398·2	50·7	448·9
1965 .	486·8	67·31	7·45	(+)1·06	73·70	10·86	14·63	2·16	16·79	414·8	61·1	475·9
1966 .	498·9	54·60	10·34	(+)0·14	64·80	8·70	12·55	1·69	14·24	355·9	47·8	403·7
1967* .	511·3	57·65	8·67	(—)0·28	66·60	7·30	12·59	1·38	13·97	356·9	39·1	396·0
1968* .	524·1	72·58	5·69	(+)2·13	76·14	10·59	14·00	1·95	15·95	396·9	55·2	452·1
1969* .	537·2	73·15	3·85	(+)0·36	76·64	9·12	13·79	1·64	15·43	390·9	46·5	437·4
1970* .	550·6	76·83	3·59	(+)1·18	79·24	10·23	13·91	1·80	15·71	394·3	50·9	445·2
1971* .	564·2	84·21	2·00	(+)2·27	83·94	10·13	14·38	1·74	16·12	407·6	49·2	456·8

*Provisional.

NOTES: 1. Population figures relate to mid-year revised estimates prepared by the Office of the Registrar General of India. They are subject to revision in the light of 1971 Census data.

2. Production figures relate to agricultural year July-June; 1951 figures correspond to the Production of 1950-51, and so on for subsequent years. Figures upto 1965-66 are adjusted estimates of production with 1965-66 fully revised estimates as base, those for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are partially Revised Estimates and those for 1968-69 to 1970-71 are Final Estimates of production.

3. Net production has been taken as 87·5% of the gross production, 12·5% being provided for feed, seed requirements and wastage.

4. Figures in respect of change in stocks with traders and producers over a year are not known. The estimates of net availability above should not therefore be taken to be strictly equivalent to consumption.

1·8: NET AVAILABILITY, PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS

Year	Million Tonnes					Percentages		
	Net production of foodgrains	Imports	Net Availability of Foodgrains@	Procurement	Public Distribution	Col. 3 as % of Col. 4	Col. 5 as % of Col. 2	as % of Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 156	48·16	4·80	52·37	3·83	7·99	9·2	8·0	15·3
1956	60·71	1·44	62·70	0·04	2·08	2·3	0·1	3·3
1961	71·93	3·50	75·59	0·54	3·98	4·6	0·8	5·3
1962	72·58	3·64	76·58	0·48	4·37	4·8	0·7	5·7
1963	70·27	4·56	74·84	0·75	5·18	6·1	1·1	6·9
1964	70·58	6·27	78·08	1·43	8·67	8·0	2·0	11·1
1965	78·17	7·46	84·56	4·03	10·08	8·8	5·2	11·9
1966	63·30	10·36	73·50	4·01	14·09	14·1	6·3	19·2
1967*	64·95	8·67	73·90	4·46	13·17	11·7	6·9	17·8
1968*	83·17	5·69	86·73	6·81	10·14	6·6	8·2	11·7
1969*	82·26	3·87	85·75	6·51	9·46	4·5	7·9	11·0
1970*	87·06	3·63	89·49	6·74	8·86	4·1	7·7	19·9
1971*	94·33	2·10	94·06	8·87	7·71	2·2	9·4	8·2

Provisional.

*@ Net availability=Net Production+Net imports±Change in Government stocks.

1·9: PER CAPUT AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION

	Edible oils@ (Kgs.)	Vanaspati (Kgs.)	Sugar Nov-Oct. (Kgs.)	Cotton cloth@@ (Metres)	Man-made fibre fabrics@@ (Metres)	Tea (Grams)	Coffee* (grams)	Electricity (Domestic use) (KWH)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	2·7	N.A.	3·0	11·00**	..	N.A	51	1·6**
1955-56	2·5	0·7	5·0	14·4	..	257	68	2·2£
1960-61	3·2	0·8	4·7	13·8	1·2	293	82	3·5
1961-62	3·2	0·8	5·7	14·7	1·2	315	59	3·8
1962-63	3·1	0·8	5·4	14·3	1·2	300	74	4·2
1963-64	2·7	0·8	4·9	14·6	1·2	303	77	4·4
1964-65	3·6	0·8	5·0	15·1	1·6	314	79	4·7
1965-66	2·6	0·8	5·7	14·6	1·7	341	71	4·8
1966-67	2·6	0·7	5·2	13·8	1·6	369	86	5·3
1967-68	3·2	0·8	4·3‡	13·4	1·7	353	53	5·7
1968-69	2·4	0·9	5·0	14·1	1·9	355	75	6·1
1969-70	2·7	0·9	6·1	13·5	1·8	378	59	6·5
1970-71 †	3·3	1·0	7·3	13·6	1·7	383	64††	7·0

†Provisional.

@Include groundnut oil, rapeseed and mustard oil, coconut oil and sesamum oil but excludes oil used for manufacture of vanaspati.

@@Relate to Calendar years: figures for 1955 are shown against 1955-56 and so on.

*Figures relate to Coffee season.

**Relates to 1951.

†From 1967-68 the sugar season is Oct.-Sept.

£Relates to 1955.

††Upto 30-11-71

1·10: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND TOTAL AVAILABILITY OF FERTILIZERS

(In '000 tonnes of nutrie

	Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)			Phosphatic Fertilizers (P2O5) (Including bonemeal)			Potassic Fertilizers K2O
	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Production	Imports	Total Availability	Imports@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52	16	29	45	11	..	11	8
1952-53	55	43	88	7	..	7	3
1953-54	62	17	79	11	1	12	7
1954-55	70	21	91	17	..	17	11
1955-56	80	54	134	12	..	12	10
1956-57	79	56	135	15	..	15	15
1957-58	78	111	189	26	..	26	11
1958-59	81	99	180	30	2	32	22
1959-60	81	164	245	49	9	58	34
1960-61	98	119	217	52	..	52	23
1961-62	145	142	287	66	..	66	32
1962-63	178	252	430	81	10	91	40
1963-64	222	226	448	107	12	119	64
1964-65	240	232	472	131	12	143	57
1965-66	232	326	558	111	14	125	85
1966-67	308	632	940	145	148	293	117
1967-68	367	867	1234	194	349	343	270
1968-96	545	842	1387	210	138	348	213
1969-70	716	667	1383	222	94	316	120
1970-71	830	477	1307	229	82	261	120

*There is no local production.

@The figures of K2O imports upto 1964-65 are on July-June basis and thereafter on financial year basis.

1·11 : PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (Base : 1960=100)

	Weight	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	January-June 1971*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Mining and quarrying	**9·72**	**+5·4**	**+9·3**	**+6·9**	**—3·1**	**+10.3**	**+3·3**	**—0·2**	**+6·2**	**+2·2**	**+1·1**	**—0·5**
of which : Coal	6·71	+7·0	+9·3	+10·3	—4·7	+8·9	+2·2	+0·7	+5·8	+5·5	—4·5	—8·7
Iron ore	0·59	+13·0	+5·3	+4·2	+4·0	+11·6	+11·8	—3·1	+7·7	+6·0	+5·1	+13·2
II. Manufacturing	**84·91**	**+9·1**	**+9·5**	**+8·0**	**+9·5**	**+8·8**	**—2·0**	**—1·7**	**+5·5**	**+7·0**	**+4·5**	**+1·3**
(a) *Consumer goods* of which:	32·61	+7·4	+1·6	+1·6	+6·9	+4·3	+4·9	—5·1	+6·4	+10·8	+6·4	+0·7
Food manufacturing	12·09	+8·6	+1·5	—1·5	+8·9	+3·3	+5·3	—13·2	—3·0	+26·4	+15·0	—1·7
Tea**	5·12	+11·6	—3·0	+0·1	+8·9	—3·4	—0·5	+2·7	—10·0	+3·1	+18·8	+7·5
Vanaspati	1·09	+0·4	+9·0	+3·8	—6·5	+19·7	+16·5	+9·6	+20·6	+1·6	+8·2	+17·5
Sugar	3·58	+10·0	—1·7	—17·5	+13·7	+23·0	+4·1	—35·3	+0·6	+76·4	+10·9	—14·4
Cotton cloth	9·39	+0·3	—2·1	—2·4	+5·3	—0·9	—7·1	—3·0	+6·8	—4·9	+1·3	—5·7
Matches	0·50	—2·9	—6·0	—5·9	+1·4	+27·3	—4·5	—5·7	+9·5	—1·7	—8·5	—18·9
Radio receivers	0·61	+21·6	+5·2	+21·9	+13·0	+23·4	+22·2	+19·9	+60·3	+26·8	+2·2	+9·5
Motor cycles & scooters	0·11	+44·8	—5·1	+7·4	+36·5	+23·8	+8·8	+18·5	+23·1	+25·8	+21·1	—5·2
Bicycles	0·51	—0·1	+6·4	+4·4	+18·4	+11·6	+6·0	+4·4	+12·6	+3·4	+3·2	+0·2
(b) *Intermediate goods* of which :	*35·94*	*+8·3*	*+11·0*	*+12·3*	*+6·2*	*+5·6*	+0·3	*+1·0*	*+6·3*	*+5·8*	*+1·3*	+3·8
Cotton yarn	11·79	+8·4	+0·8	+3·6	+8·0	—1·1	—3·0	—0·5	+6·3	+3·0	—0·6	—9·7
Jute manufactures	3·97	—10·9	+24·4	+7·2	—3·1	+4.5	—16.5	+3.7	—7·4	—19·3	+9·4	+2·3
Tyres and tubes	1·48	+14·2	+9·0	+14·1	+9·3	+11·8	+0·3	+0·5	+22·8	+9·8	+3·3	+9·7
Basic industrial chemicals	2·20	+13·9	+13·4	+9·1	+18·8	+8·4	+6·8	+6·8	+10·1	+6·6	+8·1	+17·2
Fertilizers	0·46	+38·9	+20·8	+33·4	+7·9	+4·5	+10·1	+23·1	+31·3	+24·3	+19·8	+29·3
Petroleum refinery products	1·34	+6·0	+8·1	+16·1	+10·2	+8·2	+23·4	+19·6	+11·1	+8·0	+5·9	+2·0
Electric cables & wires	0·68	+4·2	+26·0	+15·1	+13·7	+15·4	—1·2	+5·5	—7·4	+5·4	+9·0	+15·1
Cement	1·17	+5·1	+4·2	+8·9	+3·5	+9·1	+4·6	+2·1	+5·8	+14·1	+2·4	+9·6
Basic metals	7·38	+18·7	+20·5	+20·1	+1·6	+3·3	+5·3	—4·1	+6·5	+8·3	—2·0	+3·3
Paper and paper products	1·61	+5·8	+3·4	+19·0	+5·5	+7·3	+8·7	+4·4	+10·7	+8·9	+7·3	+1·7
(c) *Capital goods* of which :	10·98	+17·3	+28·5	+10·4	+20·7	+18·0	—13·6	—6·5	+0·5	—1·2	+3·8	—0·3
Diesel engines (vehicular)	0·10	—8·9	—19·5	+13·6	—8·9	+0·7	—29·5	—54·5	—25·7	+12·6	+28·8	—17·9
Diesel engines (stationary)	0·14	+9·6	—3·6	+20·9	+10·3	+119·2	+20·7	+10·6	—1·6	+2·7	+42·6	+1·7
Industrial machinery	0·93	+11·0	+15·0	+15·0	+7·2	—2·4	—11·6	—7·5	+19·1	—12·7	—7·7	—36·2
Power transformers	0·38	+40·2	+28·4	+13·9	+26·0	+30·3	+11·0	+9·6	—8·1	+4·6	+40·6	+33·0
Electric motors	0·27	+19·3	+19·0	+20·4	+10·6	+29·3	+17·1	+4·3	—7·8	+8·7	+34·5	—10·3

Railroad equipment†	3·50	+26·2	+46·0	+10·1	+19·8	+6·6	—29·8	—21·5	—8·5	—10·6	—19·9	—32·0
Automobiles (motor vehicles)	2·51	+4·2	+4·8	—9·7	+27·4	+8·3	+0·1	—3·2	+13·4	—2·9	+8·7	+8·1
III. Electricity Generated	**5·37**	**+16·3**	**+12·4**	**+15·5**	**+15·0**	**+10·0**	**+8·9**	**+11·0**	**+15·6**	**+12·9**	**+10·9**	**+6·6**
IV. All Industries	**100·00**	**+9·1**	**+9·7**	**+8·3**	**+8·6**	**+9·2**	**—0·7**	**+0·9**	**+6·4**	**+7·1**	**+4·8**	**+1·5**

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*Provisional.

**Indices upto 1964 are based on total production figures of tea as furnished by the United Planterss Association of Southern India and Indian Tea Association and the rest are based on those furnished by Tea Board.

†In respect of Railway wagons the Index upto 1964 is based on production figures relating to the private sector only Thereafter both public and private sectors are included.

NOTE : The weight shown against each of the categories Consumer goods, Intermediate goods and Capital goods covers about 90% of the total weight which could be attributed to that category. The three categories together cover more than 90 per cent of the weight of the Manufacturing group.

1.12: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	April-Sept.		1970-71				1971-72*	
									1970-71	1971-72*	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.*	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. MINING :																
1. Coal . . .	Million tonnes	55·7	70·3	70·9	72·0	75·4	80·0	75·0	38·3	36·2	19·8	18·5	18·6	18·1	18·2	18·0
2. Iron ore@ . .	Million tonnes	11·0	18·1	19·3	19·1	21·2	21·2	22·5	10·3	11·0	5·1	5·2	6·1	6·1	5·8	5·2
II. METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES :																
3. Pig iron . .	Million tonnes	4·31	7·09	7·00	6·89	7·29	7·39	6·99	3·25	3·18	1·65	1·60	1·87	1·87	1·68	1·50
4. Steel ingots . .	Million tonnes	3·42	6·53	6·60	6·33	6·51	6·43	6·14	2·93	2·93	1·44	1·49	1·61	1·60	1·57	1·36
5. Finished steel .	Million tonnes	2·39	4·51	4·49	4·05	4·70	4·80	4·48	2·02	2·08	1·00	1·02	1·15	1·31	1·07	1.01
6. Steel castings .	'000 tonnes	34	57	53	51	49	46	52	26	24	13	13	13	13	12	12
7. Aluminium (virgin metal) . .	'000 tonnes	18·3	62·1	72·9	100·4	125·3	135·1	167·8	79·4	88·6	36·5	42·9	45·1	43·3	43·8	44·8
8. Copper (virgin metal) . . .	'000 tonnes	8·5	9·4	9·1	9·3	9·5	9·8	9·3	4·5	5·1	2·6	1·9	2·6	2·2	2·6	2·5
III. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																
9. Machine tools .	Million rupees	70	294	354	285	254	329	393	178	255	86	92	92	123	127	128
10. Cotton textile Machinery . .	Million rupees	104	216	169	158	143	196	303	149	171	74	75	75	79	88	83
11. Sugar mill machinery	Million rupees	44	77	94	85	115	139	139	70	88	28	42	35	34	35	53
12. Cement machinery . .	Million rupees	6	49	64	79	74	101	42	24	13	10	14	7	10	8	5
13. Railway wagons .	'000 nos.	11·9	33·5	21·2	17·6	16·5	14·9	11·1	6·1	4·1	3·7	2·4	2·5	2·5	2·2	1·9
14. Automobiles (total)	'000 nos.	55·0	70·7	75·1	69·5	79·5	79·8	87·9	40·5	42·0	19·0	21·5	22.4	25·0	20·1	21·9
(*i*) Commercial vehicles† .	'000 nos.	28·4	35·3	35·5	30·8	35·9	35·5	41·2	19·8	19·7	9·5	10·3	10·1	11·3	9·2	10·5
(*ii*) Cars, jeeps and land rovers	'000 nos.	26·6	35·4	39·6	38·7	43·6	44·3	46·7	20·7	22·3	9·5	11·2	12·3	13·7	10·9	11·4
15. Motor cycles & Scooters . .	'000 nos.	19·4	40·7	47·8	56·9	70·8	91·0	97·0	52·2	55·9	25·9	26·3	22·1	22·7	27·9	28·0
16. Power driven pumps . . .	'000 nos.	109	244	311	288	317	359	259	125	82	61	64	78	56	44	38
17. Diesel engines (stationary) . .	'000 nos.	44·7	93·1	112·2	114·0	119·5	134·2	68·6	24·9	40·7	13·8	11·1	17·1	26·6	20·8	19·9
18. Diesel engines (vehicular) . .	'000 nos.	10·8	8·1	6·7	2·3	2·5	2·8	3·2	1·7	1·5	0·8	0·9	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·8
19 Bicycles . . .	'000 nos.	1071	1574	1719	1684	1954	1976	2027	1018	976	538	480	513	496	510	466
20. Sewing machines .	'000 nos.	303	430	400	370	429	340	235	59	161	14	45	85	91	89	72

IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES :																
21. Power transformers	'000 K.v.a.	1413	4458	4949	5329	4729	5663	8086	3596	4147	1834	1762	2042	2448	2224	1923
22. Electric motors .	'000 h.p.	728	1753	2095	2028	1865	2283	2774	1529	1196	865	664	635	610	643	553
23. Electric fans . .	'000 nos.	1059	1358	1364	1376	1480	1551	1716	730	964	350	380	480	506	515	449
24. Electriclamps .	Million nos.	43·5	72·1	83·3	73·9	97·8	98·8	120·1	58·2	61·3	28·9	29·3	31·2	30·7	30·4	30·9
25. Radio receivers .	'000 nos.	282	606	761	929	1485	1746	1794	860	984	404	456	509	425	461	523
26. *Electric cables :*																
(i) Aluminium conductors . .	'000 tonnes	23·6	40·6	52·9	72·6	56·1	61·2	64·2	28·2	35·8	14·1	14·1	18·4	17·6	17·1	18·7
(ii) Bare copper conductors .	'000 tonnes	10·1	3·1	1·7	0·8	0·9	2·1	0·7	0·3	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3
V. CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES:																
27. Nitrogenous fertilizers (N) .	'000 tonnes	98	233	308	367	543	716	830	335	405	116	189	242	233	184	224
28. Phosphatic fertilizers (E2O5)	'000 tonnes;	52	111	145	191	210	222	229	100	133	48	52	66	63	63	80
29. Sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	368	662	702	858	1034	1197	1155	574	539	277	297	308	273	272	267
30. Soda ash .	'000 tonnes	152	331	348	371	408	427	449	212	241	106	106	119	118	116	125
31. Caustic soda .	'000 tonnes	101	218	233	278	314	354	364	180	187	88	92	93	91	90	97
32. Paper and paper board .	'000 tonnes	350	558	550	660	658	723	755	376	373	181	195	194	185	175	198
33. *Rubber tyres and tunes:*																
(i) Automobile-tyres	Million nos.	1·44	2·31	2·43	2·47	3·41	3·62	3·79	1·82	2·01	0·86	0·96	0·97	1·00	0·92	1·09
(ii) Automobile-tubes	Million nos.	1·35	2·27	2·40	2·77	3·04	2·90	3·45	1·62	1·94	0·78	0·84	0·87	0·96	0·91	1·03
(iii) Bicycle tyres	Million nos.	11·15	18·46	20·34	22·79	24·58	21·32	19·70	10·16	9·16	4·93	5·23	5·41	4·13	3·62	5·54
34. Cement	Million tonnes	8·0	10·8	11·1	11·5	12·2	13·8	14·4	6·8	7·3	3·3	3·5	3·7	3·9	3·6	3·7
35. Refractories .	'000 tonnes	567	695	730	749	630	685	743	367	407	182	185	195	181	204	203
36. Refined petroleum products .	Million tonnes	5·8	9·4	11·9	13·8	15·4	16·6	17·0	8·3	9·3	4·2	4·1	4·4	4·3	4·5	4·
VI. TEXTILE INDUSTRIES																
37. Jute textiles .	'000 tonnes	1097	1302	1117	1156	998	944	958	514	540	253	261	188	256	273	267
38. Cotton yarn;	Million kgs.	801	908	902	926	972	962	929	487	445	242	245	231	211	217	228
39. Cotton cloth (total) .	Million metres	6738	7440	7303	7511	7902	7753	7596	3892	3758	1922	1970	1975	1730	1859	1899
(i) Mill sector; .	Million metres	4649	4401	4202	4258	4297	4192	4044	2108	1987	1058	1050	994	954	985	1002
(ii) Decentralised sector .	Million metres	2089	3039	3101	3523	3605	3561	3541	1784	1771	864	920	981	776	874	897
40. Rayon yarn	'000 tonnes	43·8	75·6	80·6	92·2	99·2	98·8	100·1	50·5	54·5	24·5	26·0	24·0	25·6	28·6	25·92
41. Art silk fabrics	Million metres	544—	878	8962	917	1011	863	947	461	n.a.	223	238	251	235	n.a.	n.a.

1·12: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES *Concld.*

	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	April-Sep.		1970-71				1971-72	
									1970-71	1971-72£	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
42. Wolllen manufactures.																
(*i*) Woollen worsted yarn	Million kgs.	13·0	17·0	16·9	16·8	19·0	18·8	19·7	9·8	10·6	4·7	5·1	5·2	4·7	5·0	5·6
(*ii*) Woollen worsted fabrics (wearable)	Million metres	8.4	9·7	9·5	9·2	12·6	12·2	14·3	7·1	7·5	3·1	4·0	3·7	3·5	3·0	4·5
VII. FOOD INDUSTRIES:																
43. Sugar**	'000 tonnes	3029	3510	2147	2249	3558	4261	3740	1181	656	1078	103	957	2151	605	51
44. Tea	Million kgs.	322	376	369	387	397	401	421	286	294	107	179	112	23	110	184
45. Coffee	'000 tonnes	54·1	62·1	71·0	72·6	66·6	64·6	71·8	32·4	51·9	24·4	8·0	4·8	34·6	34·6	17·3
46. Vanaspati	'000 tonnes	340	401	366	423	466	477	558	255	277	134	121	147	156	141	136
VIII. ELECTRICITY GENERATED ***	Billion kwh;	16.9	33·0	36·4	39·4	47·4	51·4	55·8	27·4	29·3	13·7	13·7	14·1	14·3	14·6	14·7

*Provisional

@Excludes output in Goa.

†Includes passenger buses, trucks, and tempos 3 and 4 wheelers.

†Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

—Relates to calendar year.

**The annual figures relate to the sugar season which is November to October upto 1966-67 and October to September thereafter.

***Relates to public utilities only.

n.a. not available.

1·13 : RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

		1969		1970				1971£		
		III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. ***Stock Ratio: Risin Tendency***										
Power driven pumps ('000 nos.)	Production	30	25	28	20	21	26	19	15	13
	Stock	11	15	18	22	39	31	27	26	33
	Ratio (%)	37	60	64	110	186	119	142	173	254
Diesel engines (satisfactory) (nos.)	Production	12225	12226	703	4600	3710	5692	8869	6933	6629
	Stocks	7818	11446	9083	18136	17795	9606	6901	12295	16044
	Ratio (%)	64	94	104	394	480	169	78	177	242
Sewing machines ('000 nos.)	Production	34	31	12	5	15	28	30	30	24
	Stocks	14	16	4	7	11	19	17	23	20
	Ratio (%)	41	52	33	140	73	68	57	77	83
Coal ('000 tonnes)	Production	6528	6566	6703	6567	6153	6191	6060	6070	6025
	Stocks	6061	6329	6630	7920	8490	8720	9240	9160	8960
	Ratio (%)	91	97	99	121	138	141	153	151	149
Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	Production	178	195	227	288	221	212	203	214	184
	Stocks	188	121	127	166	240	276	292	323	347
	Ratio (%)	106	62	56	58	109	130	144	152	189
Bicycles ('000 nos.)	Production	143	162	173	180	160	171	165	170	164
	Stocks	113	110	81	100	109	114	122	176	61
	Ratio (%)	79	68	47	56	68	67	74	104	40
Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	Production	33	37	39	35	36	40	39	39	41
	Stocks	4	4	3	2	12	12	17	9	16
	Ratio (%)	12	11	8	6	33	30	44	23	39
II. ***Stock Ratio : Fluctuations in both directions***										
Razor blades (million nos.)	Production	74	55	73	56	85	79	43	29	38
	Stocks	100	144	151	150	175	137	122	5	48
	Ratio (%)	135	262	207	268	206	173	284	172	126
Diesel buses (nos.)	Production	827	490	874	731	939	619	989	727	874
	Stocks	633	846	481	774	725	757	464	809	898
	Ratio (%)	77	173	55	106	77	122	47	11	103
Cement ('000 tonnes)	Production	1067	1233	1158	1114	1167	1331	1291	1200	1,241
	Stocks	203	258	246	278	283	29	285	293	302
	Ratio (%)	19	21	20	25	24	24	22	24	24

(Contd)

1·13: RATIO OF STOCKS TO PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES—*Concld.*

		1969		1970				1971		
		III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.	IV Qr.	I Qr.	II Qr.	III Qr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bicycle tyres ('000 nos)	Production	1817	1696	1802	1645	1743	1803	1378	1207	1848
	Stocks	639	398	425	417	352	273	413	454	553
	Ratio (%)	35	23	24	25	20	15	30	38	30
Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	Production	71	84	84	84	87	63	85	91	89
	Stocks	59	69	83	144	131	104	96	85	109
	Ratio (%)	83	82	99	171	151	165	113	93	122
Electric fans ('000 tonnes)	Production	128	123	121	118	127	160	169	172	150
	Stocks	86	96	46	74	115	131	130	108	200
	Ratio (%)	67	78	38	63	91	82	77	63	133
Automobile tubes ('000 nos.)	Production	267	213	254	260	279	29	322	303	343
	Stocks	93	110	136	134	118	78	107	109	97
	Ratio (%)	35	52	54	52	42	27	33	36	28
Automobile tyres ('000 nos.)	Production	333	280	294	286	322	324	331	308	364
	Stocks	72	74	106	92	90	67	102	101	98
	Ratio (%)	22	26	36	32	28	21	31	33	27
Cotton cloth (Mill) (million metres)	Production	350	346	352	353	35	331	318	328	334
	Stocks	198	167	155	164	173	147	191	178	154
	Ratio (%)	57	48	44	46	49	44	60	54	46
Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes	Production	85	97	102	92	99	103	90	91	89
	Stocks	37	42	42	44	37	39	37	53	29
	Ratio (%)	44	43	41	48	37	38	41	58	33
Radio receivers('000 tonnes)	Production	142	161	134	135	152	70	142	154	174
	Stocks	81	53	108	93	67	74	10	52	100
	Ratio (%)	57	33	81	69	44	44	70	34	58
Caustic Soda ('000 tonnes)	Production	3	33	29	30	30	31	30	30	32
	Stocks	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	8
	Ratio (%)	30	27	31	27	27	29	27	7	5
Bicycles tubes ('000 nos.)	Production	1563	1y27	2409	1427	1290	1154	734	799	1223
	Stocks	703	589	349	357	474	312	789	384	398
	Ratio (%)	45	48	25	25	37	27	107	48	33
Iron Ore ('000 tonnes)	Production	1760	1775	1874	1732	1751	2051	2033	1919	1742
	Stocks	1848	1705	1682	1564	1578	1651	1684	1753	1596
	Ratio (%)	105	96	9	90	90	80	83	91	92
Steel castings (tonnes)	Production	4256	3930	4593	4282	4238	4321	4428	3871	4069
	Stocks	9716	10230	14021	10111	8978	10178	9330	9834	10100
	Ratio (%)	228	260	227	236	212	236	211	254	248

III. *Stock Ratio Declining Tendency*										
Air conditioners (nos.)	Production	579	1178	1501	1614	1386	1179	1982	2558	1510
	Stocks	1067	479	423	573	443	363	582	263	737
	Ratio(%)	184	41	28	35	32	31	29	10	49
Refrigerators (Domestic) (nos.)	Production	3077	3938	4594	5824	5458	5922	6488	7502	7322
	Stocks	7576	4442	4715	3159	6053	6736	3993	3599	9321
	Ratio(%)	246	113	103	54	111	114	62	45	127
Power transformers ('000 kva)	Production	320	504	658	611	587	681	816	741	641
	Stocks	430	496	545	553	480	536	492	581	658
	Ratio(%)	134	98	83	91	82	79	60	78	103
Heavy structural (tonnes)	Production	2667	3500	3733	3500	5000	6433	4500	3733	3532
	Stocks	4800	2600	7300	3180	2200	2100	2300	3200	3700
	Ratio(%)	180	74	35	88	44	45	51	86	105
Finished steel ('000 tonnes)	Production	390	416	461	334	340	383	437	358	337
	Stocks	184	225	186	159	176	184	165	158	141
	Ratio(%)	47	54	40	48	52	48	38	44	42
Diesel trucks (nos.) £	Production	1720	1002	2070	1819	1987	2128	2155	1893	1908
	Stocks	1943	1176	630	1652	1831	1457	382	997	1284
	Ratio(%)	112	117	30	91	92	68	18	53	64

£Provisional.

NOTE; : 1. Production figures are the monthly averages of the quarters.

2. Stock figures are for the end of the quarter.

3. Ratios are stock to production.

4. The break-up of this table under the three heads is based on a broad comprisoned of the stock ratio in the third quarter of 1971 with the corresponding quarter of 1970 and on the overall movement in the ratio over the entire period.

2. Budgetary Transactions

2.1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. crores)

	1968-69 (Accts.)	1969-70 (Accts.)	1970-71 (R.E.)	1971-72 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I. *Total Outlay*	**6827**	**7392**	**8500**	**9010**
(a) Development*	**3937**	**4183**	**4891**	**5460**
1. Plan	2376	2182	2642	3146*
2. Non-Plan	1561	2001	2249**	2314
(*b*) Non-Development	**2890**	**3209**	**3609**	**3550**
1. Defence (net)	1033	1101	1183	1242
2. Interest on public debt.	602	654	716	776
3. Tax collection charges	136	142	160	169
4. Police	274	311	345	361
5. Others††	845	1001	1205	1002
II. Current Revenue	**4943**	**5550**	**6116**	**5818**
(a) Tax Revenue	**3759**	**4200**	**4728**	**5264**
1. Income & Corporation tax	678	802	825	902
2. Customs.	446	423	488	534
3. Union Excise Duties.	1321	1524	1805	2074
4. Sales Tax	598	684	771	835
5. Others	716	767	839	919
(b) Non-tax revenue†††	**1184**	**1350**	**1388**	**1554**
(of which contribution to Plan by public undertakings)	(226)	(257)	(242)	(315)
III. Gap (I-II)	**1884**	**1842**	**2384**	**2192**
Financed by :				
IV. Capital Receipts (net)	**1571**	**1799**	**1982**	**1761**
(a) Internal (net)	**1075**	**1225**	**1464**	**1300**
1. Market loans (net)(@)	187	320	309	333
2. Small Savings, Prize Bonds, Premium Prize Bonds and Gold Bonds (net)	110	126	144	179
3. Compensation bonds in respect of nationalised banks	.	.	79	.
4. State Provident Fund and Compulsory Deposit/Income tax Annuity Deposits (net)	105	134	134	142
5. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (net)	673	645	798	646

	1968-69 (Accts.)	1969-70 (Accts.)	1970-71 (R.E.)	1971-72 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
(b) External (net)	**496**	**574**	**518**	**461**
1. Loans(gross)(excl. P.L. 480) .	410	501	550	540
Less Repayments . . .	176	176	191	211
Loans (net).	234	325	359	329
2. Grants (excl. PL. 480)@@ .	61	31	38	20
3. PL. 480 assistance@@@ . .	201	218	121	112
(a) PL. 480 Loans. . . .	243	129	127	121
of which : dollar credit. . .	(72)	(72)	(81)	(114)
(b) Investment of deposits of U.S.Govt. counterpart funds (net) . .	—70	85	—10	—13
(c) PL. 480 Grants. . . .	28	4	4	4
Over all Budgetary Deficit.. . .	**313**	**43**	**402†**	**431**

*Includes Plan expenditure of Railways and non-departmental undertakings out of their own resources as well as loans by the Central and State Govts. to local bodies and non-departmental commercial undertakings (including Electricity Boards) and developmental loans to other parties.

**Includes Rs. 84 crores as compensation paid to nationalised banks.

†The Annual Plan for 1971-72 gives an outlay of Rs. 3146 crores which includes the retained profits of Reserve Bank, borrowings by financial institutions including FCI and contribution from IDC, ARC, REC, DVC and Central Power generation units.

††Includes general administration, pensions and privy purses, famine relief, food subsidy, grants and loans to foreign countries and non-developmental loans to other parties and additional subscription to IMF and purchase of shares of IBRD in 1970-71 in non-negotiable non-interet bearing securities amounting to Rs. 115 crores.

†††Includes contribution of Railways, P & T, and other non-departmental commercial undertakings for the Plan.

@Includes borrowings by the Electricity Boards.

@@Includes special foodgifts from Canada, USSR. and Australia.

@@@Assistance under PL. 480 is credited in the budget as (a) loans, (b) grants and (c) net deposits invested in special securities.

†Actual deficit is estimated at Rs. 415 crores.

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Budgetary Transactions

TABLE 2-1 : BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES

(page 100)

For items I (a), II and II (b) substitute the following:

(Rs. crores)

	1968-69 (Accts.)	1969-70 (Accts.)	1970-71 (R.E.)	1971-72 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Total Outlay . . .	6827	7375	8467	8955
(a) Development* . . .	3937	4166	4858	5405
1. Plan . . .	2376	2135	2432	2973+
2. Non-Plan . . .	1561	2031	2426**	2432
II. Current Revenue . . .	4943	5533	6083	6763
(b) Non Tax Revenue . . .	1184	1333	1355	1499
(of which: contribution to plan by Public Undertakings)	(226)	(240)	(209)	(260)

2·2 : TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1969-70	1970-71 (R. E.)	1971-72 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Final Outlays	**1853.6**	**3406·0**	**6701·1**	**314·8**	**421·8**	**740·4**	**1629·5**	**1746·9**	**1661·5**	**1870·0**	**2178·9**	**2381·9**
(*a*) Government consumption expenditure	1241·3	1961·5	4256·0	234·7	269·1	433·0	1109·1	1279·8	..	1476·9	1639·1	1740·3
(*b*) Gross Capital Formation	612·3	1444·5	2445·1	80·1	152·7	307·4	520·4	467·1	275·9	393·1	539·8	641·6
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy	**931·9**	**1816·4**	**3483·8**	**116·9**	**251·3**	**495·2**	**885·7**	**1249·2**	**1176·1**	**1354·7**	**1449·1**	**1711·3**
(*a*) Current transfers	809·2	1567·1	2982·9	110·9	202·8	426·5	753·8	1112·1	1048·0E	1163·0	1246·4	1468·6
(*b*) Capital transfers	122·7	249·3	500·9	6·0	48·5	68·7	131·9	137·1	128.1	191·7	202·9	242·7
3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (Gross)	**965·7**	**2600·2**	**5075·9**	**72·0**	**301·4**	**570·0**	**1425·4£**	**1501·1**	**1688·2F**	**1700.0**	**1767·5**	**££ 1780.5**
4. Total Expenditure	**3751.2**	**7822·6**	**15260·8**	**503·7**	**974·5**	**1805·6**	**3940·6£**	**4497·2**	**4525·8**	**4924·7**	**5395·5£**	**5873·7**

£For 1965-66 excludes Rs. 53 crores as additional payments to IMF, IBRD, IDA and A.D.B. following the charge in the par value of the rupee.

This is a nominal outlay as it is met by the issue of non-negotiable Govt. of India Securities.

E Excludes conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 33 crores into grants towards amortissation of State market loans.

F Excludes national loan of Rs. 4 crores for 1968-69 to Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the renewal of its past loans.

££Excludes Compensation paid to nationalised banks estimated at Rs. 83·7 Crores and additional subscription to the IMF and IBRD paid in the form of non negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities, estimated at Rs. 113·6 crores.

2·2: GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF THE BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Rs. Crores)

	Total First Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (R.E.)	1971-72 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Gross Capital formation by the Central Government												
(*a*) Fixed Assets	593·9	1362·3	2355·4	79·5	177·4	302·0	549·1	455·4	448·7	430·3	522·3	637·0
(*b*) Works Stores	9.8	8.3	99.5	9.9	5.1	(—)38.4	1.2	7.2	(—)10.1	(—)27.5	(—)0.1	2.3
(*c*) Increase in Stocks of food-grains	8.6	73.9	(—)9.8	(—)9.3	(—)29.8	43.8	(—)29.9	4.5	(—)162.7 (-)104.7*	(—)10.2	(—)17.6	2.3
Total	**612.3**	**1444.5**	**2445.1**	**80.1**	**152.7**	**307.4**	**520.7**	**467.1**	**275.9** (333.9*)	**392.6**	**539.8**	**641·6**
B. Gross Financial Assistance for Capital Formation												
(*a*) To State Governments	815.7	1373.2	2837.4	41.1	275.2	319.3	739.4	693.1	708.6	692.2	750.3	851.6
(*b*) To Non-Departmental Commercial undertakings†	81.1	932.4	1658.8	5.2	22.0	210.7	492.6	460.5	623.0 (433.0)**	444.2	523.1 (439.4)@	594.1
(*c*) To others††	95.9	154.7	210.4	2.4	33.4	24.6	53.0	54.0	52.1	83.1	104.1	129.3
Total	**992.7**	**2460.3**	**4706·6**	**48.7**	**330.6**	**554.6**	**1285.0**	**1207.6**	**1383.7** (1193.7)**	**1219.5**	**1377.5** (1293.8)@	**1575.6**
C. Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources of the Central Government (A+B)	**1605.0**	**3994.8**	**7151.7**	**128.8**	**483.3**	**862.0**	**1805.4**	**1674.7**	**1659.6** (1527.6)	**1612.1**	**1917.3** (1833.6)@	**2217.2**

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†Public undertakings operated by autonomous Corporations and Companies.

††Includes loans and grants to local authorities for capital formation.

*Excludes transfer of food-grains to the Food Corporation amounting to Rs. 58 crores.

**Excludes loans to Food Corporation of India for stock-piling of food grains amounting to Rs. 190 crores.

@Excludes Rs. 83.7 crores as compensation paid to Nationalised Banks.

2.4 : PLAN OUTLAYS BY HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT : CENTRE, STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Rs. Crores)

Heads of Development.	Third Plan		Annual Plans : 1966—67, 1967—68 & 1968—69		1969—70		1970—71		1971—72	
	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage	Actuals	Percentage	Estimated expenditure	Percentage	Outlay	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agriculture and allied sectors	1089.0	12.7	1107.1*	16.7	325.1*	14.9	505.2*	19.1	554.2*	17.6
Irrigation and flood control	663.7	7.7	471.0	7.1	194.8	8.9	213.4	8.1	231.6	7.4
Power	1252.3	14.6	1212.5	18.3	472.7	21.7	524.5	19.8	519.0	16.5
Village and small Industries	240.8	2.8	126.1	1.9	37.3	1.7	42.7	1.6	46.3	1.5
Industry and minerals	1726.3	20.1	1510.4	22.8	429.1	19.7	452.6	17.1	609.1	19.4
Transport and Communications	2111.7	24.6	1222.4	18.5	408.3	18.7	497.5	18.8	631.2	20.0
Education	588.7	6.9	306.8	4.6	87.1	4.0	115.8	4.4	157.6	5.0
Scientific research	71.4	0.8	47.1	0.7	13.8	0.6	17.5	0.7	27.2	0.9
Health	225.9	2.6	139.1	2.1	40.0	1.8	50.1	1.9	74.1	2.3
Family Planning	24.9	0.3	71.5	1.1	37.2	1.7	47.1	1.8	60.6	1.9
Water Supply and Sanitation	105.7	1.2	102.7	1.6	46.6	2.1	68.3	2.6	83.8	2.7
Housing, Urban and regional development	127.5	1.5	73.3	1.1	32.6	1.5	39.4	1.5	54.3	1.7
Welfare of backward classes	99.1	1.2	73.6	1.1	21.5	1.0	25.7	1.0	30.2	1.0
Social welfare	19.4	0.2	11.2	0.2	3.7	0.2	4.8	0.2	17.3	0.5
Labour welfare and craftsmen training	55.8	0.7	34.8	0.5	3.9	0.2	4.3	0.2	7.0	0.2
Other Programmes	175.0	2.1	115.8	1.7	28.4	1.3	32.9	1.2	42.9	1.4
TOTAL	8577.2	100.0	6625.4	100.0	2182.1	100.0	2641.8	100.0	3146.4	100.0

*Includes buffer Stocks—Rs. 140 Crores in 1968-69, Rs. 17 Crores in 1969-70, Rs. 116 Crores in 1970-71 and Rs. 69 Crores in 1971-72

3.1 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	At the end of											
	March 1956	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970**	March£ 19711**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. By Branch of the Public Sector :												
1. Central Government . .	18.58	20.90	21.86	23.29	24.34	25.68	26.36	26.88	27.15	27.13	27.25	27.60
2. State Government . .	22.65	30.14	30.87	31.98	34.33	35.85	37.23	37.67	38.03	39.01	39.97	41.50
3. Quasi Government . .	3.68	7.73	8.79	9.95	10.97	12.06	13.18	14.02	14.84	16.55†	17.94	19.23
4. Local bodies . . .	7.43	11.73	12.65	14.31	14.90	15.98	17.01	17.78	18.00	18.25	18.58	18 78
TOTAL : .	52.34	70.50	74.17	79.53	84.54	89.57	93.78	96.34	98.02	100.95†	103.74	107.11
B. By Industrial Classification:												
1. Plantations, forestry .	0·14	1·80*	1·74	1·82	2·03	2·09	2·26	2·32	2·46	2·61	2·64	2·75
2. Mining & Quarrying . .	0·54	1·29	1·45	1·60	1·57	1·61	1·60	1·76	1·74	1·74	1·77	1·82
3. Manufacturing . .	2·05	3·69	4·21	5·09	5·81	6·35	6·70	6·95	7·31	7·57	7·82	8·03
4. Construction . .	4·16	6·03	6·41	6·62	7·15	7·40	7·66	7·63	7·56	7·88	7·97	8·79
5. Electricity, gas water etc. .	0·77	2.24	2·34	2·44	2·64	2·91	3·03	3·37	3·46	3·69	4·02	4·31
6. Trade & Commerce . .	0·43	0·94	1·09	1·20	1·33	1·43	1·55	1·66	1·77	2·64†	2·89	3·17
7. Transport and Communications .	13·92	17·24	17·97	18·86	19·37	20·44	20·94	21·15	21·37	21·60	21·88	22·21
8. Services . .	30·33	37·27	38·96	41·90	44·64	47·34	50·04	51·50	52·36	53·21	54·75	56·04
TOTAL	52·34	70·50	74·17	79·53	84·54	89·57	93·79	96·34	98·02	100·95†	103·74	107·11

£Provisional.

*The bulk of the increase is due to the reclassification of certain categories from "services division to this head".

†Figures derived after the transfer of the employment data of the 14 Nationalised Banks from private to public sector.

**Includes for the first time employment data in respect of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu both for March, 1970 and March, 1971.

NOTE.—The figures do not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

3·2 : EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(Figures in lakhs)

	At the end of										
	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967	March 1968	March 1969	March 1970*	March 1971*£
1. Plantations, Forestrry@ . . .	6.7	7·4	7.4	9·0	8·9	9·0	8·7	8·5	8·1	8·1	8·0
2. Mining and Quarrying . . .	5·5	4·8	5·2	5·0	4·9	5·1	4·8	4·3	4·2	4·3	4·0
3. Manufacturing . . .	30·2	30·5	32·7	34·2	36·1	38·6	37·5	37·1	37·7	39·0	39·6
4. Construction** . . .	2·4	1·8	1·8	1·7	1·9	2·5	1·3	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·4
5. Electricity, Gas and Water etc. .	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5
6. Trade and Commerce . . .	1·6	1·9	1·9	2·0	2·2	3·3	3·5	3·5	2·9†	2·9	3·1
7. Transport and Communications .	0·8	1·2	1·4	1·1	1·1	1·2	1·2	1·0	1·1	1·0	1·0
8. Services	2·8	3·6	3·7	4·3	4·8	8·0	8·5	8·8	9·2	9·6	10·0
TOTAL . . .	50·4	51·6	54·5	57·8	60·4	68·1	66·8	65·2	65·3†	67·0	67·4

NOTES:—£ Provisional.

@This includes all plantation, except coffee for which the coverage is incomplete.

**Coverage in construction particularly on private account is known to be inadequate.

*Includes for the first time employment data in respect of the union territory of Goa Daman & Diu both for March, 1970 and March, 1971.

†Figure derived after transfer of employment data of the 14 nationalised banks from private to public sector.

The sub-totals may not necessarily add up to the total on account of rounding off.

From March 1961 to March, 1965 the data relate to non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers Since March, 1966, the coverage has been extended so as to include establishments employing 10 to 24 workers also in a voluntary basis,

4·1 : ANALYSIS OF MONEY SUPPLY VARIATIONS

(Rupees Crores)

	Variations during								Outstanding as on January 28 1972*
	1965-66 March 31 to March 31	1966-67 March 31 to March 31	1967-68 March 31 to March 31	1968-69 March 31 to March 31	1969-70 March 31 to March 31	1970-71 March 31 to March 31	1970-71 January 31 to March 29	1971-72 January 31 to March 28*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Money Supply with the Public (1+2)	443	380	451	438	632	719	475	625	7811
1. Currency with Public	277	144	186	302	337	362	237	327	4709
2. Deposit Money	166	236	265	136	295	356	328	298	3102
B. Factors Affecting Money Supply Variations (1+2+3+4—5—6)									
1. Net Bank Credit to Government (*a*+*b*)	512†	273**	261	359	108	515	307	939	6208
(*a*) Reserve Bank net credit to Govt.(i+ii)	398†	189**	166	242	13	332	127	629	4477
(i) to Central Govt.	286†	327**	104	130	84	107	64	486	3971
(ii) To State Govts.	112	—138	62	112	—71	224	63	143	506
(*b*) Banks' Holdings of Govt. Securities	114	83	96	117	96	183	179	309	1730
2. Net Bank Credit to Commercial Sector (*a*+*b*)	68	186	207	124	338	346	238	—215	2063
(a) Reserve Bank credit to Commercial Sector	9	5	17	2	7	50	33	68	200
(b) Banks net Credit to Commercial Sector (i—ii)	59	181	190	122	331	296	205	—283	1863
(i) Banks' advances and holdings of private securities.	289	424	438	539	734	818	680	405	6007
(ii) Banks' time deposits	230	243	248	418	403	522	475	688	4144
3. Net foreign Exchange Assets of Banking Sector (a +b)	—12†	—16**	22	81@	255	—36	—5	93	632
(a) Net Foreign exchange assets of RBI	—24†	—28**	36	68@	270	—47	—11	95	613
(b) Banks' net foreign exchange assets.	12	12	—13	13	—15	12	6	—2	19
4. Government's net currency liability to the public	13	23	7	24	20	20	13	12	391
5. Net non-monetary liabilities of Reserve Bank	32	56**	—19	101@	11	109	65	264	967

6. Non-identifiable net non-monetary liabilities of Bank (including some errors and omissions)	106	30	65	49	78	19	13	—60	516

†Adjusted for purchase of gold (Rs. 17·9 crores) by the Government from the Reserve Bank.

*Provisional.

**Adjusted for revaluation of Reserve Bank's assets after the change in the par value of the rupee.

@Adjusted for the revaluation of gold held in the Issue Department of Reserve Bank.

NOTES:—1. Figures of Commercial Bank's holdings of Government securities and time deposits are adjusted for the transfer of U.S. rupee funds (Rs. 21 crores in 1965-66) from the State Bank to the Reserve Bank.

2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

4·2 : SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS : SEASONAL FLOW OF FUNDS

(Rs. crores.)

	1968-69 Busy Season	1969 Slack Season	1969-70 Busy Season	1970 Slack Season	1970-71 Busy Season	1971 Slack Season@	1970-71 Busy Season (From Oct. 30, to January 29)	1971-72 Busy Season (From Oct. 29, to Jan. 28)	Outstanding as on Jan. 28, 1972@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Deposit Expansion :									
Demand Deposit	145	115	172	174	190	205	108	111	2947
Time Deposit	180	233	149	274	245	409	124	180	3951
TOTAL : . . .	325	348	321	448	435	614	232	291	6898
II. Credit (Increase—)	—427	—31	—563	—226	—394	—159	—309	—262	5096
III. Net flow of funds (I+II) . .	—102	317	—242	222	41	455	—77	29	..
IV. Borrowings from RBI (Increase—) .	—71	68	—203	86	—40	172	—198	—129	147
V. Investments in Govt. Securities. .	—43	208	—101	155	39	211	36	88	1658
VI. Other Sources/Avenues. . . .	12	41	62	—19	42	72	85	70	..
VII. Slack Season variations expressed as percentage of variations in the preceding busy season									
	1969		1970		1971				
1. Return flow of Credit. . .	—7		—40		—40				
2. Liquidation of borrowings from the RBI	96		42		430				

@Provisional.

4·3: SECURED ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Variations (in Rs crores) during.					Variations (in percentage) during		
	1969-70 Busy Season (Oct.31 to April 24)	1970 Slack Season (April 24 to Oct.30)	1970-71 Busy Season@ (Oct.30 to April 30)	1971 Slack Season@ (April 30 to June 11)	Outstanding as on June 11, 1971@	1970 Slack Season (April 24 to Oct. 30)	1970-71 Busy Season@ (Oct. 30 to April 30)	1971 Slack Season@ (April 30 to June 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Food Articles	**83·49**	**—78·46**	**82·46**	**85·14**	**450·91**	**—21·7**	**29·1**	**23·3**
1 Foodgrains	—25·92	—38·44	12·91	88·40	203·03	—27·4	12·7	77.1
2. Sugar and Gur	98·90	—31·91	57·41	—3·84	221·52	—16·0	34·2	—1·7
3. Vegetable Oils (including vanaspati)	10·51	—8·11	12·14	0·58	26·36	—37·3	89·0	2·2
Raw Materials	**93·94**	**—84·61**	**84·46**	**—7·65**	**211·30**	**—38·6**	**62·8**	**—3·5**
1. Groundnuts.	11·95	—11·48	9·02	—3·70	7·09	—86·6	..	—34·4
2. Other Oilseeds	10·87	—9·48	6·52	—2·54	11·67	—39·6	84·8	—17·9
3. Cotton and Kapas.	57·94	—55·63	62·85	1·70	162·70	—36·2	4·0	1·1
4. Raw Jute	13·18	—8·02	·07	—3·11	29.84	—23.0	22·6	—0·4
III. Other Securities	**291·66**	**285·29**	**275·34**	**—33·04**	**3385·18**	**10·0**	**8·8**	**—1·0**
Of which :								
1. Tea	—11·13	19·81	—7·02	—1·49	72·94	32·1	—8·6	—2·0
2. Cotton Textiles.	36·02	10·65	18·00	—19·19	285·37	3·9	6·3	—6·3
3. Jute Textiles	7·22	13·47	—9·45	—1·21	75·00	18·7	—11·0	—1·6
4. Iron and Steel and Engineering Products.	84·48	82·10	7·51	—1.76	707·24	13·3	1·1	—0·2
5. Chemicals, Dyes, paints, Drugs, pharmaceuticals etc. (including fertilizers).	5·93	25·54	1·55	—3·67	232·45	12·2	0·7	—1·6
6. Assets of Industrial concerns.	33·10	30·04	—12·53	9·87	270·41	12·4	—4·6	3·8
7. Shares of Joint Stock Companies.	4·41	—1·88	—8·57	—3·10	73·80	—2·2	—10·0	—4·0
IV. Total Secured Advances	469·09	**122·22**	**442·26**	44.45	**4047·39**	**3·6**	**12·4**	**1·1**
V. Clean Advances	**74·26**	**90·76**	**39·41**	17·92	**705·25**	**16·3**	**6·1**	**2·6**
VI. Total Bank Credit	**543·35**	**212·98**	**481·67**	**62·37**	**4752·64**	**5·3**	**11·4**	**1·3**

@Estimated.

These data are based on the returns on Form 7 received directly from the branches/offices of the banks. Data in respect of certain securities which were earlier included in this Table are not available from December, 1969 onwards on account of changes introduced in Form 7. Hence, for purposes of comparability only those items for which data are available for the year 1970 are included in this Table.

4·4: BRANCH EXPANSION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS AND OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

	Number of Branches			
	As on		Increase between July 19, 1969 and Dec. 31, 1971	Branches opened in rural centres as percentage of net addition
	July 19, 1969	Dec. 31, 1971		
1	2	3	4	5
A. State Bank India . . .	1571	2473	902	65
B. Subsidiaries of S.B.I. . .	894	1299	405	75
C. Nationalised Banks . .	4168	6908	2740	65
Total Public Sector Banks (A+B+C)	6633	10680	4047	66
D. Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	1357	2078	721	54
E. Foreign Banks	130	130	..	..
F Non-Scheduled Commereial Banks .	164	97	(—)67	..
Total of all Commercial Banks .	8284	12985	4701	64

4·5 : ADVANCES TO AGRICULTURE AND OTHER HITHERTO NEGLECTED SECTORS BY PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

(Amount in Rs. crores)

(Amount outstanding at the end of)

	June 1969			June 1970			June 1971			December 1971*		
	State Bank Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks	State Bank Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks	State Bank Group	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks	State Bank Grup	Nationalised Banks	Total Public Sector Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. *Agriculture*												
(*a*) Direct finance (excluding plantations)	11·06 (0·93)	26·96 (1·47)	38·02 (1·26)	54·97 (4·11)	98·48 (4·37)	153·45 (4·27)	67·76 (4·70)	129·64 (4·97)	197·40 (4·88)	68.01 (4. 81)	150. 16 (5.44)	218·17 (5. 23)
(*b*) Indirect Finance	88·85 (7·50)	33·48 (1·83)	122·33 (4·05)	86·40 (6·45)	52·68 (2·34)	139·08 (3·87)	66·91 (4·64)	65·80 (2·52)	132·71 (3·28)	48·04 (3·40)	71.19 (2·58)	119·23 (2·86)
2. Small Scale Industry	103·01 (8·69)	148·45 (8·10)	251·46 (8·34)	163·44 (12·21)	206·45 (9·17)	369·89 (10·30)	197·14 (13·67)	245·06 (9·40)	442·20 (10·92)	219. 78 (15·55)	262.27 (9. 51)	482·05 (11.55)
3. Road Transport Operators	.. ..	6·69 (0·37)	6·69 (0·22)	4·55 (0·34)	20·19 (0·89)	24·74 (0·69)	7·87 (0·56)	32·16 (1·23)	40·03 (0·99)	7. 29 (0·51)	38·00 (1·38)	45·29 (1·09)
4. Retail Trade & Small Business	..	19·22 (1·05)	19·22 (0·64)	22·05 (1·65)	42·82 (1·90)	64·87 (1·81)	21·68 (1·50)	50·27 (1·93)	71·95 (1·77)	20·64 (1·46)	59.73 (2.16)	80·37 (1.92)
5. Professional and Self-employed persons	..	0·33 (0·02)	0·33 (0·01)	0·58 (0·04)	6·17 (0·27)	6·75 (0·19)	0·66 (0·05)	7·92 (0·30)	8·58 (0·21)	0.81 (0.06)	9. 59 (0. 35)	10·40 (0·25)
6. Education	..	0·46 (0·02)	0·46 (0·02)	0·02 ..	2·05 (0·09)	2·07 (0·06)	0·05 ..	3·65 (0·14)	3·70 (0·09)	0·05 ..	4·10 (0.15)	4.15 (0. 10)
TOTAL (1 to 6)	202·92 (17·12)	235·58 (12·86)	438·50 (14·54)	332·01 (24·80)	428·82 (19·04)	760·83 (21·19)	362·07 (25·10)	534·50 (20·50)	896·57 (22·14)	364·62 (25. 80)	595· 04 (21. 57)	959·66 (23·00)
Total Advances by these banks	1185·16	1831·60	3016·76	1338·76	2252·38	3591·14	1442·11	2606·73	4048·84	1413. 02	2759. 12	4172·14

NOTES: (1) Figures within brackets indicate the percentage to aggregate advances.
*Provisional (2) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

4.6 : CAPITAL MARKET : SELECTED INDICATORS

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Consents granted by CCI for issue of Capital*								
Non-Government Companies of which:	181·30	**213·98**	**289·77**	**215·84**	**129·47**	**147·52**	**112·75**	182·36
(*a*) Bonus	10·07	4·90	146·22	48·53	31·43	39·12**	40·59	41·19
(*b*) Others (incl. initial, further, debentures and loans)	171·23	209·08	143·55	167·31	98·04	108·40	72·16	141·17
2 Capital raised†								
Non-Government Companies of which: .	**111·11**	**106·71**	**169·02**	**153·11**	**111·93**	**107·80**	**99·55**	64·01
(*a*) Bonus	7·47	6·23	91·27	84·13	28·04	27·69	47·70	28·43
(*b*) Loans	18·10	16·64	19·71	3·40	6·26	9·66	1·33	2·59
(*c*) Others (incl. initial, further, debentures)	85·54	83·84	58·04	65·58	77·63	70·45	50·52	32·99
3. Deposits with Joint Stock Companies (Non-financial)@								
(*a*) No. of companies accepting deposits .	1208 (570)	1964 (987)	1866 (922)	1649 (787)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(*b*) Total amount of deposits . .	97·5	228·5	310·7††	354·1***	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Indices of Security Pricess@@								
(*i*) Government and Semi-Government Securities	100·9	94·6	94·3	95·5	98·3	99·0	99·0	97·6†††
(*ii*) Debentures of Joint Stock Companies	101·1	93·9	91·8	91·5	92·6	93·5	93·5	84·1†††
(*iii*) Preference Shares . . .	83·2	94·4	90·0	87·1	86·1	87.6	87·5	83·4†††
(*iv*) Variable Dividend Industrial Securities	183·7	76·7	80·2	76·7	81·7	92·6c 94·5d	101·9	94·5†††

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*Refers to calendar years. Figures from 1967-68 and 1969-70 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of the preceding years on account of the changes made under the Capital Issues (Exemption) Orders, 1966 and 1969. Under 1966 order except for the bonus issues, private companies, banking and insurance companies and Government companies are completely exempted from sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Capital Issues(Control) Act, 1947 and under 1969 order public limited companies are only required to file a statement of their capital issues proposals provided they conform to stipulated financial criteria; consequently the 'No objectons' are substituted by 'Acknowledgement of proposals'.

† Refers to calendar years.

@ Figures outside brackets cover both public and private limited companies and those within brackets relate to private limited companies only.

†† Figures of deposits upto 1966 also include certain loans and other receipts that have been exempted from the directives of the RBI. issued from time to time. These amounted to Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 113 crores at the end of March, 1967 and March, 1968 respectively. Similar data for earlier years are not available. In the case of one company a sum of about Rs. 5 crores being a loan from USAID guaranteed by the managing agents has not been included under unsecured loans.

@@ For 1961-62, the base is 1952-53=100. From 1965-66 to 1971-72 a revised base 1961-62=100 has been used. N.A. Not available.

**Bonus issues include consents for Rs. 2.04 crores to 3 Government. Companies.

*** Includes about Rs 1·22 crores and Rs. 2·67 crores on account of exempted loans and deposits respectively in respect of four companies on the basis of figures published in their balance sheets, but does not include an amount estimated at Rs. 2 crores received in the form of unsecured loans by three companies in one group which were not reported as on March 31, 1968.

C—Relates to 47 weeks. d—Relates to 4 weeks *Note* : Consequent upon the nationalisation of some of the banks, all the scripts included in the sub-group 'banks' in the 'Financial, group under the 'Variable Dividend Industrial Securities' have been transferred to sub-group 'Others" of the group ' Other Industries' with effect from March, 1970.

†††Upto January 22, 1972.

4·7 : CAPITAL MARKET : FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINNCIAL INSTITUTIONS @

(Rs. crores)

Name of Institution	1961-62		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		April-Sept. 1970		April-Sept. 1971	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India	26·7	8·3	45·9	27·1	21·7	31·2	20·0	23·9	22·7	19·5	18·6	17·5	35·0	17·4	13·6	9·2	13·4	8·9
2. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. .	15·8	7·0	29·6	25·3	18·1	22·6	15·2	20·3	37·0	16·2	22·8	19·8	43·0	29·2	17·1	13·6	14·6	14·9
3. Industrial Development Bank of India . . .	..	..	66·8	35·3	57·9	49·8	27·5	41·6	48·6	28·2	53·1	45·1	84·6	55·8	28·6	29·2	61·1	39·2
4. State Financial Corporations .	13·3	9·0	25·3	18·0	21·7	18·2	20·0	16·3	19·6	18·4	33·4	22·3	49·6	33·5	23·8	13·1	25·4	14·4
5. State Industrial Development Corporations . .	..	..	1·7	1·4	2·6	2·5	4·3	2·9	4·4	3·5	25·9	11·6	20·4	12·5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. National Industrial Development Corporation . .	4·8	2·5	..	0·8	..	0·7	..	0·4	..	0·3	..	0·1	..	0·1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Unit Trust of India. . . .	..	..	2·2	1·8	5·2	3·0	8·3	9·5	10·3	10·3	9·9	8·1	15·2	8·4	6·9	6·5	5·7	1·9
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India :																		
(a) Private sector £		10·5*		23·9		9·5		10·1		20·6		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
(b) Co-operative Sector.		2·9*		12·4		15·7		18·6		8·2		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.		N.A.

NOTES :—1. In the case of I.F.C., and I.C.I.C.I., figures from 1965-66 are on post-devaluation basis.

2. Prior to the institution of the I.D.B.I., the Refinance Corporation for Industry had given refinance facilities of the total value of Rs. 65·5 crores since its inception in 1958 to 31st August, 1964, of which the re-finance disbursed totalled Rs. 42·2 crores. During the period July, 1964, to June, 1965, the I.D.B.I., which took over the R.C.I., disbursed refinancing facilities of Rs. 21·2 crores.

3. Data in respect of S.I.D.Cs. relate to 6 S.I. D. Cs. for the year 1966-67 and 10 S.I.D Cs. for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 and 16 S.I.D.Cs. and 2 S.I.I.Cs. for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

£Relates to debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares in the Private Sector only.

*Calendar year.

@Except in the case of L.I.C., figures are on financial year basis (April-March). Data relating to LIC are for financial years only from 1963-64 onwards.

N.A. Not available.

5·1 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base : 1961-62=100)

	Agricultural commodities*	Food Articles		Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Chemicals	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Manufactures			All Commodities.
		Total	Food-grains						Total	Intermediate products	Finished products	
Weight	33·2	41·3	14·8	2·5	6·1	12·1	0·7	7·9	29·4	5·7	23·7	100·0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Last week of												
1965-66	148	150	159	133	131	144	133	120	124	130	122	137·5
1966-67	182	188	208	133	136	166	151	130	130	148	126	158·9
1967-68	173	194	207	167	147	141	162	132	130	144	127	160·3
1968-69	182	186	193	216	153	172	177	133	139	149	136	165·1
1969-70	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	175·7
1970-71	195	200	200	185	163	191	187	152	160	185	155	180·6
Average of weeks												
1965-66	142	145	154	133	124	133	126	118	118	125	116	131·6
1966-67	167	171	183	134	134	158	144	126	128	140	124	149·9
1967-68	188	208	228	152	142	156	157	132	131	147	127	167·3
1968-69	179	197	201	192	149	157	169	133	134	145	132	165·4
1969-70	195	197	208	195	155	180	184	136	144	160	140	171·6
1970-71	201	204	207	185	162	197	188	148	155	179	149	181·1
Last week of **1970—**												
January	198	198	212	185	156	183	187	139	147	170	141	173·3
February	199	196	213	185	156	187	187	140	148	173	142	173·7
March	201	200	214	188	160	186	193	140	149	174	143	175·7
April	200	200	206	187	160	188	193	143	149	175	143	176·3
May	210	206	213	186	160	201	184	143	151	175	146	180·7
June	208	204	212	184	160	201	184	146	152	175	146	180·5
July	206	206	212	184	161	197	185	146	152	175	147	181·1
August	204	209	210	184	161	203	187	147	153	175	148	183·2
September	202	208	210	183	162	194	188	148	154	176	149	181·9
October	199	209	205	179	162	189	188	149	154	176	149	181·9
November	198	202	202	185	162	197	188	149	155	178	149	180·4
December	198	199	201	185	163	204	189	149	159	182	153	181·2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1971—												
January	200	201	203	184	163	205	189	150	162	190	155	183·4
February	197	198	199	183	163	199	187	151	160	183	155	180·6
March	195	200	200	185	163	191	187	152	160	185	155	180·6
April	195	201	200	183	162	187	186	152	162	188	156	181·3
May	196	205	202	181	162	188	194	154	162	187	155	182·8
June	196	207	207	194	172	191	195	156	165	193	158	186·1
July	202	211	213	189	173	199	198	157	165	196	158	189·2
August	207	217	223	192	173	202	198	158	166	197	158	192·1
September	207	216	220	195	173	199	197	159	167	198	159	191·9
October	203	211	220	200	174	194	198	160	167	197	160	189·5
November	198	205	217	197	174	185	202	161	168	197	161	185·9
December	194	206	216	200	175	188	202	162	169	198	162	187·4

*Derived Series; Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, barley, maize, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, oranges, bannas, cashewnuts, tea, coffee, spices and condiments, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw, mesta, hemp raw, groundnuts, linseed, castorseed, gingelly seed, rape seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugar cane, rubber, logs and timber, bamboos, and coir fibre. Figures given under this head against last week of the years are for the month of March of every year, and those against last week of the months are of the respective months.

5·2 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES—SELECTED COMMODITIES

(1961-62=100)

	Rice	Wheat	Pulses	Edible oils	Vanaspati	Coal	Raw cotton	Raw Jute & Mesta	Groundnuts	Cotton yarn	Pig-iron	Semis	Aluminium sheets circles	Copper-sheets	Mill Cloth	Jute manufactures	Iron and steel manufactures	Soap
Weight .	6·69	3·22	2·68	5·37	0·99	1·31	2·24	1·16	2·52	1·69	0·21	1·23	0·29	0·32	5·59	2·38	3·59	0·44
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Last week of :																		
1965-66 . .	153	150	180	170	151	125	119	160	164	111	149	116	121	244	112	134	124	131
1966-67 . .	180	216	259	206	185	131	134	124	205	133	149	119	121	278	118	119	128	141
1967-68 . .	196	200	265	144	130	158	146	175	130	129	158	135	121	282	123	106	139	126
1968-69 . .	185	205	205	184	163	163	163	175	187	134	175	138	121	300	129	153	150	138
1969-70 . .	197	234	248	220	188	168	182	129	210	159	200	152	133	406	131	157	157	137
1970-71 . .	195	208	228	209	182	168	239	135	187	197	200	152	133	366	152	172	166	145
Average of weeks																		
1965-66 . .	137	149	191	151	131	122	119	127	142	113	132	115	117	227	108	119	121	122
1966-67 . .	169	178	225	196	180	128	127	141	188	123	149	118	121	252	116	124	126	144
1967-68 . .	200	214	328	182	157	148	142	102	165	132	157	133	123	278	122	106	137	133
1968-69 . .	196	204	223	162	143	161	155	157	149	130	170	137	119	288	126	133	145	131
1969-70 . .	196	215	239	206	174	166	171	139	199	145	182	142	125	358	130	154	151	137
1970-71 . .	201	209	240	232	193	168	209	141	215	174	200	152	133	379	139	171	164	142
Last week of 1970—																		
January . .	191	230	256	214	172	168	177	129	194	154	200	152	128	373	131	148	156	137
February . .	191	236	246	217	178	168	182	127	204	156	200	152	133	392	131	157	156	137
March . .	197	234	248	220	188	168	182	129	210	159	200	152	133	406	131	157	157	137
April . .	203	205	230	221	188	168	187	136	212	162	200	152	133	390	134	152	157	137
May . .	207	207	245	238	188	168	189	156	240	160	200	152	133	387	134	167	161	137
June . .	209	206	240	240	204	168	191	156	240	161	200	152	133	391	134	166	161	137
July . .	211	208	238	237	201	168	197	138	230	161	200	152	133	387	135	163	164	145
August . .	210	208	236	246	203	168	191	154	241	164	200	152	133	383	136	174	164	145
September . .	210	206	245	244	206	168	184	154	212	164	200	152	133	383	136	177	165	145
October . .	204	204	241	232	200	168	186	142	185	164	200	152	133	383	137	174	165	145
November . .	194	207	247	229	185	168	221	128	194	172	200	152	133	359	139	168	165	145
December . .	188	207	248	232	185	168	242	134	202	184	200	152	133	369	143	185	165	145

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1971—																		
January . .	191	213	243	230	185	168	250	130	209	212	200	152	133	365	148	182	165	145
February . .	192	209	228	219	182	168	250	121	210	190	200	152	133	368	150	172	165	145
March . .	195	208	228	210	182	168	239	135	187	197	200	152	133	366	152	172	166	145
April . .	199	203	226	202	182	168	223	152	177	198	200	172	133	369	152	192	166	145
May . .	201	200	235	203	179	168	220	149	192	192	200	172	133	360	153	182	166	145
June . .	205	200	248	198	179	168	230	145	193	202	200	172	133	355	154	191	172	146
July . .	210	202	264	212	178	168	236	137	214	204	200	172	..	369	155	188	172	146
August . .	214	207	290	215	179	168	248	128	214	206	200	172	..	369	156	185	172	147
September . .	212	205	285	207	175	168	249	118	208	212	200	172	..	369	157	191	172	147
October . .	208	207	293	204	177	170	223	114	206	212	200	172	..	369	158	193	172	147
November . .	200	210	287	194	173	172	214	113	188	210	200	172	..	369	159	198	172	147
December . .	196	214	289	200	174	175	210	118	194	207	200	185	..	363	159	191	181	147

5·3 : ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

	Working Class (1949=100) Food Index		Working Class (1949=100) General Index		Urban Non-Manual Employees (1960=100) General Index
1	2		3		4
Financial Years					
1955-56	94		96		..
1960-61	125		124		100*
1965-66	174		169		132
1966-67	198		191		146
1967-68	228		213		159
1968-69	223†		212†		161
1969-70	223		215		167
1970-71	233		226		174
Calendar Years					
1955	92		96		..
1960	126		124		100
1965	172		166		130
1966	190		184		142
1967	222		209		157
1968	228**		215**		161
1969	220		213		165
1970	233		223		173
1971	235		231		178
	(1949=100)	(1960=100)††	(1949=100)	(1960=100)††	
1970—					
January	221	192	215	177	168
February	222	192	215	177	168
March	225	194	218	179	170
April	227	196	220	181	170
May	230	199	222	183	171
June	235	203	225	185	174
July	235	203	226	186	175
August	236	204	227	187	175
September	240	207	228	188	176
October	240	207	230	189	177
November	238	206	230	189	177
December	238	206	226	186	175

	Working Class				Urban Non-Manual Employees (1960=100) General Index
	Food Index		General Index		
1	2		3		4
1971—					
January . .	228	197	224	184	174
February .	227	196	224	184	174
March . .	226	195	224	184	174
April . .	226	195	224	184	174
May . .	226	195	224	184	175
June . .	230	199	227	187	176
July . .	235	203	231	190	178
August . .	242	209	236	194	181
September .	245	212	238	196	183
October . .	245	212	238	196	183
November .	245	212	239	197	183
December .	241	208	237	195	182

*Relates to the period January to March, 1961.

†Based on four months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and eight months figures as estimated from the new series of Index on base 1960=100

**Based on seven months figures in the interim series (1949=100) and five months figures as estimated from the new series on base 1960=100

††New Series of All India Index on base 1960=100 has been introduced with effect from August 1968. The interim series on base 1949=100 has been simultaneously discontinued. Index numbers from August 1968 on base 1949=100 have been estimated by equating 100 of the new series to 121·54 of interim series in regard to General Index and 115·74 in regard to Food Index.

5·4 : INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES : RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(1961-62=100)

	General Index of Wholesale Prices*	Index for manufactures@	Index for Agricultural Commodities@@	Prices of manufactures as per cent of the prices of agricultural commodities
Weight	100·00	32·30	33·20	
1	2	3	4	5
Last month of				
1965-66	136·8	121·8	147.4	82·6
1966-67	159·4	127·6	181·5	70·3
1967-68	159·7	128·9	172·4	74·8
1968-69	164·8	136·1	181·8	74·9
1969-70	175·9	142·9	200·7	71·2
1970-71	181·6	154·4	194·8	79·3
Average of Months				
1965-66	131·6	117·0	141·7	82·6
1966-67	149·9	125·3	166·6	75·2
1967-68	167·3	129·1	188·2	68·6
1968-69	165·4	132·8	179·4	74·0
1969-70	171·6	139·7	194·8	71·7
1970-71	181·2	149·7	201·4	74·3
1970—				
January	173·9	142·4	198·2	71·8
February	173·6	142·4	198·7	71·7
March	175·9	142·9	200·7	71·2
April	176·1	143·9	199·8	72·0
May	178·8	145·0	209·9	69·1
June	180·9	146·5	207·6	70·6
July	181·2	147·3	206·1	71·5
August	182·2	148·5	204·0	72·8
September	183·2	149·3	202·5	73·7
October	182·6	149·7	199·2	75·2
November	181·0	150·1	198·4	75·7
December	180·9	151·9	197·5	76·9
1971—				
January	183.3	154.3	200.2	77.1
February	181·4	154.4	197.2	78.3
March	181.6	154.4	194.8	79.3
April	182.2	155.8	195.4	79.5
May	181.9	155.5	195.5	79.5
June	185.2	158.2	196.3	80.6
July	188.1	158.8	201.6	78.8
August	191.4	159.2	207.4	76.8
September	192.5	159 8	206.6	77.3
October	191.0	160.8	202·7	79.3
November	188.0	161.7	198.0	81.7
December	185.9	162.2	194.0	83.6

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*Average of weeks.

@Includes, 'Chemicals', 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' and 'Finished Products'.

@@ Derived Series : Weighted average of the indices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, gram, arhar, mung, masur, urad, potatoes, onions, orange, bananas, cashewnuts, spices, & condiments, tea, coffee, betelnuts, tobacco raw, cotton raw, jute raw, and mesta, hemp raw, coir fibre, groundnuts, linseed , caster seed, rape seed, gingelly seed, cotton seed, copra, tanning materials, sugercane, rubber, logs and timber and bamboos.

6.1: INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

End of	Reserves@ (Rupees crores)				Total Reserves (In U.S. Dollars Million)	Transactions with I.M.F. (In U.S. Dollars Million)		
	Gold	SDRs**	Foreign exchange	Total (2+3+4)		Drawings	Repurchases	Outstanding Repurchase Obligations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	117·8		911·4	1029·2	2161·3	..	..	100·0
1955-56	117·8		784·6	902·4	1895·0	..	15·0	12·5
1956-57	117·8		563·3	681·1	1430·3	127·5	12·5	127·5
1957-58	117·8		303·4	421·2	884·5	72·5	..	200·0
1958-59	117·8		261·1	378·9	795·7	..	..	200·0
1959-60	117·8		245·1	362·9	762·1	..	50·0	150·0
1960-61	117·8		185·8	303·6	637·6	..	22·5	127·5
1961-62	117·8		179·5	297·3	624·3	250·0	127·5	250·0
1962-63	117·8		177·3	295·1	619·7	25·0	..	275·0
1963-64	117·8		188·0	305·8	642·2	..	50·0	225·0
1964-65	133·8		115·9	249·7	524·3	100·0	100·0	225·0
1965-66	115·9		182·1	298·0	625·8	137·5	75·0	287·5
1966-67	182·5		295·9	478·4	637·9	187·5	57·5	417·5
1967-68	182·5		356·1	538·6	718·1	90·0	57·5	450·0
1968-69	182·5		394·2	576·7	768·9	..	78·0	372·0
1969-70	182·5	92·0	546·4	820·9	1094·6	..	167·0	205·0
1970-71	182·5	111·7	438·1	732·3	976·5	..	205·0	..
1970-71—								
June	182·5	58·8	595·4	836·7	1115·6	..	70·0	135·0
September	182·5	58·9	569·1	810·5	1080·6	..	..	135·0
December	182·5	33·1	523·1	738·7	985·0	..	70·0	65·0
March	182·5	111·7	438·1	732·3	976·5	..	65·0	..
1971-72—								
April	182·5	111·0	480·1	773·6	1031·5	..	..	..
May	182·5	111·0	496·0	789·5	1052·7	..	..	..
June	182·5	111·0	493·6	787·1	1049·5	..	..	..
July	182·5	111·0	491·7	785·2	1046·9	..	..	..
August	182·5	111·0	487·5	781·0	1041·3	..	..	..
September	182·5	111·0	495·6	789·1	1052·1	..	..	..
October	182·5	111·0	518·9	812·4	1083·2	..	..	..
November*	182·5	111·0	500·4	793·9	1058·5	..	..	..

@Include (a) 7.1 million ounces of gold till January 7, 1965; 7·4 million ounces till January 21, 1965; 7.7 million ounces till February 18, 1965; 8 million ounces till February 27, 1966 and 7 million ounces thereafter, Gold has been valued at Rs. 53 58 per 10 grams upto May, 1966 and at Rs. 84·39 per 10 grams thereafter following the change in the par value of the rupee (b) foreign assets of the R.B.I. (c) Government balances held abroad (d) borrowing from the I.M.F., and (e) SDRs.

*Provisional.

**SDRs amounting to Rs. 94·50 crores were allocated to India by the IMF in January, 1970, and Rs. 75·43 crores in January, 1971.

NOTE :

1. Figures below the line are not comparable with those above the line due to devaluation of the rupee in June, 1966.
2. The reserves also take account of appreciation depreciation booked on account of the devaluation of the pound sterling in November, 1967, the revaluation of the DM in October 1969, and the floatation of some of the currencies in 1971.
3. Data on transactions with IMF shown against end-months relate to the quarter ending the particular month.

6.2: INDIA'S BALANCES OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1964-65 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Preliminary	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 Preliminary	1970-71 Preliminary	April-June	
									1970-71	1971-72
									Preliminary	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports—c.i.f. . . .	996·3	1387·8	1367.9	1991.4	2042.8	1740.5	1582.3	1720·4	405·9	490·9
(a) PL 480 Title I** .	86·3	229·4	250·3	309·0	292·9	117·9	94·8	49·9	32·3	0·1
(b) Others . . .	910·0	1158·4	1117·6	1682.4	1749·9	1622.6	1487.5	1670.5	373.6	490.8
2. Exports—f.o.b. . . .	668·3	800.9	784.5	1085.6	1254.6	1367.4	1403.9	1402.7	331.8	370.7
3. Trade Balance (2—1) . .	—328.0	—586·9	—583.4	—905.8	—788.2	—373.1	—178.4	—317.6	—74.1	—120.2
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net)	..	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	13.1	..	..
5. Invisibles—										
(i) Receipts[2] . .	173.5	170·0	206.2	258.8	280.7	320.5	327.0	333.6	84·0	83.8
(ii) Payments . .	203.0	254.7	272.1	397·8	440·8	454·9	476·1	502·8	113·5	110·4
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits[6] . .	(46·0)	(76·2)	(94·4)	(150·5)	(167·7)	(184·0)	(189·6)	(203·0)	(39·5)	(37·7)
(iii) Net	—29·5	—84·7	—65·9	—139·0	—160·1	—134·4	—149·1	—169·2	—29·5	—26·6
6. Current Account (Net) .	—357·5	—655·6	—649·3	—1044·8	—948·3	—507·5	—327·5	—473·8	—103·6	—146·8
7. Capital transactions—										
(a) Private[3]—										
(i) Receipts	30·4	22·7	34·9	20·3	28·4	20·1	11·7	15·7	6·7	4·8
(ii) Payments . .	36·4	34·0	49·7	52·6	43·7	27·4	33·7	29·8	5·7	5·1
(iii) Net	—6·0	—11·3	—14·8	—32·3	—15·3	—7·3	—22·0	—14·1	1·0	—0·3

6·2: INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED) —Concld.

(Rs. crores)

	1961-62 Final	1964-65 Final	1965-66 Final	1966-67 Revised	1967-68 Preliminary	1968-69 Preliminary	1969-70 Preliminary	1970-71 Preliminary	April—June	
									1970-71 Preliminary	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) Government⁴—										
(i) Receipts	108·4	86·9	178·6	158·3	250·6	188·4	175·2	286·4	31·3	45.2
(ii) Payments	96·7	37·7	166·4	72·0	110·3	118·5	135·7	278·7	47·4	41·5
(iii) Net	11·7	49·2	12·2	86·3	140·3	69·9	39·5	7·7	—16·1	3·7
(c) Amortisation payments⁶ (gross)	—60·3	—77·1	—84·7	—143·8	—186·5	—184·3	—215·5	—201·0	—49·9	—46·5
(d) Repurchase of rupees from IMF.	—60·7	—47·6	—35·7	—43·1	—43·2	—58·5	—125·4	—154·0	—52·6	..
(e) Banking capital⁵ (net).	—2·5	—13·7	2·6	13·3	18·3	—12·0	25·8	1·2	19·4	5.8
8. Errors and omissions	7·8	—48·8	—12·4	7·2	—85·6	—113·7	—14·5	—78·7	16·6	24·2
9. Total Deficit (6 to 8)	**—467·5**	**—304·9**	**—782·1**	**—1157·2**	**—1120·3**	**—813·4**	**—639·6**	**—942·7**	**—184·9**	**—159·9**
Total deficit financed by:										
10. External Assistance—										
(a) Loans (excluding PL480 rupee loans)	225·3	442·3	471·1	597·9	742·9	637·8	614·7	632·2	148·3	205·9
(b) Grants (excluding PL 480 Title I Grants)	30·5	29·4	43·5	124·5	87·7	95·8	73·4	96·5	20·0	6·6
(c) PL 480 Title I (gross)	86·3	229·4	250·3	309·0	292·9	117·9	94·8	49·9	32·3	0·1
TOTAL (a+b+c)	**342·1**	**701·1**	**764·9**	**1031·4**	**1123.5**	**851·5**	**782·9**	**778·6**	**200.6**	**212.6**
11. Drawings from the IMF (gross)	119·1	47·6	65·5	89·3	67·6	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·5	75·4	..	..

13. Decline in reserves (+) Increase(—)	6·3	56·2	—48·3	36·5	—70·8	—38·1	—237·8	88·7	—15·7	—52·7
Total (10—13)	**457·5**	**804·9**	**782·1**	**1157·2**	**1120·3**	**813·4**	**639·6**	**942·7**	**184·9**	**159·9**

NOTE—Figures shown in this table for some items do not correspond with the similar statistics published by the Reserve Bank of India. The difference is due to adjustments made in the above table in receipts and payments in respect of P.L. 480 assistance of which have been grouped together under External Assistance and imports respectively, and excluded from other heads of account. The presentation of balance of payments statistics in the table above also differs from adjusted balance of payments tables in issues of the Economic Survey prior to 1966-67. In the table above, interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits (unlike in the issues) are inclusive of payments in respect of loans repayable in rupees.

1. Exclude freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities.

2. Exclude receipts on account of freight on PL 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities, and U.S. Embassy expenditure out of PL 480 Title I funds and Miscellaneous receipts out of PL 665; these also exclude grants under Colombo Plan PL 480 Title I, II and III etc.

3. Receipts by way of drawings on loans extended to private sector under the external assistance programme including loans out of Cooley-Fund and corresponding amortization payments are excluded from items (7)(a)(i) and (7)(a)(ii) and are included under items 10(a) and 7(c) respectively.

4. Include all officials capital transactions not enumerated separately but exclude changes in PL 480/665 balances.

5. The net movement shown here has been adjusted to exclude changes in Cooley Fund account balances arising out of disbursement by way of loans and transfers from and to other accounts.

6. Includes those payable in Rupees as follows:—

(Rs. crores)

Payable in Rupees, other than R.P.A.	1961-62	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	April-June 1970-71	April-June 1971-72
1. Interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits	7·8	27·6	28·7	40·1	54·0	59·7	62·1	50·6	10·6	10·5
2. Amortisation payments . .	4·1	11·6	14·7	25·3	28·6	31·1	33·2	34·5	8·0	10·1

*The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end-May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

**P. L. 480 Title I shown under imports Item 1 (a) and under external assistance item 10 (c) represents the commodity assistance which is payable in rupees. P. L. 480 convertible currency assistance is included in item 10 (a) and imports there against in item 1(b).

6·3 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (ADJUSTED)*

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67R		1968-69P		1969-70P		1970-71P	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports—c.i.f. . . .	1209·6	2540·2	1991·4	2840·6	1740·5	2320·6	1582·3	2109·7	1720·4	2293·9
(*a*) P.L. 480 Title I** .	170·9	358·9	309·0	447·4	117·9	157·2	94·8	126·4	49·9	66·5
(*b*) Others . . .	1038·7	2181·3	1682·4	2393·2	1622·6	2163·4	1487·5	1983·3	1670·5	2227·4
2. Exports—f. o. b.. . .	747·2	1569·1	1085·6	1544·9	1367·4	1823·2	1403·9	1871·8	1402·7	1870·3
3. Trade Balance (2-1) . .	—462·4	—971·1	—905·8	—1295·7	—373·1	—497·4	—178·4	—237·9	—317·7	—423·6
4. Non-monetary gold movement (net). . . .	3·2	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·1	17·5
5. Invisibles—										
(*i*) Receipts. . . .	182·5	383·2	258·8	369·7	320·5	427·3	327·0	436·0	333·6	444·8
(*ii*) Payments . . .	236·8	497·2	397·8	565·4	454·9	606·5	476·1	634·8	502·8	670·4
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans & credits.	(68·4)	(143·6)	(150·5)	(214·3)	(184·0)	(245·3)	(189·6)	(252·8)	(203·0)	(270·7)
(*iii*) Net	—54·3	—114·0	—139·0	—195·7	—134·4	—179·2	—149·1	—198·8	—169·2	—225·6
6. **Current Account (Net)** .	**—513·5**	**—1078·4**	**—1044·8**	**—1491·4**	**—507·5**	**—676·6**	**—327·5**	**—436·7**	**—473·8**	**—631·7**
7. Capital Transactions—										
(*a*) Private.[3] . . .										
(*i*) Receipts . . .	34·4	72·2	20·3	30·1	20·1	26·8	11·7	15·6	15·7	20·9
(*ii*) Payments . . .	41·6	87·3	52·6	75·8	27·4	36·5	33·7	44·9	29·8	39·7
(*iii*) Net	—7·2	—15·1	—32·3	—45·7	—7·3	—9·7	—22·0	—29·3	—14·1	—18·8
(*b*) Government.[4]										
(*i*) Receipts . . .	99·5	208·9	158·3	223·1	188·4	251·2	175·2	233·6	286·4	381·9
(*ii*) Payments . . .	72·6	152·4	72·0	102·4	118·5	158·0	135·7	180·9	278·7	371·6
(*iii*) Net	26·9	56·6	85·3	120·7	69·9	93·2	39·5	52·7	7·7	10·3
(*c*) Amortisation payments.[6] (Gross) . . .	—66·5	—139·7	—143·8	—201·5	—184·3	—245·7	—215·5	—287·3	—231·0	—308·0

(*d*) Repurchase of rupees from IMF . . .	—33·6	—70·5	—43·1	—57·4	—58·5	—78·0	—125·4	—167·2	—154·0	—205·3
(*e*) Banking capital.5 (net) .	—0·8	—1·7	13·3	16·9	—12·0	—16·0	25·8	34·4	1·2	1·6
8. Errors and Omissions . .	—20·3	—42·6	7·2	21·0	—113·7	—151·7	—14·5	—19·3	—78·7	—105·0
9. **Total Deficit (6 to 8).** .	**—615·0**	**—1291·5**	**—1157·2**	**—1637·4**	**—813·4**	**—1084·5**	**—639·6**	**—852·7**	**—942·7**	**—1256·9**
Total Deficit Financed by :										
10. External Assistance—										
(*a*) Loans (excluding P.L. 480 Loans) . .	364·8	766·1	597·9	842·7	637·8	850·4	614·7	819·5	632·2	842·9
(*b*) Grants (excluding P.L. 480 Title I grants) .	29·3	61·5	124·5	173·4	95·8	127·7	73·4	97·9	96·5	128·7
(*c*) P.L. 480 Title I (Gross) . . .	170·9	358·9	309·0	447·4	117·9	157·2	94·8	126·4	49·9	66·5
Total (a+b+c) . .	**565·0**	**1186·3**	**1031·4**	**1463·5**	**851·5**	**1135·3**	**782·9**	**1043·8**	**778·6**	**1038·1**
11. Drawings from the IMF (Gross)	48·8	102·5	89·3	187·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Allocation of SDRs .	..	..	..	..	..	..	94·5	126·0	75·4	100·5
13. Decline in reserves (+) Increase (—) . . .	1·2	2·5	36·5	—13·6	—38·1	—50·8	—237·8	—317·1	88·7	118·3
Total [**10 to 13**] . .	**615·0**	**1291·5**	**1127·5**	**1637·4**	**813·4**	**1084·5**	**639·6**	**852·7**	**942·7**	**1266·9**

1. For footnotes, please refer to Table 6·2.
R—Revised P—Preliminary.

6·4 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : INVISIBLES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Excluding Grants)

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67R		1968-69P		1969-70P		1970-71P	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Foreign Travel—										
Receipts	16·0	33·6	12·7	18·7	4·9	6·5	31·7@	43·2	27·9	37·2
Payments . . .	11·0	23·1	14·6	21·7	14·4	19·2	15·2	20·3	17·8	23·7
Net	5·0	10·5	—1·9	—3·0	—9·5	—12·7	16·5	22·0	10·1	13·5
2. Transportation—										
Receipts	52·9	111·1	81·4	115·5	99·3	132·4	100·4	133·9	106·5	142·0
Payments . . .	28·7	60·3	46·4	65·9	65·1	86·8	72·0	96·0	78·4	104·5
Net	24·2	50·8	35·0	49·6	34·2	45·6	28·4	37·9	28·1	37·5
Insurance—										
Receipts	8·4	17·6	11·6	16·5	12·7	16·9	12·9	17·2	11·7	15·6
Payments . . .	5·4	11·3	5·2	7·4	9·1	12·1	13·4	17·9	12·2	16·3
Net	3·0	6·3	6·4	9·1	3·6	4·8	—0·5	—0·7	—0·5	—0·7
4. Investment income—										
Receipts	11·2	23·5	18·3	25·9	25·8	34·4	33·8	45·1	48·5	64·7
Payments . . .	106·4	223·4	210·6	299·9	239·7	319·6	251·6	335·5	274·2	365·6
of which interest and service payments on foreign loans and credits . .	(68·4)	(143·6)	(150·5)	(214·3)	(184·0)	(245·3)	(189·6)	(252·8)	(203·0)	(270·7)
Net	—95·2	—199·9	—192·3	—174·0	—213·9	—285·2	—217·8	—290·4	—225·7	—300·9
5. Government not included elsewhere—										
Receipts . . .	15.1	31.7	17.1	23.6	24.4	32.5	16.6	22.1	16.7	22.3
Payments . . .	20.8	43.7	22.7	31.8	21.0	28.0	23.5	31.3	23.0	30.7
Net . . .	—5.7	—12.0	—5.6	—8.2	3.4	4.5	—6.9	—9.2	—6.3	—8.4
6. Miscellaneous—										
Receipts . . .	28.2	59.2	43.6	57.5	59.7	79.6	41.7	55.6	40.8	54.4
Payments . . .	44.9	94.3	60.8	85.9	72.4	96.8	69.4	92.5	77.6	103.5
Net . . .	—16.7	—35.1	—17.2	—28.4	—12.9	—17.2	—27.7	—36.9	—36.8	—49.1

7 Transfer Payments—										
(a) Official										
Receipts . .	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	..	..	0.3	0.4	1.0	1·3
Payments . .	4·4	9·2	17·3	23.1	16.7	22·3	16.8	22.4	6.4	8·5
Net . . .	—3·7	—7.7	—17.1	—22.8	—16.7	—22·3	—16.5	—22.0	—5·4	—7·2
(b) Private . .										
Receipts . .	49·9	104.8	73 9	111.7	93·6	124·8	89·8	119·7	80·5	107·3
Payments . .	15·2	31·9	20·2	29·7	16·3	21·7	14·2	18·9	13·2	17·6
Net . . .	34·7	72·9	53·7	82·0	77·3	103·1	75·6	100·8	67·3	89·7
8 **Total (1 to 7)** . .										
Receipts . . .	**182·5**	**383·2**	**258·8**	**369·7**	**320·5**	**427·3**	**327·0**	**436·0**	**333·6**	**444·8**
Payments . .	**236·8**	**497·2**	**397·8**	**565·4**	**454·9**	**606·5**	**476·1**	**634·8**	**502·8**	**670·4**
Net . . .	**—54·3**	**—114·0**	**—139·0**	**—195·7**	**—134·4**	**—179·2**	**—149·1**	**—198·8**	**—169·2**	**—225·6**

1. Exclude freight on P.L. 480 imports initially borne by India but subsequently refunded by the U.S. authorities. Also exclude receipts from U.S. Embassy expenditure from P.L. 480 counterpart Funds.

2. Include Rs. 8·3 crores in each of the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64 paid to the I.B.R.D. as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under he terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

3. Exclude receipts out of P.L. 665 Fund.

4. Include Rs. 8·3 crores in 1964-65 and 1965-66, Rs. 13·0 crores in 1966-67 and Rs. 11·2 crores in 1968-69 and 1969-70 paid to the IBRD as India's contribution to the Indus Basin Development Fund under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty.

NOTES :—(1) This table is a break-down of item 5 in table 6·3

(2) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchange rates.

(3) Constitution items may not always and up to total due to rounding.

@ Provisional estimates. The data for 1966-67 and 1968-69 are incomplete

R—Revised P—Preliminary

6·5 : INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS : SELECTED ITEMS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	Third Plan Annual Average		1966-67R		1968-69P		1969-70P		1970-71P	
	Rs. Crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. Crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Private (non-banking)—										
Receipts	34·4	72·2	20·3	30·1	20·1	26·8	11·7	15·6	15·7	20·9
Payments	41·6	87·3	52·6	75·8	27·4	36·5	33·7	44·9	29·8	39·7
Net	—7·2	—15·1	—32·3	—45·7	—7·3	—9·7	—22·0	29·3	—14·1	—18·8
(a) Long-term—										
Receipts	29·1	61·1	14·5	22·1	13·9	18·5	8·3	11·1	14·5	19·3
Payments	35·0	73·5	44·5	62·8	24·8	33·0	31·6	42·1	27·5	36·7
Net	—5·9	—12·4	—30·0	—40·7	—10·9	—14·5	—23·3	—31·0	—13·0	—17·4
(b) Short term—										
Receipts	5·3	11·1	5·8	8·0	6·2	8·3	3·4	4·5	1·2	1·6
Payments	6·6	13·8	8·1	13·0	2·6	3·5	2·1	2·8	2·3	3·0
Net	—1·3	—2·7	—2·3	—5·0	3·6	4·8	1·3	1·7	—1·1	—1·4
2 Banking (excluding RBI)—										
Receipts	47·0	98·7	96·8	135·2	39·6	52·8	59·3	79·1	50·2	66·9
Payments	47·8	100·4	83·5	118·3	51·6	68·8	33·5	44·7	49·0	65·3
Net	—0·8	—1·7	13·3	16·9	—12·0	—16·0	25·8	34·4	1·2	1·6
3 Government Miscellaneous										
Receipts	99·5	208·9	158·3	223·1	188·4	251·2	175·2	233·6	286·4	381·9
Payments	72·6	152·4	72·0	102·4	118·5	158·0	135·7	180·9	278·7	371·6
Net	26·9	56·5	86·3	120·7	69·9	93·2	39·5	52·7	7·7	10·3
4 Total of above items—										
Receipts	**180·9**	**379·8**	**275·4**	**388·4**	**248·1**	**330·8**	**246·2**	**328·3**	**352·3**	**469·7**
Payments	**162·0**	**340·1**	**208·1**	**296·5**	**197·5**	**263·3**	**202·9**	**270·5**	**357·5**	**476·7**
Net	**18·9**	**39·7**	**67·3**	**91·9**	**50·6**	**67·5**	**43·3**	**57·8**	**—5·2**	**—7·0**

1. Including amortisation receipts.

Notes :—(*i*) The break-down in this table is of item 7(a), 7(b) and 7(e) of table 6·3.

(*ii*) The rupee equivalent of all foreign currency transactions upto end May 1966 has been arrived at by applying the pre-devaluation exchange rates and of those during the subsequent period by using the current exchcnge rates.

(*iii*) Constituent items may not always add up to total due to rounding.

R—Revised P—Preliminary

6·6 : PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(In post-devaluation rupees)

Commodity	1960-61		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		April-July 1970-71		April-July 1971-72	
	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million	Rs. crores	$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. Consumer Goods	**285·7**	**380·9**	**336·6**	**448·7**	**261·0**	**348·0**	**213·0**	**284·0**	**65·6**	**87·5**	**27·5**	**36·7**
Cereal & cereal preparations	285·7	380·9	336 6	448·7	261·0	348·0	213·0	284·0	65·6	87·5	27·5	36·7
ii. Raw material & intermediate Manufactures	**776·1**	**1034·5**	**863·2**	**1150·9**	**746·5**	**995·3**	**891. 5**	**1188 6**	**289·27**	**383·6**	**389·1**	**518·9**
(a) Cashew nuts (unprocessed)	15·1	20·1	31·4	41·8	27·6	36·8	29·4	39·2	16·5	22·0	8·0	10·7
(b) Copra	18·3	24·4	2·6	3·5	2·8	3·7	3·2	4·3	0·5	0·7	0·2	0·3
(c) Crude Rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	17·0	22·7	4·9	6·5	9·6	12·8	3·9	5·3	1. 1	1·5	1·4	1·9
(b) *Fibres of which*	**169·6**	**212·7**	**121·8**	**162·4**	**111 1**	**148 1**	**126·7**	**168·9**	**52·2**	**69·6**	**66·6**	**88·8**
(*i*) Raw wool	16·4	21·9	11·2	15·0	16·5	22·0	15·1	20·1	7·1	9·5	5·9	7·9
(*ii*) Raw cotton	128·8	171·7	90·2	120·2	82·8	110·4	98·8	131·7	45·1	60·1	60·7	80·9
(*iii*) Raw jute	12·0	16·0	9·3	12·4	1·1	1·4	0·1	0·1	Neg	Neg.	Nil	Nil
(e) Petroleum oils and Lubricants	109·1	145·4	133·2	177·6	137·9	183·9	136·0	181·2	41·4	55·2	62·5	83·3
(*f*) Animal and Vegetable oils and fats	7·2	9·6	19·3	25·7	29·6	39·5	38·5	51·3	12·1	16·1	18·6	24·8
(*g*) *Fertilizer and Chemicals Products*	**140·9**	**187·8**	**313·8**	**418·4**	**214·5**	**286·0**	**216·5**	**288·7**	**67·0**	**89.3**	**80·7**	**107·6**
of which												
(*i*) Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	23·4	31·2	198·2	264·1	107·4	143·2	99·9	133·2	25·3	33·7	32·2	42·9
(*ii*) Chemicals Eliments and Compound	61·8	82·4	82·9	110·5	66·8	89·7	68·0	90·6	24·6	32·8	30·0	40·0
(*iii*) Dyeing Tann and Colouring materials	20·3	27·1	8·9	11·9	7·1	9·4	9·3	12·4	3·0	4·0	2·9	3·9
(*iv*) Medical and Pharmaceutical products	16·5	22·0	17 5	23 3	18·3	24·3	24·3	32·4	8·5	11·3	10·3	13·7
(*v*) Plastic materials coenerated cellulose wood Artificial Resins	9·0	12·0	14·4	19·2	8·4	11·2	8·1	10·8	2·9	3·9	3·2	4·3
(h) Pulp cnd Waste paper	10·6	14·1	10·4	13·9	12·5	16·6	12·3	16·4	3·5	4·7	2·4	3·2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(i) Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof .	19·1	25·5	18·3	24·4	23·7	31·6	25·0	33·3	6·1	8·1	10·1	13·5
(j) Non-Metalic mineral manufactures . .	11·7	15·6	32·3	43·1	32·2	42·9	33·3	44·4	11·4	15·2	15·0	20·0
(k) Iron and Steel . .	193·0	257·3	86·2	114·9	81·5	108·7	147·1	196·6	42·3	56·4	80·6	107·5
(*i*) Non-ferrous metals	74·5	99·3	89·0	118·7	74·5	99·3	119·6	159·5	35·1	46·8	43·1	57·5
III. Capital Goods . .	**560·0**	**747·6**	**527·4**	**703·3**	**403·2**	**537·6**	**393·8**	**525·1**	**130·1**	**174·2**	**155·7**	**207·6**
(*a*) Manufactures of Metals	36·1	48·1	13·5	18·0	7·3	9·7	9·3	12·4	3·0	4·0	3·7	4·9
(*b*) Non-electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances	320·3	427·2	365·8	487·3	280·4	373·9	256·9	342·5	89·2	118·9	96·8	129·1
(*c*) Electrical Machinery Apparatus and Appliances .	90·1	120·2	81·7	109·0	64·3	85·7	69·3	92·4	23·4	31·2	29·0	38·7
(*d*) Transport Equipment	114·0	102·1	66·4	88·5	51·2	68·3	58·3	77·7	14·5	19·3	26·2	34·9
IV. Others : Unclassified .	**172·7**	**230·3**	**181·4**	**241·3**	**171·4**	**228·6**	**126·9**	**169·2**	**35·7**	**46·9**	**49·1**	**65·3**
Total	**1795·0**	**2393·3**	**1908·6**	**2544·2**	**1582·1**	**2109·5**	**1625·2**	**2166·9**	**520·6**	**694·2**	**621·4**	**828·5**

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade, D.G.C.I. & S., Calcutta.

6·7 : PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(In Rs. crores—Post devaluation)

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	1960-61		1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		April-August 1970-71		April-August 1971-72	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Vlaue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Jute Manufactures	‘000 tonnes	799	212·9 (283·8)	653	218·0 (290·8)	571	206·7 (275·5)	560	190·4 (253·9)	160	52·0 (69·3)	326	116·0 (154·7)
2. Tea .	Million Kgs.	199	194·7 (259·5)	201	156·5 (208·6)	174	124·5 (166·0)	199	148·3 (197·7)	49	34·1 (45·5)	76	59·6 (79·5)
3. Cotton Fabrics .	Value .		90·6 (120·8)		70·5 (94·0)		69·7 (92·9)		75·3 (100·4)		28·1 (37·4)		26·4 (35·2)
(*i*) Mill Made .	Million Sq. . Metres	602	83·1 (110·8)	477	65·5 (87·3)	410	62·4 (83·2)	419	68·1 (90·8)	160	25·3 (33·7)	139	22·6 (30·1)
(*ii*) Handloom .	Million Metres	26	7·5 (10·0)	20	5·0 (6·7)	27	7·3 (9·7)	28	7·8 (10·4)	11	2·8 (3·7)	11	3·8 (5·1)
4. Coir Yarn & manufactures .	‘000 tonnes	71	13·7 (18·3)	59	13·8 (18·3)	54	13·4 (17·9)	49	13·0 (17·3)	17	4·7 (6·3)	17	4·8 (6·4)
5. Iron Ore .	Million tonnes	3	26·8 (35·7)	16	88·4 (117·8)	16	94·6 (126·1)	21	117·5 (156·4)	7	40·1 (53·5)	7	36·9 (49·2)
6. Oil Cakes .	‘000 tonnes	433	22·5 (30·6)		49·5 (66·0)	705	41·5 (55·3)	879	55·4 (73·9)	374	23·3 (31·1)	345	18·5 (24·8)
7. Leather & Leather manufactures	Value .		39·3 (52·4)		72·7 (96·9)		81·5 (108·7)		72·2 (96·3)		28·4 (37·9)		35·1 (46·8)
8. Cashew Kernels	Million Kgs.	44	29·8 (39·7)	64	60·9 (81·2)	61	57·4 (76·5)	50	52·1 (69·5)	25	28·6 (38·1)	30	30·1 (40·1)
9. Tobacco .	Million Kgs.	47	28·4 (33·1)	54	33·8 (45·1)	56	33·4 (44·5)	50	32·6 (43·5)	34	23·7 31·6)	40	31·9 (42·5)
10. Engineering goods	Value .		13·4 (17·9)		67·4 (89·8)		89·5 (119·3)		116·5 (155·3)		41·0 (54·7)		48·2 (64·3)
11. Coffee .	Million Kgs.	20	11·4 (15·2)	29	18·0 (24·0)	32	19·6 (26·2)	32	25·1 (33·5)	16	12·4 (16·5)	22	14·0 (18·7)
12. Mica .	Million Kgs.	28	16·0 (21·3)	21	13·5 (18·0)	24	15·2 (20·3)	27	15·6 (20·8)	8	6·6 (8·8)	12	6·9 (9·2)
13. Sugar .	‘000 tonnes	56	3·8 (5·1)	99	10·2 (13·5)	82	8·6 (11·4)	348	27·6 (36·8)	71	5·7 (7·6)	214	20·8 (27·7)
14. Pepper	Million Kgs.	17	13·4 (17·9)	19	9·7 (12·9)	22	16·2 (21·6)	18	15·3 (20·4)	3	2·3 (3·7)	6	5·2 (6·9)
15. Manganese Ore .	’000 tonnes	1166	22·1 (29·5)	1315	13·5 (18·0)	1160	11·1 (14·8)	1636	14·0 (18·7)	672	5·7 (7·[illegible])	506	4·7 (6·3)
16. Hides & Skins Raw and Fur Skins	Value		14·9 (19·9)		5·3 (7·1)		8·4 (11·3)		3·8 (5·1)		2·6 (3·5)		0·3 (0·4
17. Raw Cotton	’000 tonnes	33	13·7 (18·3)	28	11·1 (14·8)	36	14·7 (19·6)	32	14·0 (18·7)	14	5·8 (7·7)	13	7·1 (9·5)
18. Mineral, Fuels, Lubricants etc.	Value		11·7 (15·6)		12·1 (16·1)		9·5 (12·7)		12·6 (16·8)		4·8 (6·4)		8·4 (4·5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19. Iron & Steel (excluding Ferro-Manganese & Ferro-Alloys) .	Value		8·7 (11·6)		74·5 (99·3)		77·2 (102·9)		79·2 (105·6)		32·7 (43·6)		21·7 (28·9)
20. Chemical & Allied Products	Value		5·4 (7·2)		17·5 (23·3)		22·2 (29·6)		29·4 (39·2)		10·6 (14·1)		12·0 (16·0)
21. Fish & Fish Preparations .	Million Kgs.	20	7·3 (9·7)	25	22·7 (30·3)	30	31·5 (42·0)	31	31·3 (41·1)	13	12·4 (16·5)	13	13·1 (17·5)
22. Art Silk Fabrics . .	Million Metres	27	5·0 (6·7)	18	3·5 (4·7)	15	3·6 (4·7)	20	5·2 (6·9)	7	1·8 (2·4)	12	3·3 (4·4)
23. Footwear .	Mill!on Pairs	5	4·9 (6·5)	13	9·2 (12·3)	12	9·0 (12·0)	13	11·4 (15·2)	4	3·7 (4·9)	6	5·3 (7·1)
24. Vegetable oils, (Essential and non-essential)	Million Kgs.	63	19·9 (26·5)	49	16·1 (21·5	24	9·3 (12·3)	24	10·8 (14·4)	7	3·2 (4·3)	11	5·0 (6·7)
Total (Including others)			1039·8 (1386·4)		1357·8 1810·0)		1413·3 (1884·4)		1535·2 (2046·9)		560·9 (747·9)		669·4 (892·5

NOTE : Figures in brackets are in million US Dollars.

Source : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, D.G.C.I.S., Calcutta.

6·8 : SHARE OF IMPORTS IN TOTAL ESTIMATED SUPPLIES

(*a*) Total estimated supplies.

(*b*) Percentage of imports to total estimated supplies.

Commodity 1	Unit 2	3	1950-51 4	1955-56 5	1960-61 6	1965-66 7	1968-69 8	1969-70 9	1970-71 10
1. Foodgrains	(Million tonnes)	(a)	60·6	71·9	84·5	86·9	101·9	104·5	107·2
		(b)	(5·9)	(1·7)	(4·7)	(9·7)	(5·6)	(3·9)	(3·3)
2. Raw Cotton	(Lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each)	(a)	39·9	49·6	58·4	64·3	69·9	66·2	69·1
		(b)	(27·8)	(12·3)	(16·4)	(10·9)	(10·2)	(10·9)	(12·3)
3. Sugar Mill Machinery . . .	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	100	419	545	776	1196	1407	1398
		(b)	(100)	(95·2)	(19·3)	(0·8)	(3·8)	(1·2)	(0·6)
4. Textile machinery (including spares and accessories) @	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	N.A.	1233	3361	7507	5023	5782	7358
		(b)	(N.A.)	(67·6)	(69·1)	(37·9)	(31·4)	(16·9)*	(12·7)*
5. Machine Tools,—metal working .	(Rs. lakhs)	(a)	295	520	1990	6093	4750	3880	4824
		(b)	(89·8)	(84·8)	(64·8)	(61·8)	(62·1)	(42·8)	(32·7)
6. Iron & Steel	('000 tonnes)	(a)	1391	2162	3715	5416	4775	5216	5173
		(b)	(25·2)	(39·9)	(35·7)	(16·7)	(9·3)	(8·0)	(13·4)
7. Aluminium	('000 tonnes)	(a)	14·7	23·5	43·7	82·4	135·1	137·6	174·2
		(b)	(72·8)	(68·5)	(58·1)	(24·6)	(7·2)	(1·8)	(3·7)
8. Soda Ash	('000 tonnes)	(a)	75	154	251·6	366·7	399·0	427·0	449·8
		(b)	(40·0)	(46·7)	(39·6)	(9·7)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
9. Caustic Soda	('000 tonnes)	(a)	34	56	139·8	292·2	313·8	354·0	364·1
		(b)	(64·7)	(62·5)	(27·7)	(25·4)	(0·2)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
10. Bleaching Powder . .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	9·4	8·2	7·7	9·2	13·0	15·3	14·3
		(b)	(61·7)	(61·0)	(20·8)	(20·6)	(10·0)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
11. Bicycles	('000 Nos.)	(a)	264	661	1071	1582	1954	1976	2072
		(b)	(62·5)	(22·4)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)	(Neg.)
12. Sewing Machines . . .	('000 Nos.)	(a)	56	125	304	433	428	328	236
		(b)	(41·1)	(11·2)	(0·3)	(0·7)	(0·1)	(0·3)	(0·3)
13. Newsprint	('000 tonnes)	(a)	76	84	96	115	146	193	181
		(b)	(100)	(95·2)	(76·0)	(73·9)	(78·7)	(80·4)	(79·6)
14. Paper & Paper boards etc.. . .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	151	260	378	584	674	737	770
		(b)	(23·2)	(26·9)	(7·4)	(4·5)	(2·1)	(1·8)	(1·9)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. Ammonium Sulphate . . .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	423	607	755	1273	1841	1403	697
		(b)	(88·9)	(34·1)	(47·3)	(67·0)	(68·2)	(56·3)	(9·5)
16. Manmade fibre and yarn .	('000 tonnes)	(a)	N.A.	31·9	84·2	125·5	173·6	169·3	N.A.
		(b)	(N.A.)	(20·7)	(25·4)	(6·0)	(2·9)	(2·5)	(N.A.)

NOTES:— (1) In case of raw cotton the total estimated supplies relate to the crop/agricultural years. For foodgrains total supplies have been estimated on the basis of production for agricultural years and imports on financial years.

(2) In the case of foodgrains and raw cotton the figures are three-year moving average of a year before, the year concerned and a year after; except for 1970-71 where the average refers to two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 in respect of foodgrains.

(3) Imports of Ammonium sulphate relate to those imported for Central Fertilizer Pool.

(4) For manmade fibre and yarn, production relates to calendar years and imports to fiscal years.

@ Due to change in source of data, the figures from 1965-66 are not strictly comparable with earlier figures.

* Partially estimated.

7·1 : OVERALL EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. crores)

	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repay-able in rupees	PL 480/665 etc. assistance: Repay-able in con-vertible currency	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. AUTHORISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan	3808·8	392·0	4200·8	1510·8	..	5711·6
1966-67	1034·1	79·7	1113·8	392·7	..	1506·5
1967-68	398·5	16·8	415·3	235·9	67·6	718·8
1968-69	753·1	68·4	821·5	71·6	53·7	946·8
1969-70	421·8	26·0	447·8	73·6	112·9	634·3
1970-71	705·4	56·5	761·9	..	..	761·9
Total	9311·8	864·8	10176·6	3153·3	234·2	13564·1
B. UTILISATIONS :						
Upto the end of Third Plan .	2768·7	336·9	3105·6	1403·2	..	4508·8
1966-67	674·7	97·1	771·8	359·6	..	1131·4
1967-68	793·2	60·7	853·9	310·9	30·8	1195·6
1968-69	679·8	65·2	745·0	84·5	73·1	902·6
1969-70	660·7	26·1	686·8	107·5	62·0	856·3
1970-71	658·9	43·5	702·4	37·7	51·3	791·4
Total	7828·0	823·2	8651·2	3110.2	217·2	11978·6

Notes :—1. Conversion in Rupees are at the predevaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4·7619) upto the end of Third Plan and at the post devaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 7·50) for the following years as also for the totals.

2. Constituent items may not add upto total because of rounding

3. Loan amounts are net of surrenders, de-obligations and cancellations etc. It case of PL 480, amounts are net of lapsed agreement.

4. The figures of aid authorised based on commitments made may not tally with those on the basis of agreements signed.

5. Broad indicators for 1971-72 are given in Table 7·5.

7·2 : AUTHORISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. *Consortium Members*		5048·5	1188·7	699·1	943·0	627·6	759·1
(*a*) Loans		3181·1	727·9	387·2	753·1	421·8	705·4
(*b*) Grants		356·6	68·1	8·4	64·6	19·3	53·7
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :							
(*i*) repayable in rupees		1510·8	392·7	235·9	71·6	73·6	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	67·6	53·7	112·9	..
Country-wise Distribution :							
(*i*) Austria	Loans	8·4	3·5	3·5	0·7	0·8	1·1
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·4	0·4
	Total	8·4	3·5	3·5	1·1	1·2	1·5
(*ii*) Belgium	Loans	11·4	..	2·8	9·4	2·3	10·1
(*iii*) Canada	Loans	45·6	41·3	47·8	26·0	49·5	26·9
	Grants	174·5	57·7	7·1	52·8	7·0	31·9
	Total	220·1	99·0	54·9	78·8	56·5	58·8
(*iv*) Denmark	Loans	2·4	3·2	3·0	4·0	..	..
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0·8	..
	Total	2·4	3·2	3·0	4·0	0·8	..
(*v*) France	Loans	67·1	21·0	..	40·7	..	11·9*
	Grants	..	..	..	..	1·4	..
	Total	67·1	21·0	..	40·7	1·4	41·9
(*vi*) West Germany	Loans	442·5	48·2	48·8	45·4	46·8	51·8
	Grants	2·7	1·7	0·6	4·0	6·5	3·5
	Total	445·2	49·9	49·4	49·4	53·3	55·3
(*vii*) Italy	Loans	81·0	23·3	..	4·1	17·5	6·0
(*viii*) Japan	Loans	165·4	33·3	39·0	33·8	33·8	24·3
	Grants	0·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	165·9	33·3	39·0	33·8	33·8	24·3
(*ix*) Netherlands	Loans	22·8	8·3	8·3	6·8	8·3	8·3
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·5	0·5
	Total	22·8	8·3	8·3	7·2	8·8	8·8
(*x*) Norway	Loans	..	..	..	1·5	..	..
	Grants	5·1	2·2	..	..	..	1.3
	Total	5·1	2·2	..	1·5	..	1.3

(*xi*) Sweden	Loans	2·2	3·5	..	10·9	..	18·1
	Grants	3·8	2·0	..	0·8	..	..
	Total	6·0	5·5	..	11·7	..	18·1
(*xii*) U. K.	Loans	356·2	75·9	59·4	64·8	98·1	84·8
	Grants	1·8	0·1	0·1	5·1	2·2	1·0
	Total	358·0	76·0	59·5	69·9	100·3	85·8
(*xiii*) U.S.A.							
(*a*) Loans		1251·5	235·6	144·6	400·1	35·0	264·9@
(*b*) Grants		168·2	4·4	0·6	1·1	0·6	15·1
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :							
(*i*) repayable in rupees		1510·8	392·7	235·9	71·6	73·6	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	67·6	53·7	112·9	..
TOTAL		2930·5	632·7	448·7	526·5	222·2	280·0
(*xiv*) I.B.R.D.		449·5	1·3	30·0	11·3	41·6	41·3
(*xv*) I.D.A.		275·1	229·5	..	93·8	88·1	125·9
II. *USSR & East European Countries* :	Loans	604·9	306·2	11·3	..	..	..
	Grants	5·4	2·5	0·8	0·7	..	..
	Total	610·3	308·7	12·1	0·7	..	..
Country-wise Distribution :							
(*i*) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	11·3	..	..	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	Loans	61·1	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	0·4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	61·5	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Hungary	Loans	..	25·0	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Poland	Loans	36·1	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) U.S.S.R.	Loans	489·6	250·0	..	..	..	..
	Grants	5·0	2·5	0·8	0·7	..	..
	Total	494·6	252·5	0·8	0·7	..	..
(*vi*) Yugoslavia	Loans	18·1	31·2	..	..	..	..
III. *Others*	Loans	22·9	..	..	..	..	..
	Grants	30·0	9·1	7·6	3·2	6·7	2·8
	Total	52·9	9·1	7·6	3·2	6·7	2·8
Country-wise Distribution :							
(*i*) Australia	Grants	25·7	8·9	7·6	3·2	2·9	2·8
(*ii*) Newzealand	Grants	4·3	0·2	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Switzerland	Loans	22·9	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3·8	..
GRAND TOTAL		5711·6	1506·5	718·8	946·8	634·3	761·9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*a*) Loans		3808·8	1034·1	398·5	753·1	421·8	705·4
(*b*) Grants		392·0	79·7	16·8	68·4	26·0	56·5
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :							
(*i*) repayable in rupees . . .		1510·8	392·7	235·9	71·6	73·6	..
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency .		..	..	67·6	53·7	112·9	..

NOTES : (1) Conversion in rupees are at the predevaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4·7619) up to the end of the 3rd Plan and at the post devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1=Rs. 7·50) thereafter.

(2) Constituent items may not add upto totals because of rounding.

*Of this Rs. 20·6 crores is for the year 1969-70

†Excludes Rs. 19·0 crores for the tenth Yen Credit signed in April, 1971 and which is for the year 1970-71.

@Includes Rs. 120 crores Production Loan No. 207 which is for the year 1969-70.

7·3 : UTILISATIONS OF EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFIED BY SOURCE

(Rs. crores)

Source	Type of Assistance	Upto the end of Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. *Consortinm Members*		4158·5	1051·0	1124·4	810·0	774·8	733·1
(*a*) Loans		2446·9	611·5	731·0	591·4	586·7	601·9
(*b*) Grants		308·4	79·9	51·7	61·0	18·6	42·2
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance : . .							
(*i*) repayable in rupees. . . .		1403·2	359·6	310·9	84·5	107·5	37·7
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency .		..	..	30·8	73·1	62·0	51·3
Country-wise Distribution :							
(*i*) **Austria**	Loans	4·7	3·7	3·2	3·2	2·7	1·7
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·4	0·4
	Total	4·7	3·7	3·2	3·6	3·1	2·1
(*ii*) **Belgium**	Loans	4·9	neg.	1·9	2·1	2·9	5·1
(*iii*) **Canada**	Loans	27·3	11·9	18·4	29·7	39·4	46·5
	Grants	134·4	68·3	45·5	48·2	10·0	34·6
	Total	161·7	80·2	63·9	77·9	49·4	81·1
(*iv*) **Denmark**	Loans	0·6	2·8	2·9	1·5	1·2	1·4
	Grants	..	..	..	..	0·8	..
	Total	0·6	2·8	2·9	1·5	2·0	1·4
(*v*) France	Loans	21·0	4·3	32·3	15·6	15·6	36·8
(*vi*) West Germany	Loans	339·6	63·6	67·6	57·6	61·3	53·6
	Grants	2·5	1·6	0·6	4·0	6·7	3·5
	Total	342·1	65·2	68·2	61·6	68·0	57·1
(*vii*) Italy	Loans	11·6	0·2	1·5	54·4	25·8	10·7
(*viii*) Japan	Loans	112·9	30·2	46·7	68·0	45·3	36·5
	Grants	0·5	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	113·4	30·2	46·7	68·0	45·3	36·5
(*ix*) Netherlands	Loans	9·5	6·6	8·4	5·7	9·1	16·2
	Grants	..	..	..	0·4	0·5	0·5
	Total	9·5	6·6	8·4	6·1	9·6	16·7
(*x*) Norway	Grants	5·2	0·7	0·5	0·5	..	..
(*xi*) Sweden	Loans	..	1·4	1·3	2·1	0·9	4·0
	Grants	3·5	2·2	0·1	0·7	..	..
	Total	3·5	3·6	1·4	2·8	0·9	4·0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(*xii*) U. K.	Loans Grants Total	292·3 1·3 293·6	90·5 0·1 90·6	80·6 0·5 81·1	54·9 4·9 59·8	81·1 0·2 81·3	75·3 3·2 78·5
(*xiii*) U.S.A.							
(*a*) Loans		1042·0	235·6	269·7	208·7	185·6	227·9
(*b*) Grants		161·0	7·1	4·5	1·9	neg.	..
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :							
(*i*) repayable in rupees		1403·2	359·6	310·9	84·5	107·5	37·7
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency		..	..	30·8	73·1	62·0	51·3
Total		2606.2	602·3	615·9	368·2	355·1	316·9
(*xiv*) IBRD		380·0	25·8	34·0	30·5	32·1	41·7
(*xv*) IDA		200·6	134·7	162·5	57·5	83·7	44·5
II. *USSR & East European countries*	Loans Grants Total	315·7 5·4 321·1	55·8 1·0 56·8	59·1 1·1 60·2	86·3 0·7 87·0	72·0 .. 72·0	54·9 .. 54·9
Country-wise Distribution:							
(*i*) Bulgaria	Loans	..	..	..	0·2	0·2	..
(*ii*) Czechoslovakia	Loans Grants Total	12·6 0·4 13·0	13·1 .. 13·1	7·4 .. 7·4	16·1 .. 16·1	8·2 .. 8·2	1·3 .. 1·3
(*iii*) Hungary	Loans	..	..	..	..	..	0·7
(*iv*) Poland	Loans	11.3	1·0	1.8	1·4	4.2	2.8
(*v*) U.S.S.R.	Loans Grants Total	282·1 5·0 287·1	36·1 1·0 37·1	46·4 1·1 47·5	56·6 0·7 57·3	49·4 .. 49·4	36·8 .. 36·8
(*vi*) Yugoslavia	Loans	9·7	5·6	3·4	12·0	10·0	13·3
III. *Others*	Loans Grants Total	6·0 23·3 29·3	7·6 16·2 23·8	3·1 7·9 11·0	2·1 3·5 5·6	2·0 7·5 9·5	2·1 1·3 3·4
Country-wise Distribution :							
(*i*) Australia	Grants	19·6	16·0	7·8	3·5	3·7	1·3
(*ii*) New Zealand	Grants	3·7	0·2	0·1	..	..	..
(*iii*) Switzerland	Loans	6·0	7·6	3·1	2·1	2·0	2·1
(*iv*) European Economic Community	Grants	..	..	..	..	3·8	..
GRAND TOTAL		4508·8	1131·4	1195·6	902·6	856·3	791·4

(*a*) Loans	2768·7	674·7	793·2	679·8	660·7	658·9
(*b*) Grants	336·9	97·1	60·7	65·2	26·1	43·5
(*c*) PL 480/665 etc. assistance :						
(*i*) repayable in rupees	1403·2	359·6	310·9	84·5	107·5	37·7
(*ii*) repayable in convertible currency	..	..	30·8	73·1	62·0	51·3

NOTES : (*i*) Conversion in rupees are at the predevaluation rate of exchange ($1=Rs. 4·7619) upto the end of Third Plan and at the post devaluation rate of exchange ($ 1=Rs. 7·50) thereafter.

(*ii*) Constituent items may not add up to totals because of rounding.

7.4: SHARE OF GRANTS AND UNTIED CREDITS* IN EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. Crores**)

Period	Total External Assistance	Grants	Share of grants in total assistance (per cent)	Untied Credits	Share of Untied Credits in total assistance (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto First Plan	317·7	110·6	34·8	53·2	16·8
During Second Plan . .	2252·6	253·0	11·2	516·0	22·9
During Third Plan . .	4531·0	167·0	3·7	603·3	13·3
1966-67	1131·4	97·1	8·6	163·6	14·5
1967-68	1195·6	60·7	5·1	199·2	16·7
1968-69	902·6	65·2	7·2	91·5	10·1
1969-70	856·3	26·1	3·0	116·7	13·6
1970-71	791·4	43·5	5·5	90·2	11·4
Total	11978·6	823·2	6·9	1833·7	15·3

*Comprise loans from IBRD, IDA, Sweden and some loans from U.S.A. and West Germany.

**Amounts expressed in foreign currencies have been converted into rupees at the rate of Rs. 7·50 per U.S. dollar.

7·5 : EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE DURING 1971-72

A. *Authorisations :*

(Rs. crores)

Country/Institution	Aid Agreements signed during (April-January)		
	Non-project aid including debt relief	Project aid	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Austria	0·7	..	0·7
2. Belgium	3·0	..	3·0
3. Canada	36·0	3·1	39·1
4. France	13·2	10.8	24·0
5. Germany, West	43·0	12·3	55·3
6. Japan	34·5	11.0	45·5
7. Netherlands	10·9	..	10.9
8. U. K.	62.1	14·4	76·5
9. U. S. A.	32·8	15·7	48·5
10. Sweden	1·9	7·9	9·8
11. I.D.A.	..	298·8	298·8
12. I.B.R.D.	..	45·0	45·0
Total	238·1	419·0	657·1

NOTE : Besides, authorizations under (i) PL 480 assistance were made for the import of wheat, soyabean and cotton (Rs. 118·7 crores) by U.S.A. and (ii) International Goa Agreements were made by Canada for Rs. 28 crores, U.K. Rs. 1·4 crores, and Australia Rs. 2·8 crores. Information grants is complete.

B. *Utilizations :*

(Rs. crores)

Type of assistance	Disbursements
TOTAL	778
of which :	
(*i*) Non-project aid	407
(*ii*) Project aid	235
(*iii*) PL 480 food aid	52
(*iv*) PL 480 non-food aid	43
(*v*) Other food aid	31

*Estimates for the year.

7.6 : EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. crores)

	Amortisation	Interest Payments	Total Debt Servicing
1	2	3	4
First Plan	10·5	13·3	23·8
Second Plan	55·2	64·2	119·4
Third Plan	305·6	237·0	542·6
1966-67	159·7	114·8	274·5
1967-68	210·7	122·3	333·0
1968-69	236·2	138·8	375·0
1969-70	268·5	144·0	412·5
1970-71	289·5	160·5	450·0
1971-72	284·3	165·7	450·0

NOTE : These figures relate to payments made in foreign exchange and through export of goods. Conversions in rupees are at predevaluation rate of exchange ($1—Rs. 4·7619) for the first three Plans, and at the post devaluation rate of exchange ($1—Rs. 7·50) thereafter.

Estimates.

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1972-73
का
बजट

BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1972-73

(अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत)

(As finally adopted)

वित्त मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च, 1972
VITTA MANTRALAYA,
(MINISTRY OF FINANCE)
New Delhi, the 16th March, 1972

आई० जी० पटेल,
सचिव, भारत सरकार
I. G. PATEL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

I. केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों ग्रौ
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर, शुल्क ग्रौर राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा-शुल्क	Customs	II	5,24,01,64	5,34,00,00	6,52,00,00	7,22,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	Union Excise Duties	,,	17,58,54,81	20,31,44,45	21,03,04,00	24,27,02,00
निगम कर	Corporation Tax	,,	3,70,51,55	4,11,00,00	4,42,00,00	4,93,50,00
निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	,,	1,14,07,98	70,22,51	80,79,00	1,20,48,00
मृत सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	Estate Duty	,,	1,56,08	29,95	35,53	33,93
सम्पत्ति कर	Taxes on Wealth	,,	15,30,69	30,00,00	30,00,00	43,00,00
व्यय-कर	Expenditure Tax	,,	—1,36	25	—1,08	73
दान-कर	Gift Tax	,,	2,45,47	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
अन्य शीर्षक	Other Heads	..	54,92,51	61,30,17	65,68,48	84,99,63
जोड़—कर, शुल्क ग्रौर राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE		28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,93,84,29
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over		28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,93,84,29

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण

)ISBURSEMENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES .	II	48,12,38	50,88,15	52,98,76	57,79,36
ऋण व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	,,	6,05,53,60	6,48,39,47	6,83,69,46	7,30,00,61
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	2,01,82,38	2,36,61,03	2,55,21,49	2,67,55,65
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	3,06,69 83	3,76,40,69	3,59,93,65	4,33,20,57
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	,,	13,94,98	20,43,26	22,37,85	16,79,42
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried over . .		11,76,13,17	13,32,72,60	13,74,21,23	15,05,35,61

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गई रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	II	28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,93,84,29
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . . .	,,	5,88,76,45	6,61,77,86	6,71,73,62	6,86,66,63
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	11,55,53	10,40,20	12,20,62	11,99,87
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	40,95,97	40,13,71	51,93,55	51,68,37
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	,,	13,04,88	16,02,41	9,83,79	16,72,98
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधार की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	,,	8,21,74	7,54,05	7,64,98	7,82,63
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	14,03,37	16,57,76	17,96,91	15,93,66
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	1,00,59,33	1,24,23,61	1,26,38,54	1,45,30,49
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . . .	,,	60,26,82	70,98,69	2,13,16,70	1,22,91,68
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न) .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P.& T.) . . .	,,	16,58,80	21,04,66	26,50,37	27,62,01
रेलों का अंशदान . . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS . .	,,	26,36,01	25,96,72	20,92,68	19,35,49
डाक और तार का अंशदान . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS . . .	,,	2,67,85	3,11,74	2,54,34	3,03,50
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	7,47,31	11,70,02	18,78,02	11,19,30
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां . .	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		37,31,93,43	41,49,78,76	45,56,00,05	50,14,10,90
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा कमी .	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT . . .		..	..	26,54,26	..
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL .		37,31,93,43	41,49,78,76	45,82,54,31	50,14,10,90

र भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी
ISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I-भारत की समेकित निधि—	II.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	II	11,76,13,17	13,32,72,60	13,74,21,23	15,05,35,61
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS .	,,	39,12,86	42,71,34	41,56,40	40,17,94
रिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	21,49,36	22,61,92	24,68,43	25,94,21
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT	,,	26,44,59	28,34,74	27,22,85	22,03,34
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS .	,	2,32,67,20	2,77,96,80	4,07,18,10	4,05,02,59
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	,,	10,15,01,11	12,19,49,05	14,50,80,00	14,33,97,30
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	6,57,59	6,61,51	8,58,52	10,60,47
रक्षा सेवाएं (क)	DEFENCE SERVICES (A)	,,	10,51,45,57	10,79,23,00	12,48,38,78	18,18,59,09
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	,,	35,68,01,55	40,09,70,96	45,82,54,31	46,61,70,61
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अर्थात् अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	,,	1,63,01,88	1,37,07,80	..	3,52,40,29
जोड़	TOTAL .		37,81,93,43	41,49,78,76	45,82,54,31	50,14,10,90

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े; प्राप्तियां व्यय में से घटा दी गयी हैं।

(A) Figures shown—net+the receipts have been deducted.

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां

RECEIPTS

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्योरे के लिए विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I भारत की समेकित निधि :—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व आधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (AS SHOWN IN PAGE 151)		1,63,01,88	1,40,07,80	..	3,52,40,29
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण——	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India.	,,	5,82,38,51	5,00,20,00	7,31,37,33	5,15,00,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India .		5,26,63,03	6,66,44,00	6,66,44,00	6,25,73,00
अस्थायी ऋण——	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डियां (शुद्ध)	Treasury Bills (net)		2,84,114,00	2,32,00,00	1,05,00,00	2,42,00,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध)	Other Floating Debt (net) . . .		15,53,33	—1,83,36	—1,55,66	2,12,20
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें . . .	State and Union Territory Governments	,,	6,58,23,01	6,60,00,00	8,50,00,00	7,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances . .	,,	2,64,33,73	2,70,00,00	4,44,00,00	2,69,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	1,02	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—Carried over .		24,94,28,51	24,66,81,44	27,95,25,67	27,66,25,49

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण –

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाई गई है)	Revenue Deficit (as Shown in Page 150)—		..	..	26,54,26	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE—					
समाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	II	3,13,82,01	3,05,97,27	5,31,61,71	3,09,26,74
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . . .	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES .	,,	47,81,45	58,20,36	58,48,88	70,77,80
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	,,	75,23,84	1,00,45,73	97,04,27	1,25,39,02
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	23,96,99	30,67,20	17,73,71	19,77,08
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY & MINT .	,,	1,69,56,27	9,04,52	8,59,76	20,65,94
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .		20,50,63	—13,43,63	41,41,16	—1,25,69,12
रक्षा संबंधी परिव्यय . . .	DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY . . .	,,	1,47,83,08	1,62,43,00	1,62,58,00	1,89,77,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है) . . .	RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET) . .	,,	1,35,88,86	1,51,00,00	1,52,16,95	1,58,70,00
डाक और तार . . .	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	,,	6,95,73	38,60,00	24,14,62	53,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE .	,,	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46
ऋण परिशोधन . . .	REPAYMENT OF DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण . . .	PREMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised in India .	,,	2,84,41,41	3,33,69,60	3,37,75,13	3,01,20,53
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised outside India . . .	,,	1,94,45,98	2,16,22,84	1,96,99,91	2,51,97,34
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम . . .	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments .	,,	10,27,53,28	9,66,30,61	12,14,26,38	10,97,58,51
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances . .	,,	5,25,11,86	5,86,63,68	6,37,49,32	7,69,19,34
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER STATE SETTLEMENT . . .	,,	..	20,99	22,15	31,68
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि आगे ले जाई गई रकम	TOTAL—I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA Carried over . .	,,	29,73,11,39	29,46,02,17	35,07,06,21	32,41,91,86

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां

RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
आगे लायी गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward .	II	24,94,28,51	24,66,81,44	27,95,25,67	27,66,25,49
II—भारत की आकमिस्कता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA .		16,13,14	..	70,00,64	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—					
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध) £ . . .	Small Savings (Net) £ .		1,84,28,28	1,80,40,00	2,10,35,00	2,30,35,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध) . .	State Provident Funds . (Net) . . .		89,23,04	84,45,41	91,23,51	95,10,43
लोक भविष्य निधि . . .	Public Provident Fund (Net) . . .		2,32,43	4,00,00	3,00,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Income tax Annuity Deposits (Net) .		—12,76,06	—14,75,00	—14,75,00	—15,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (Net)		—2,06,03	—1,50,00	—1,00,00	—1,00,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि गी जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) . .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)		11,55,38	—13,04,00	—22,12,00	—12,34,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध) . . .	Other Items (Net) .		70,64,73	3,12,27	—2,63,60	3,17,77
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL . .		3,43,21,77	2,42,68,68	2,64,07,91	3,04,04,20
जमा और अग्रिम . . .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net)		50,40,91	36,35,37	37,53,09	12,13,57
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) . .		1,69,16,07	2,05,65,15	1,74,02,34	2,45,26,42
जोड़	TOTAL . .		2,19,56,98	2,42,00,52	2,11,55,43	2,57,39,99
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCES (NET) .		..	..	..	..
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध) . . .	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET) . .		12,20,47	..	..	..
जोड़-III–सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT. . .		5,74,99,22	4,84,69,20	4,75,63,34	5,61,44,19
जोड़—प्राप्तियां . . .	TOTAL—RECEIPTS .		30,85,40,87	29,51,50,64	33,40,89,65	33,27,69,68
पूर्व-शेष . . .	Opening Balance . .		1,55,97,41	50,45,35	2,30,34,87	50,14,67
जोड़	TOTAL :		32,41,38,28	30,01,95,99	35,71,24,52	33,77,84,35

£ टिप्पणी—"सरकारी ऋण" के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित वार्षिकी पत्रों को छोड़कर

NOTE—Excludes Annuity Certificates included under "Public Debt."

भुगतान का सामान्य विवरण

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward		29,73,11,39	29,46,02,17	35,07,06,21	32,41,91,86
II.–भारत की समेकित निधि—	II.—CONTENGENCY FUND OF INDIA		1,35	..	4	70,00,00
III.—सार्वजनकि खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Fund (Net)	,,	..	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) .	,,	..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . .		..	..	..	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . . .	REMITTANCES (NET) .	,, ..	33,68,38	5,76,18	14,03,60	15,31,77
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध) . . .	Transfer of cash between England and India (Net)		.	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध) . .	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET)	,,	4,22,29	..	..	..
III.जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाता	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT. .		37,90,67	5,76,18	14,03,60	15,31,77
जोड़—भुगतान . . .	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENTS		30,11,03,41	29,51,78,35	35,21,09,85	33,27,23,63
इति शेष . . .	Closing Balance . .		2,30,34,87	50,17,64	50,14,67	50,60,72
जोड़	TOTAL . . .		32,41,38,28	30,01,95,99	35,71,24,52	33,77,84,35

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों औ
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्योरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
I—सीमा-शुल्क . . .	I.—Customs		5,24,01,64	5,34,00,00	6,52,00,00	7,22,00,0
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क . .	II.—UNION EXCISE DUTIES .		17,58,54,81	20,31,44,45	21,03,04,00	24,27,02,0
III—निगम-कर . . .	III.—Corporation Tax . .		3,70,51,55	4,11,00,00	4,42,00,00	4,93,50,0
IV—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .		1,14,07,98	70,22,51	80,79,00	1,20,48,0
V—मृत सम्पत्ति शुल्क . .	V.—Estate Duty		1,56,08	29,95	35,53	33,93
VI—सम्पत्ति कर . .	VI.—Taxes on Wealth . .		15,30,69	30,00,00	30,00,00	43,00,0
VII—व्यय-कर . . .	VII.—Expenditure Tax . .		—1,36	25	—1,08	73
VIII—दान-कर . . .	VIII.—Gift Tax		2,45,47	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
IX—भू-राजस्व . .	IX.—Land Revenue . . .		22,22	16,23	20,21	20,21
X—राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क . .	X.—State Excise Duties . .		5,27,80	5,19,60	5,28,33	5,57,97
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर . .	XI.—Taxes on vehicles . .		2,48,04	3,03,67	2,73,03	3,03,87
XII—बिक्री कर . . .	XII.—Sales Tax		28,47,41	29,94,24	29,78,98	32,38,05
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क . .	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties .		11,14,89	15,59,62	19,37,03	35,12,84
XIV—स्टाम्प . . .	XIV.—Stamps		7,12,86	7,18,80	8,08,23	8,41,01
XV-रजिस्ट्री फीस . .	XV.—Registration Fees . .		19,29	18,01	22,67	25,68
जोड़-कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE .		28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,93,84,29
ऋण व्यवस्था— . . .	DEBT SERVICES—					
XVI—ब्याज— . . .	XVI.—Interest—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्यक्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज . .	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . .		2,59,02,35	3,17,00,00	3,47,00,00	3,45,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज . .	Interest from Railways . .		1,38,21,65	1,47,80,63	1,31,22,20	1,40,33,92
डाक और तार से ब्याज . .	Interest from Posts and Telegraphs		10,50,96	12,30,00	11,02,85	13,04,89
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज .	Interest from Other Commercial Departments . .		14,08,35			
ब्याज सम्बन्धी अन्य प्राप्तियां . .	Other Interest Receipts .		1,66,93,14	1,84,67,23	1,82,48,57	1,88,27,82
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था . .	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES . .		5,88,76,45	6,61,77,86	6,71,73,62	6,86,66,63
आगे ले जायी गई रकम .	Carried over		34,30,15,82	38,02,05,19	40,48,09,55	45,80,50,92

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
BURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
रों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह—	COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा-शुल्क	1.—Customs	8,66,21	9,79,86	9,91,07	11,32,50
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	14,33,92	14,76,67	15,76,61	17,30,87
3—निगम-कर	3.—Corporation Tax	2,36,16	3,81,19	2,53,26	2,68,40
4—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय-सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	16,53,15	15,79,25	17,74,55	18,80,88
5—मृत-सम्पत्ति-शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	16,68	13,79	16,46	16,21
6—सम्पत्ति-कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	32,78	30,02	61,71	87,10
7—व्यय-कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	2	6	..	1
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	5,53	3,95	5,14	5,06
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	15,79	18,55	18,96	19,3[illegible]
10—राज्य उत्पादन-शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	5,76	6,36	6,21	6,61
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	10,06	11,34	11,29	12,08
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sales Tax	49,43	52,07	51,52	54,78
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	44,66	45,85	45,83	47,25
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	4,39,56	4,86,40	4,83,61	5,15,55
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	2,67	2,79	2,56	2,73
जोड़—करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	48,12,38	50,88,15	52,98,78	57,79,36
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	6,05,53,60	6,58,39,47	6,83,69,46	7,30,00,61
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिए विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	..	..
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES	6,05,53,60	6,48,89,47	7,83,69,46	7,30,00,61
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	6,53,65,98	6,99,27,62	7,36,68,24	7,87,79,97

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	1.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward	34,30,15,82	38,02,05,19	40,48,09,55	45,80,50,92
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
XVII—न्याय प्रशासन	XVII.—Administration of Justice	64,19	55,98	57,13	56,63
XVIII—जेल	XVIII.—Jails	3,66	3,73	4,70	4,70
XIX—पुलिस	XIX.—Police	1,68,20	1,67,54	1,92,76	1,75,74
XX—पूर्ति और निपटान	XX.—Supplies and Disposals	6,49,83	5,59,84	6,73,83	6,75,91
XXI—विविध विभाग	XXI.—Miscellaneous Departments	2,69,65	2,53,11	2,92,20	2,86,89
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	11,55,53	10,40,20	12,20,62	11,99,87
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII—शिक्षा	XXII.—Education	1,96,68	1,50,84	1,77,14	1,65,78
XXIII—चिकित्सा	XXIII.—Medical	1,25,03	1,19,65	1,28,51	1,30,12
XXIV—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	XXIV.—Public Health	3,00,25	1,57,42	1,50,67	1,26,04
XXIV—परिवार नियोजन	XXIV.—Family Planning	..	..	9,39,19	5,68,00
XXV—कृषि	XXV.—Agriculture	4,41,56	1,66,49	1,95,52	1,67,68
XXVI—ग्राम-विकास	XXVI.—Rural Development	..		..	..
XXVII—पशु-पालन	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry	32,67	54,78	44,47	53,32
XXVIII—सहकारिता	XXVIII.—Co-operation	6,23	3,44	5,33	3,82
XXIX—उद्योग	XXIX.—Industries	3,94,58	3,25,70	3,86,42	4,09,11
XXX—प्रसारण	XXX.—Broadcasting	15,64,31	2,72,57	20,77,71	22,71,47
XXXI—सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	1,85	1,89	1,97	1,99
XXXII—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	10,32,81	8,60,95	10,86,62	12,71,04
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	40,95,97	40,13,71	51,93,55	51,68,37
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	34,82,67,32	38,52,59,10	41,12,23,72	46,44,19,16

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimates, 1971-72
I–भारत की समेकित निधि––जारी	**I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.***				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	6,53,65,98	6,99,27,62	7,36,68,26	7,87,79,97
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18–संसद्, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधानमंडल . . .	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures	4,93,48	10,40,81	15,94,22	9,35,45
19–सामान्य प्रशासन . .	19.—General Administration .	29,67,28	47,50,63	47,05,63	50,39,30
20–लेखा-परीक्षा . .	20.—Audit	23,66,88	26,96,46	26,92,88	31,92,16
21–न्याय प्रशासन . . .	21.—Administration of Justice .	1,12,60	1,27,00	1,29,15	1,41,95
22–जेल . . .	22.—Jails	29,01	26,85	66,57	27,70
23–पुलिस . .	23.—Police	1,01,59,93	1,00,33,79	1,14,57,00	1,20,42,66
24–वैदेशिक कार्य . . .	24.—External Affairs . . .	22,21,42	29,43,00	27,93,44	31,25,80
25–पूर्ति और निपटान .	25.—Supplies and Disposals .	4,90,87	5,13,79	4,98,59	5,60,01
26–विविध विभाग .	26.—Miscellaneous Departments	11,58,47	13,67,64	13,62,50	16,72,62
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES .	2,01,82,38	2,36,61,03	2,55,21,49	2,67,55,65
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	8,55,48,36	9,35,88,65	9,91,89,73	10,55,35,02

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	34,82,67,72	38,52,59,10	41,12,23,72	46,44,19,16
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES				
XXXIII—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं	XXXIII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	11,74	8,80	14,14	14,57
XXXV—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जलनिकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	4,54	6,37	9,77	3,00
XXXVI—बिजली योजनाएं	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes	12,88,60	15,87,24	9,66,88	15,55,41
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	13,04,88	16,02,41	9,83,79	16,72,98
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	34,95,72,20	38,68,61,51	41,22,07,51	46,60,92,14

भुगतानो के अनुमान

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लाई गयी रकम	Brought Forward	8,55,48,36	9,35,88,65	9,91,89,73	10,55,35,62
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
27—वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments	67,18,72	84,19,98	81,23,88	99,13,50
28—शिक्षा	28.—Education	91,96,02	99,57,25	97,42,26	1,13,89,67
29—चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	17,85,18	19,37,39	18,88,72	22,57,86
30—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health	9,99,92	6,81,46	6,12,71	7,25,00
30क—परिवार नियोजन	30A.—Family Planning	..	6,06,47	5,34,36	7,27,37
31—कृषि	31.—Agriculture	26,28,46	38,54,16	37,75,31	56,48,48
32—ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development	..	..	49	10
33—पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry	3,05,90	4,79,23	4,48,10	6,18,98
34—सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation	2,54,15	2,69,56	2,66,55	3,29,19
35—उद्योग	35.—Industries	35,11,05	38,74,15	38,51,70	43,88,74
36—प्रसारण	36.—Broadcasting	11,79,57	13,92,42	13,16,64	15,01,68
37—सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	52,29	66,33	1,52,39	2,00,56
38—श्रम और नियोजन	38.—Labour and Employment	10,58,06	20,19,78	14,71,60	17,35,34
39—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	29,78,38	40,78,46	38,06,03	38,79,92
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	95	1,10	1,10	1,10
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outlay on Broadcasting within the Revenue Account	1,18	2,95	1,81	3,08
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवायें	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,06,69,83	3,76,40,69	3,59,93,65	4,33,20,5
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	11,62,18,19	13,12,29,34	13,51,83,38	14,88,56,19

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II.—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward .	34,95,72,20	38,68,61,51	41,22,07,51	44,60,92,14
लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING ROADS, AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
XXXVII—लोक निर्माण-कार्य	XXXVII.—Public Works	8,21,74	7,54,05	7,64,98	7,82,63
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन .	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	44,14	66,97	74,47	59,47
XL—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा .	XI.—Mercantile Marine	18,60	21,11	18,61	18,94
XLI—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,26,43	1,20,43	1,56,84	1,56,04
XLII—विमानन . . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	6,18,13	7,34,62	6,92,79	3,88,71
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनायें	XLIII.—Roads and Water Transport Schemes . . .	58,49	59,00	72,00	77,00
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service	5,37,58	6,55,63	7,82,20	8,93,50
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	14,03,37	16,57,76	17,96,91	15,93,66
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम .	CARRIED OVER . .	35,17,97,31	38,92,73,32	41,47,69,40	44,84,68,43

भुगतानों के अनुमान
D ISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousand of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward .	11,62,18,19	13,12,29,34	13,51,83,38	14,88,56,19
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें— . . .	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें .	42.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,15,40	2,73,05	2,40,93	3,24,32
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) . . .	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) . .	11,63	31,09	33,17	41,72
45—बिजली योजनायें . .	45.—Electricity Schemes .	11,67,95	17,39,12	19,63,75	13,13,38
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें . .	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES .	13,94,98	20,43,26	22,37,85	16,79,42
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें— . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OR MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
50—लोक-निर्माण कार्य . .	50.—Public Works . .	73,85,76	41,30,40	40,29,10	39,09,79
52—राजस्व से किए जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	52.—Capital outlay on Public Works met from Revenue .	1,27,10	1,40,94	1,27,30	1,08,15
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य . .	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS .	39,12,86	42,71,34	41,56,40	40,17,94
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) .				
53—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन . .	53.—Ports and Pilotage .	1,91,84	1,00,90	1,13,45	1,06,49
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	54.—Mercantile Marine . .	4,33,92	6.02.81	4,84,26	6,49,62
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,17,96	1,40,30	1,33,40	1,34,51
56—विमानन . . .	56.—Aviation	9,75,17	8,35,65	11,80,39	10,31,74
57—सडक और जल परिवहन योजनायें .	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	92,64	1,08,72	1,08,33	1,48,61
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा . .	58.—Overseas Communications Service	3,37,83	4,73,54	4,48,60	5,23,24
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	21,49,36	22,61,92	24,68,43	25,94,21
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	12,36,75,39	13,98,05,86	14,40,46,06	15,71,47,76

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II.—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	35,17,97,31	38,92,73,32	41,47,69,40	46,84,68,43
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई .	XLV.—Currency and Coinage .	97,09,27	1,20,70,41	1,21,28,36	1,43,84,14
XLVI—टकसाल . . .	XLVI.—Mint . . .	1,77,19	79,50	2,43,99	1,46,35
XLVI-क—कोलार की सोने की खानें .	XLVI-A—Kolar Gold Mines .	1,72,87	2,73,70	2,66,19	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल— .	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	1,00,59,33	1,24,23,61	1,26,38,54	1,45,30,49
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिए अंशदान और वसूलियां . . .	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits .	1,92,88	1,92,68	2,70,68	2,28,21
XLIX—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई .	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	1,13,64	1,19,66	1,27,95	1,32,65
L—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखानें	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	9,09,04	10,00,00	12,00,00	16,00,00
LI—वन . . .	LI.—Forest	3,32,33	3,01,33	3,48,48	3,71,92
LII—विविध . . .	LII.—Miscellaneous . .	44,78,93	54,85,02	1,93,69,59	99,58,90
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	60,26,82	70,98,69	2,13,16,70	1,22,91,68
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान . .	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	26,36,01	25,96,72	20,92,68	19,35,49
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान .	LIV.—Contribution from Posts and Telegraphs . . .	2,67,85	3,11,74	2,54,34	3,03,50
LVIII—वाणिज्यक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि .	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	16,58,80	21,04,66	26,50,37	27,62,01
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन .	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS.	45,62,66	50,13,12	49,97,39	50,01,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over .	37,24,46,12	41,38,08,74	45,37,22,03	50,02,91,60

भुगतानों का अनुमान

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*Contd.*

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट नुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	12,36,75,39	13,98,05,86	14,40,46,06	15,71,47,76
	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई . .	62.—Currency and Coinage .	15,53,56	16,39,21	14,79,25	16,56,40
63—टकसाल . . .	63.—Mint	4,17,39	4,55,95	4,96,39	5,47,03
63—क—कोलार की सोने की खानें .	63-A.—Kolar Gold Mines . .	6,73,64	6,39,58	7,37,21	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	26,44,59	28,34,74	27,12,85	22,03,43
विविध —	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायता . .	64.—Famine Relief . . .	19	51	2,21	2,21
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ .	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	9,48,80	10,12,34	11,27,88	12,49,61
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें .	66.—Territorial and Political Pensions	22,39	28,30	28,19	2,27,95
67—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers. . . .	4,65,12	4,68,33	3,49,57	..
68—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई .	68.—Stationery and Printing .	8,15,84	4,10,13	3,85,42	5,08,51
69—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने .	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories.	4,29,82	6,82,20	6,53,03	8,76,45
70—वन . . .	70.—Forest	5,17,58	5,77,18	5,43,91	6,44,32
71—विविध . . .	71.—Miscellaneous . . .	2,00,67,46	2,46,17,81	3,76,27,89	3,69,93,54
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	2,32,67,20	2,77,96,80	4,07,18,10	4,05,02,59
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Excise Duties. . .	3,90,03,73	4,22,84,64	4,75,28,56	5,37,43,60
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान . .	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territories Governments.	6,12,14,46	7,83,19,83	9,58,75,74	8,79,86,94
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	38,57	55,04	53,99	51,82
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट) . . .	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments. .	12,44,35	12,89,54	16,21,71	16,15,00
जोड़—अंशदान और विविधि समायोजन	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS .	10,15,01,11	12,19,49,05	14,50,80,00	14,33,97,36
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	25,10,88,29	29,23,86,45	33,25,57,01	34,32,51,14

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimte, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	37,24,46,12	41,38,08,74	45,37,22,03	50,02,91,60
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX—असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	7,47,31	11,70,02	18,78,02	11,19,30
LXI—विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां	LXI.— Prepartition Receipts	..	..	..	..
LXI-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI-A.—Receipts connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	7,47,31	11,70,02	18,78,02	11,19,30
रक्षा सेवायें	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII—रक्षा सेवायें—सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Services—Effective	73,82,40	66,06,00	72,22,00	72,83,00
LXIII—रक्षा सेवायें—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services—Non-effective	2,25,01	1,99,00	2,07,00	2,27,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवायें	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	76,07,41	68,05,00	74,29,00	75,10,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX—डाक और तार—	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs	2,71,09,81	2,85,12,00	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	10,06,95,28	10,70,44,65	10,78,22,15	11,43,33,13
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 26 देखिए)	TOTAL— REVENUE RECEIPT Carried Over	50,86,05,93	55,73,40,41	59,98,51,20	65,42,54,03
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit	..	..	26,54,26	..

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हज़ार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	25,10,88,29	29,23,86,45	33.25,57.01	34,32,51,14
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
77—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges	6,55,74	6,55,75	2,55,75	10,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां	78.—Pre-partition Payments	1,85	5,76	2,77	4,72
78-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	6,57,59	6,61,51	8,58,52	10,60,47
रक्षा सेवाएं—	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
79—रक्षा सेवाएं—सक्रिय— स्थल-सेना	79.—Defence Services—Effective Army	7,95,77,91	7,95,78,60	9,39,21,10	8,99,68,00
नौ-सेना	Navy	57,89,97	59,23,40	67,38,30	67,98,00
वायु-सेना	Air Force	2,28,75,30	2,44,96,00	2,65,39,30	2,71,93,00
82—रक्षा सेवाएं-निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Services -Non-effective	45,09,90	47,30,00	50,69,08	54,10,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICES	12,27,53,08	11,47,28,00	13,22,67,78	12,93,69,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS				
90—डाक और तार—	90.—Posts & Telegraphs				
कार्यचालन व्यय	Working Expenses	2,34,99,52	2,60,08,91	2,54,33,70	2,64,88,02
सामान्य राजस्व से लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	13,18,80	15,,4174	13,57,19	16,08,39
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriation from P.&T. Surplus	22,91,49	9,61,35	22,09,11	29,03,59
सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गये ऋणों की वापसी	Repayment of loan from General Revenues	9,58,76	..	..	..
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से किया जाने वाला व्यय	*Deduct*—Amount met from P.& T. Revenue Reserve Fund	—9,58,76	..	..	..
	TOTAL—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS	2,71,09,81	2,85,12,00	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00
रेलें—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAYS—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	10,06,95,28	10,70,44,65	10,78,22,15	11,43,33,13
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 27 देखिए)	Carried Over (*See* page 29)	49,23,04,05	54,33,32,61	60,25,05,46	61,90,13,74
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	1,68,01,88	1,40,07,80	..	3,42,83,57

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1969–70 Accounts, 1969-70	बजट अनुमान 1970–71 Budget Estimate, 1970-71	संशोधित अनुमान 1970–71 Revised Estimate, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—				
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार . .	94.—Improvement of Public Health . . .	80,69	65,86	68,46	46,95
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research	1,42,19	1,77,49	1,38,35	1,54,57
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास .	96.—Industrial and Economic Development . . .	3,08,08,19	2,96,84,22	5,23,43,89	2,99,22,42
97—प्रसारण . . .	97.—Broadcasting . . .	3,50,94	2,69,70	6,11,01	8,02,80
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES . .	3,13,82,01	3,05,97,27	5,31,61,71	3,09, 26,74
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	98.—Multi Purpose River Schemes	11,57,49	12,37,94	10,91,00	12,74,95
99—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन तटबन्ध और निकासी संबंधी निर्माणकार्य (वाणिज्यिक)	99.—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)	..	..	50	1,00
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक) .	100.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	1,49,66	2,57,07	2,41,14	1,91,81
101—बिजली योजनाएं . .	101.—Electricity Schemes .	34,74,30	43,25,35	45,16,24	56,10,04
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	47,81,45	58,20,36	58,48,88	70,77,80
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोकनिर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—				
103—लोक-निर्माण-कार्य . .	103.—Public Works . .	53,12,97	77,27,61	73,82,81	99,31,29
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय . .	104.—Delhi Capital Outlay .	12,85,03	12,29,99	13,62,51	12,58,58
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय . .	105.—Chandigarh Capital Outlay.	39,12	35,00	50,00	50,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास योजनाएं .	108.—Dandakaranya Development Schemes . .	3,52,45	2,52,96	2,68,00	3,73,00
103-क—कांडला अबोध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	108A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla . .	4,08	6,92	5,42	6,42
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on Other Works . . .	—5,40,19	7,93,25	6,35,43	9,19,63
जोड़—लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधार की विविध योजनायें	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	75,23,84	1,00,45,73	97,04,27	1,25,39,02
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	4,36,87,30	4,64,63,36	6,87,14,86	5,05,43,56

केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी
ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS (In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
1—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward	4,36,87,30	4,64,63,36	6,87,14,86	5,05,43,56
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
110—बन्दरगाह . . .	110.—Ports	8,42,95	10,50,99	6,71,26	9,43,98
111—प्रकाश स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत .	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	14,70	79,84	43,49	1,01,38
112—विमानन . . .	112.—Aviation . . .	7,36,82	13,39,27	6,58,33	5,68,79
113—रेल सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes .	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनायें	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	2,51	3,00	50	1,0
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	115.—Overseas Communications Service	2,45,25	1,98,95	1,69,08	1,99,15
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	116. Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc. .	5,54,76	3,95,15	2,31,05	1,62,78
जोड़-परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	23,96,99	30,67,20	17,73,71	19,77,08
मुद्रा और टकसाल—	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्काबढलाई	117.—Currency and Coinage .	1,68,58,29	7,63,11	7,14,09	20,02,48
118—टकसाल . . .	118.—Mint	8,90	28,82	40,68	63,46
118—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	118-A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines .	89,08	1,12,59	1,04,99	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल . .	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	1,69,56,27	9,04,52	8,59,76	20,65,94
आगे ले जाई गई रकम	Carried Over	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लाई गई रकम . . .	Brought Forward	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS -				
93–सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस . .	93.—Security Printing Press. .	19,45	63,08	26,78	1,02,19
119–वन . . .	119.—Forests	37	10,00	5,00	10,50
119-क–अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय . .	119-A.—Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories. . .	12,22	90,91	70,21	91,07
120–पेंशनों के राशीकृत मूल्य की अदायगी	120.—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions. . . .	7,10,52	9,62,55	7,01,64	7,73,25
121–स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	121.—Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions.	—3,84,72	—4,04,52	—4,04,52	—4,08,55
124–सरकारी व्यापार की योजनायें .	124.—Schemes of Government Trading.	7,26,19	—12,75,18	—24,04,27	—53,38,33
जोड़	TOTAL—CARRIED OVER .	10,84,03	—5,53,16	—20,05,16	—47,69,87
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried Over. . . .	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58

भुगतानों का अनुमान--जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
	Brought Forward . . .	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58
	Brought Forward . . .	10,84,03	—5,53,16	—20,05,16	—47,69,87
	125.—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund . .	15,00,00	..	70,00,00	—70,00,00
	126. Grants for Development	1,55,91	—1,34,73	—1,97,94	—1,43,51
	127.—Compensation, and Rehabiliation Grants to Displaced Persons . .	—33,57			
	129.—Capital Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
जोड़—विविध . . .	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	20,50,63	—13,43,63	41,41,16	—1,25,69,12
सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	130.—Defence Capital Outlay	1,47,83,08	1,62,43,00	1,62,58,00	1,89,77,00
131/132–रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गई है) . .	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SNOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	1,35,88,86	1,51,00,00	1,52,16,95	1,58,70,00
	134. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	6,95,73	38,60,00	24,14,62	53,00,00
जोड़–राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता .	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT—	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46
आगे ले जायी गई रकम .	Carried Over . . .	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि— जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क-भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	A.—*Debt raised in India*—				
I-स्थायी ऋण	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans . .	5,02,82,83	5,00,00,00	7,26,87,46	5,15,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	79,55,68	20,00	4,49,87	..
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	5,82,38,51	5,00,20,00	7,31,37,33	5,15,00,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills . . .	92,86,13,50	1,02,32,00	1,10,94,89,50	1,22,52,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items . . .	1,21,98,89	1,17,64	1,17,64	6,12,50
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT. .	94,08,12,39	1,02,33,17,64	1,10,96,07,14	1,22,58,12,50
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India* .	5,26,63,06	6,66,44,00	6,66,44,00	6,25,73,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT .	1,05,17,13,93	1,13,99,74,64	1,24,93,88,47	1,33,98,85,50
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments . . .	6,58,23,01	6,60,00,00	8,50,00,00	7,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances .	2,64,33,73	2,70,00,00	4,44,00,00	2,69,00,00
जोड़-केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	9,22,56,74	9,30,00,00	12,94,00,00	10,29,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT .	1,02	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां—पृष्ठ 20 से आगे लायी गयी रकम	Total—Revenue Receipts—Brought Forward from Page 20 .	50,86,05,93	55,73,40,41	59,98,51,20	65,32,97,30
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	1,65,25,77,62	1,79,03,15,05	1,97,86,39,67	2,09,60,82,8

भुगतानों के अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि–जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	A.—*Debt raised in India*				
I—स्थायी ऋण—	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	2,83,37,03	3,32,09,60	3,33,20,00	3,00,22,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	1,04,38	1,60,00	4,55,13	98,53
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	2,84,41,41	3,33,69,60	3,37,75,13	3,01,20,53
II—अस्थायी ऋण	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills	90,01,99,50	1,00,00,00,00	1,09,89,89,50	1,20,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	1,06,45,56	3,01,00	2,73,30	4,00,30
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	91,08,45,06	1,00,03,01,00	1,09,92,62,80	1,20,04,00,30
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वालें ऋण	B.—*Debt raised outside India*	1,94,45,98	2,16,22,84	1,96,99,91	2,51,97,34
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	95,87,32,45	1,05,52,93,44	1,15,27,37,84	1,25,57,18,17
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम—	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments	10,27,53,28	9,66,30,61	12,14,26,38	10,97,58,51
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	5,25,11,86	5,86,63,68	6,37,49,32	7,69,19,34
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	15,52,65,14	15,52,94,29	18,51,75,70	18,66,77,85
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	..	20,99	22,15	31,68
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय (पृष्ठ 21 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE BROUGHT FORWARD (FROM PAGE 21)	49,23,04,05	54,33,32,61	60,25,05,46	61,90,13,74
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,70,04,60,50	1,83,82,35,78	2,04,98,20,21	2,14,36,05,90

II.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II.—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक भुगतान, 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान, 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान, 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान, 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
II.—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग . .	Appropriation from the consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund	16,13,14	..	70,00,64	..
जोड़-II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS	16,13,14		70,00,64	..

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India	1,35	..	4	70,00,00
जोड़—II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS . .	1,35	..	4	70,00,00

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—	**III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—**				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
अल्प बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME	7,89,82,16	7,63,25,00	8,09,00,00	8,53,85,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1,93,84,62	1,91,90,69	2,01,05,32	2,10,93,85
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund	2,33,11	4,00,00	3,00,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits	2,00,84	1,50,00	1,50,00	1,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	11,55,38	..	..	..
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds	1,30	1,32	1,22	1,00
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	90,11,44	46,64,46	47,81,59	51,75,93
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	90,12,74	46,65,78	47,82,81	51,76,93
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	10,89,68,85	10,07.31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried OVER	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—*contd.*

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	**III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.***				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED—DEBT—				
अल्प बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME	6,05,53,88	5,82,85,00	5,98,65,00	6,23,50,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1,04,61,58	1,07,45,28	1,09,81,81	1,15,83,42
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund	68	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits	14,76,90	16,25,00	16,25,00	16,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)	2,06,03	1,50,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	..	13,04,00	22,12,00	12,34,00
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS—				
सवा-निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds	2,68	2,22	2,50	2,55
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	19,45,33	43,51,29	50,43,91	48,56,61
जोड़— अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	19,48,01	43,53,51	50,46,41	48,59,16
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT.	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II–केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्लास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू—	*(a) Interest bearing—*				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि . . .	Railway Pension Fund .	20,23,85	20,14,62	16,85,41	21,49,36
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्लास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां . .	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget . . .	1,33,67,83	1,34,14,31	1,23,58,21	1,32,53,48
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . .	21,67,22	22,24,97	22,17,93	24,19,02
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.) . . .	13,01,92	3,85,44	2,32,87	4,43,63
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां .	Other Reserve Funds .	1,41,81	2,41,64	2,34,02	2,11,47
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	*(b) Non-Interest bearing*				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजीगत प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	14,23,06	9,88,76	24,11,46	29,11,73
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds . .	3,62,81	23,53	3,24,90	3,28,92
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम—	Other Deposit and Advances—				
(क) ब्याजू—	*(a) Interest bearing—*				
जहाजरानी विकास निधि . .	Shipping Development Fund.	50,33,25	38,07,62	37,76,95	68,95,25
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा . .	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge. . . .	11,49	10,60	10,89	11,60
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा .	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes . . .	2,70	2,51	2,51	2,51
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension—Life Assurance Fund . . .	..	23,60,00	9,14,25	31,29,45
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund .	3,47	1,67,00	18,81,50	4,33,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,58,39,41	2,56,41,00	2,60,50,90	3,21,89,42
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान–जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Contd.

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1972–73 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्लास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू	(a) *Interest bearing—*				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	8,65,25	8,79,62	10,36,30	10,01,23
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्लास और राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	1,13,87,82	1,19,56,22	1,07,95,97	1,32,33,30
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	20,69,01	23,53,87	23,52,12	24,19,02
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. &T)	9,58,76	..	..	..
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	40,24	93,48	80,38	2,32,41
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) *Non-Interest bearing—*				
डाक और तार नवीकरण प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजी प्रारक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	4,23,06	3,69,37	14,36,00	36,15,29
अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	3,45	5,34	10,94	2,79
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,57,47,59	1,56,57,90	1,57,11,71	2,05,04,04
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPT AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां

RECEIPTS

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	**III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.***				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	1062,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	2,58,39,41	2,56,41,00	2,60,50,90	3,21,89,42
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) *Non-Interest Bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . . .	Central Road Fund . .	4,75,00	5,50,00	4,75,00	6,00,00
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,98	1,82	6,57	..
विपणन विकास निधि . . .	Marketing Development Fund .	41,27,37	45,91,00	54,35,00	59,10,00
नागर विमानन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	1,25,00	2,55,00	2,55,00	3,00,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund—				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan .	2,55,27	21,00	26,76	15,50
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement .	1,87,94	40,00	2,71	3,00
अन्य निधियां	Other Funds . . .	36,06,51	..	..	..
जोड़—	TOTAL	40,49,72	61,00	29,47	18,50
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	3,46,20,48	3,10,99,82	3,22,51,94	3,90,17,92
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमानों——जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Contd.

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENT	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III——सार्वजनिक खाता——जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आग लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	1,57,47,59	1,56,57,90	1,57,11,71	2,05,04,04
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम——	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू——	(a) *Interest Bearing*—				
जहाज रानी विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	43,53,87	40,18,88	47,12,61	68,95,25
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income-tax, Super-Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	21,35	11,50	11,60	11,50
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,63	1,82	4,41	..
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,05	21,05
परिवार पशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund	..	1,02,00	6,00	30,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	10,82	10,00	1,50,00	50,00
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू	(b) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	Central Road Fund	4,86,00	5,81,94	5,07,05	6,32,30
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund	39,28,13	45,91,00	54,35,00	59,10,00
नागर विमानन निधि	Civil Aviation Fund	1,20,73	2,69,00	2,54,00	2,91,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,46,93,17	2,52,65,08	2,68,13,43	3,43,45,14
आगे ले जायी गई रकम	Carried Over	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget, Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	3,46,20,48	3,10,99,82	3,22,51,94	3,90,17,92
कोयला खान श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund	4,20,08	3,87,52	3,92,92	3,96,19
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	27,54	22,45	22,45	22,45
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	89,83	88,44	89,29	89,59
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	31,47	33,00	35,00	35,00
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	3,70,55	10,00	10,00	10,00
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से संबंध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificates Commulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	31,58,39	37,66,58	35,74,17	36,11,42
बचत-पत्र—बैंक ऋंखला बोनस निधियां	Savings Certificates—Bank Series Bonus Funds	63	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds	81,57	2,10,00	85,00	75,00
संकट कालीन जोखिम (माल) बीमा निधि, 1971	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund, 1971	..	..	75,00	5,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि 1971	Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund, 1971	..	..	2,00,00	10,00,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds	1,71,80	80,01	76,46	63,64
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	9,70,05,23	7,52,89,03	7,11,27,17	7,48,49,18
अन्य जमा रकम	Other Deposits	1,31,45,77	1,05,29,24	1,19,74,92	1,22,24,44
आगे ले जायी गई रकम	Carried Over	14,91,23,34	12,15,16,09	11,99,14,32	13,18,94,83
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	2,46,93,17	2,52,65,08	2,68,13,43	3,43,45,14
विशेष विकास निधि	Special Development Fund—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि.	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement .	62,26	40,00	2,71	3,00
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि .	Fund from Other Assistance under the Colombo Plan .	19,77,44	10,01	10,01	42,39
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds . . .	2,02,74	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	22,42,44	50,01	12,72	45,39
कोयला खान और श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि .	Coal Mine-Labour Housing & General Welfare Fund .	5,43,48	5,04,60	4,11,84	4,38,04
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund . . .	21,87	24,96	23,54	25,94
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	61,88	99,33	69,82	1,09,53
अभ्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	43,72	52,36	47,69	52,60
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	26,57	30,25	26,25	20,30
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	2,76,33,13	2,60,26,59	2,74,05,29	3,50,36,94
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II--केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimte, 1972-73
III--सार्वजनिक खाता--जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward . . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	14,91,23,34	12,15,16,09	11,99,14,32	13,18,94,83
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund . . .	6	5,00	4,24	37,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund . .	88,48	95,00	1,00,00	1,10,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund .	2,17,79	2,28,00	1,86,34	1,86,34
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	..	7,95	..	..
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge	—5,08	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts . . .	62,77,39	36,64,47	35,71,96	13,08,82
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma . . .	60	1	1	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1	5,30,82	3,64,68	3,60,29
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances . . .	4,84,86,46	4,37,91,82	4,90,67,00	4,93,40,34
जोड़--अन्य जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES . . .	20,41,89,05	16,98,39,16	17,32,08,55	18,32,38,13
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net) . . .	..	..	11,12,56	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund .	1,12,83	65,68	65,68	26,02
अन्य उचन्त (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net) .	..	50,00,00	3,56,05	42,79,26
धनादेश (चैक) और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net) .	..	..	..	12,83,71
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net) . .	..	9,08,76	8,14,09	..
जोड़-- उचन्त	TOTAL—SUSPENSE . .	1,12,83	59,74,44	23,48,38	55,88,99
विविध	Miscellaneous . . .	1,44,47	50,44	31	16
जोड़--जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS & ADVANCES	20,44,46,35	17,58,64,04	17,55,57,24	18,88,27,28
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over . . .	31,34,15,20	27,65,95,51	28,17,95,37	30,10,08,06

भुगतानों का अनुमान--जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Contd.

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III--सार्वजनिक खाता--जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	2,76,33,13	2,60,26,59	2,74,05,29	3,50,36,94
डाक-घर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस निधि	Post Office Certificate and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	11,51,52	16,19,96	16,35,00	16,22,49
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and .. Factories) Insurance Fund .	2,49	6,64	6,50	6,50
	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund, 1971 . . .	..	..	1,00	17,30
संकटकालीन (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि ,	Emergencies Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund, 1971 . .	..	..	1,00	22,50
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds . .	1,67,19	76,62	65,43	51,68
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	7,56,24,10	6,26,24,34	6,09,47,31	6,31,65,18
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,10,91,47	1,03,43,54	1,06,78,35	1,08,40,69
ब्याज और अभिभार सहित, आयकर अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge .	66	..	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund . . .	39	39	1,15	3,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) RE-INSURANCE FUND . .	..	2,25	2,25	2,28
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund	..	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation .	16,66	82	58	20
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	60,30,21	34,11,03	34,40,83	13,03,91
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	10	77	48	8
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank .	[4,66	[5,28,55	[5,05,68	5,11,44
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,88,72,70	4,60,10,74	4,92,04,96	4,89,30,29
जोड़-अन्य जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	17,05,95,28	15,09,52,24	15,41,95,81	16,18,14,98
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	1,49,19	1,95,48	..	1,19,68
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund . .	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net) .	53,43,92	..	..	..
धनादेश (चेक) और हुंडिया (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net) .	5,60,26	[5,00,00	1,98,73	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net) .	12,01,59	..	..	11,52,23
जोड़--उचन्त	TOTAL—SUSPENSE . . .	72,54,96	6,95,48	1,98,73	12,71,91
विविध	Miscellaneous	46,39,13	15,80	7,27	40
जोड़--जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	18,24,89,37	15,16,63,52	15,44,01,81	16,30,87,29
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	25,71,36,45	22,81,26,31	23,42,32,03	24,48,63,87

II-- केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तिया	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तिया 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III--सार्वजनिक खाता--समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*Concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	31,34,15,20	27,65,95,51	28,17,95,37	30,10,08,06
प्रषणाएं	REMITTANCES—				
I--भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITH IN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर	Inland Money Orders	6,10,22,69	6,20,00,00	6,20,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances	6,15,18	23,00,00	25,74,00	26,00,00
II--इंगलैंण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रषणाएं]	II. REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलेड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण-खाता	Remittance Accounts between England and India	2,70,15,88	2,18,59,62	2,97,23,15	2,78,97,79
जोड़--प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES	8,86,53,75	8,61,59,62	9,42,97,15	9,24,97,79
इंगलैंण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तर	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बेंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,95,38,96	1,23,33,80	1,31,28,89	1,89,53,76
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	10,96,79,38	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	—63,73,51	—52,77,38	—1,21,64,97	—114,76,12
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs	1,44,18,27	63,85,79	1,05,56,79	1,13,16,43
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services	-11,77,24,14	-12,27,23,98	-14,08,22,05	-13,91,05,22
जोड़ III--सार्वजनिक खाता--प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCONUT—RECEIPTS	42,16,07,91	25,34,73,36	24,67,91,18	27,31,94,70
जोड़--(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,07,57,98,67	2,04,37,88,41	2,23,24,31,49	2,36,92,77,50
प्रारम्भिक शेष	OPENING BALANCE	1,55,97,41	50,45,35	2,30,34,87	50,14,67
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL	2,09,13,96,08	2,04,88,33,76	2,25,54,66,36	2,37,42,92,17

भुगतानों का अनुमान—समाप्त
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Concld.

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupe es)

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revi Estim 197	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*concld.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	25,71,36,45	22,81,26,31	23,42,32,03	24,48,63,87
प्रेषणाएं	REIMTTANCES—				
I–भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITIN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money Orders . .	5,91,20,56	6,20,00,00	6,20,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances . . .	62,06,05	28,76,18	39,77,60	41,31,77
II–इंग्लड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंग्लैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण—खाता	Remittance Account between England and India . .	2,66,95,52	2,18,59,62	2,97,23,15	2,78,97,79
जोड़–प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . .	9,20,22,13	8,67,35,80	9,57,00,75	9,40,29,56
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,83,18,49	1,23,33,80	1,31,28,89	1,89,53,76
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असनिक	Civil	11,00,83,43	..	..	..
रेल	RAILWAYS	—63,65,69	—52,77,38	—1,21,64,97	—114,76,12
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS . .	1,44,18,27	63,85,79	1,05,56,79	1,13,16,43
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES . .	—11,77,13,72	—12,27,23,98	—14,08,22,05	—13,91,05,22
जोड़ III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	36,78,99,36	20,55,80,34	20,06,31,44	21,85,82,28
जोड़	TOTAL (I+II+III) . .	2,06,83,61,21	2,04,38,16,12	2,25,04,51,69	236,91,88,18
इतिशेष	Closing Balance . . .	2,30,34,87	50,17,64	50,14,67	51,03,99
कुल जोड़—	GRAND TOTAL . .	2,09,13,96,08	2,04,88,33,76	2,25,54,66,36	237,42,92,1

This document gives at a glance the budgetary position for the Revised 1971-72 and Budget 1972-73. Statement I brings out the summary position. Statements II to VIII broadly give details of—

(i) tax revenues,
(ii) non-tax revenues,
(iii) disbursement on revenue account,
(iv) capital receipts,
(v) disbursement on capital account,
(vi) resources transferrd to State and Union Territory Governments, and
(vii) plan outlay.

STATEMENT I

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

REVENUE RECEIPTS

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Tax Revenue	3,608	3,846	4,228 (+)183*
Less—States' Share of Tax Revenues	890	945	1,005 (+)50*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	2,718	2,901	3,223 (+)133*
Non-Tax Revenues	1,009	1,180	1,120
Total—Centre's Revenues	3,727	4,081	4,434 (+)133*
CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
Market Loans (Net)	168	294	215
External Aid (Other than PL 480)	324	367	363
PL 480 Aid	113	80	(—)1
Loan Repayments	930	1,294	1,029
Other Receipts	488	552	489
Total—Capital Receipts	2,023	2,587	2,095

REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Civil Expenditure	1,725	1,900	2,026
Defence Expenditure	1,079	1,248	..
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	783	959	880
Total Revenue Expenditure	3,587	4,107	4,124
Revenue Surplus(+) Deficit(—)	(+)140	(—)26	(+)219 (+)133*
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
Civil Expenditure	491	755	420
Posts & Telegraphs	38	24	53
Railways	151	152	159
Defence	163	163	190
Loans and Advances	1,553	1,852	1,867
Total—Capital Disbursements	2,396	2,946	2,689
Deficit on Capital Account	(—)373	(—)359	(—)594
Overall Deficit	(—)233	(—)385	(—)375 (+)133*

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*Effect of Budget Proposals.

STATEMENT II

Details of Tax Revenues

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Customs	534·00	652·00	700·00 (+)22·00*
Union Excise Duties	2071·56	2103·04	2330·00 (+)144·75*
Corporation Tax	411·00	442·00	480·00 (+)13·50*
Income Tax	491·00	543·00	580·00 (+)3·00*
Estate Duty	7·00	8·00	8·00
Taxes on Wealth	30·00	30·00	43·00
Gift Tax	2·00	2·50	2·50
Other Heads	61·30	65·67	85·00
Gross Tax Revenue	3607·86	3846·21	4228·50 (+)183·25*
Less—States' share of Taxes and Duties	890·44	945·14	1005·21 (+)50·14*
Income Tax	420·77	462·21	460·11 (+)2·41*
Estate Duty	6·70	7·64	7·66
Union Excise Duties	462·97	475·29	537·44 (+)47·73*
Net Tax Revenue	2717·42	2901·07	3223·29 (—)133·11*

*Effect of Budget Proposals.

STATEMENT III

Details of Non-Tax Revenues

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Interest Receipts	661·78	671·74	686·67
Administrative Services	10·40	12·21	12·00
Social and Developmental Services	40·14	51·93	51·68
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	16·02	9·84	16·73
Public Works, etc.	7·54	7·65	7·83
Tranport and Communications	16·58	17·97	15·94
Currency and Mint	124·23	126·38	145·30
Miscellaneous	70·99	213·17	122·92
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments	50·13	49·97	50·01
Extraordinary Items	11·70	18·78	11·19
Total Non-tax Revenues	1009·51	1179·64	1120·27

STATEMENT IV

Details of Disbursements on Revenue Account

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Civil Expenditure	1724·42	1900·10	2025·81
Collection of Taxes and Duties	50·88	52·99	57·79
Debt Services	648·39	683·69	730·01
Administrative Services	236·61	255·21	267·56
Social and Developmental Services	376·40	359·94	433.21
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	20·43	22·38	16.79
Public Works, etc.	42·71	41·56	40·18
Transport and Communications	22·62	24·68	25·94
Currency and Mint	28·35	27·13	22·03
Miscellaneous	277·97	407·18	405·03
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	13·45	16·75	16·67
Extraordinary Items	6·61	8·59	10·60
2. Defence Expenditure (Net)	1079·23	1248·39	1218·59
3. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.	783·20	958·76	879·87
Total	3586·85	4107·25	4124·27

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Market Loans	167·90	293·67	214·78
Gross Borrowings	500·00	626·87*	515·00
Less Repayments	332·10	333·20	300·22
2. External Aid (other than PL 480)	323·77	367·24	362·76
Gross Borrowings	540·00	564·24	614·73
Less Repayments	216·23	197·00	251·97
3. P. L. 480 Aid	113·33	80·08	—1·34
Dollar Credit	114·37	89·70	11·00
Rupee Loans	12·00	12·50	..
P. L. 480 Deposits (Net)	(—)13·04	(—)22.12	(—)12·34
4. Repayment of Loans and Advances	930·00	1294·00	1029·00
State and Union Territory Governments	660·00	850·00	760·00
Others	270·00	444·00	269·00
5. Small Savings	180·40	210·35	230·35
6. Provident Funds	88·45	94·24	99·10
7. Other Receipts	219·69	247·31	159·83
Total—Capital Receipts	2023·54	2586·89	2094·48

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*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of ad hoc treasury bills converted into dated securities.

STATEMENT VI

Details of Disbursements on Capital Account

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Civil Expenditure	490·92	754·89	420·17
Social and Developmental Services	305·97	531·61	309·26
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	58·20	58·49	70·78
Public Works	100·46	97·04	125·39
Transport and Communications	30·67	17·74	19·77
Currency and Mint	9·05	8·60	20·66
Miscellaneous	(—)13·43	41·41*	(—)125·69**
2. Posts and Telegraphs	38·60	24·15	53·00
3. Railways	151·00	152·17	158·70
4. Defence	162·43	162·58	189·77
5. Loans and Advances	1552·94	1851·76	1866·78
State and Union Territory Governments	966·31	1214·26	1097·59
Government Companies and Corporations	382·59	386·60	480·84
Others	204·04	250·90	288·35
Total	2395·89	2945·55	2688·42

*Includes transfer of Rs. 70 crores to the Contingency Fund.

**Includes transfer of Rs. 70 crores from the Contingency Fund.

STATEMENT VII

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
I. STATE GOVERNMENTS :			
Share of Taxes and Duties	89	9,45	1,055
Income Tax	4,21	4,62	4,62
Union Excise Duties	4,63	4,75	5,85
Estate Duty	6	8	8
Non-Plan Assistance	7,99	12,19*	8,46
Grants	3,71	5,44	2,82
Loans	4,28	6,75	5,64
Assistanet for State Plan Schemes	7,20	7,26	7,20
Grants	2,28	2,34	2,32
Loans	4,92	4,92	4,88
Assistance for Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes	1,73	1,78	3,97
Grants	1,42	1,45	3,58
Loans	31	33	39
Less Repayment of Loans and Advances	(—)6,55	(—)8,43	(—)7,58
NET RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS	19,27	22,25	22,60
II. UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS :			
Non-Plan Assistance	43	42	12
Grants	39	36	10
Loans	4	6	2
Assistance for Union Territory Plan Schemes	24	17	14
Grants	8	5	5
Loans	16	12	9
Grants for Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes	2	1	2
Less Repayment of Loans and Advances	(—)5	(—)7	(—)2
NET RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	64	53	26**
NET RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	19,91	22,78	22,86

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*Includes grants for relief of refugees from East Bengal.

**Excludes Manipur and Tripura which have become States.

STATEMENT VIII

Plan Outlay

1972-73 Plan outlay compared to 1971-72 outlay

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72	1972-73
I. Central Sector	1,688	2,062
Central Plan met from Budget	1,312@	1,624
From internal resources of Public Sector Undertakings including PL 480 assistance to Rural Electrification Corporation	233	275
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	143	163
II. Union Territory Plan	65	62
III Central assistance for State Plan	720	720
Total	2,473	2,844
Central Sector Outlay by Heads Development :		
A. Met from Central Government's Budget—	1,455	1,787
Agriculture & Allied Programmes	267	278
Irrigation & Flood Control	5	5
Power	62	88
Industry & Minerals	454	545
Transport & Communications	398	465
Social Services	251	385
Other Programmes	18	21
B. Met from internal resources and other sources	233	275
Power	28	38
Industry & Minerals	97	109
Transport & Communications	108	128

@Takes into account outlay of Rs. 105 crores on certain schemes since inculded in the Central Plan.

टिप्पणी

NOTE

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(2) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय से भिन्न उसी निधि से किये जाने वाले व्यय के अनुमान, अनुदानों की मांगों के रूप में लोक सभा की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। लोक सभा की कार्य-संचालन और प्रक्रिया नियमावली, 1957 के नियम 206 में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि यदि वित्त मंत्री चाहें तो साधारणतः सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के लिए मांग तैयार की जा सकती है और ऐसी मांग में पहले प्रस्तावित कुल अनुदानों के विवरण और फिर प्रत्येक अनुदान के अन्तर्गत विस्तृत अनुमानों के अनुसार विवरण दिये जा सकते हैं।

तदनुसार अनुदानों की मांगें मंत्रालय के क्रम से रखी और प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं तथा प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग की मांगें अलग-अलग खंडों में दी जाती हैं। प्रत्येक पुस्तिका के प्रारम्भ में एक परिचायक टिप्पणी जोड़ दी गई है जिसमें प्रत्येक मंत्रालय/विभाग के उद्देश्य, उन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के कार्यक्रम और उन सभी विभागीय अभिकरणों सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और उन अन्य अभिकरणों का विवरण दिया गया है जो इन कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करने से सम्बद्ध है। इसके बाद संदर्भ की सुविधा के लिए, मंत्रालय द्वारा नियंत्रित कुल व्यय का विवरण दिया गया है और उसे मंत्रालय की ओर से प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली विभिन्न मांगों में शामिल कर दिया गया है। प्रत्येक मांग की वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं का ब्यौरा भी परिचायक टिप्पणी में जोड़ दिया गया है। भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 113(1) के अनुसार भारत की समेकित निधि पर "प्रभारित" व्यय के अनुमान जो लोक सभा स्वीकृति के लिए पेश नहीं किए जाते हैं, सम्बद्ध मांगों में मोटे अक्षरों में दिखाए जाते हैं। अनुमानित वसूलियों जो खातों में व्यय में से घटा दी जाती हैं, अनुदान की प्रत्येक मांग के नीचे टिप्पणी के रूप में दिखाई जाती है। ये वसूलियां मांगों में शामिल नहीं की जाती और नियंत्रक अधिकारियों को व्यय के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं।

अनुदानों को प्रत्येक मांग दो भागों में विभाजित होती है। पहले भाग में सेवा का नाम और व्यय की स्वीकृति और प्रभारित मदों के लिये मांग की कुल व्यवस्था का अलग-अलग विवरण दिया जाता है। दूसरे भाग में कुल व्यवस्था को उप-शीर्षकों में बांटा जाता है और उन वसूलियों का विवरण भी होता है जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त पुस्तिका में, 1972–73 के बजट में शामिल की गई 5 लाख या इससे अधिक रकम के खर्च की आयोजना-भिन्न योजनाओं की सूची दी गई है, तथा "नई सेवा" और "सेवा के नये साधनों" के अन्तर्गत आने वाली मदों का विवरण और राज्य सरकारों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से भिन्न जिन पार्टियों को सहायक अनुदान के रूप में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक रकम देने की व्यवस्था की गई है उनका ब्यौरा जहां-जहां आवश्यक है दिया गया है। वित्तीय निगमों, उपक्रमों और निगमों पर

Under Article 113(2) of the of the Constitution, the estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund of India other than the expenditure "charged" upon that Fund are to be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants for obtaining the vote of the Lok Sabha. Rule 206 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 1957 lays down that, subject to the discretion of the Minister of Finance, a separate Demand shall ordinarily be made for each Ministry of the Government and that each Demand shall contain first a statement of the total grant proposed and then a statement of the detailed estimates under each grant divided into items.

Accordingly, the Demands for grants are arranged and presented Ministry-wise and are also bound in separate volumes, one for each Ministry/Deptt. At the commencement of each volume, an Introductory Note enunciating the Objectives of each Ministry/Department: the programmes to attain these objectives and the Agencies—departmental public sector undertakings and other agencies—associated with the execution of these programmes, is added. This is followed by a statement which gives, for facility of reference, the total expenditure controlled by the Ministry and included in the various Demands presented on its behalf. Explanations of financial requirements for each Demand have also been added to the Introductory Notes. The estimates of expenditure 'charged' upon the Consolidated Fund of India and which in accordance with Article 113(1) of the Constitution are not submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha are indicated in italics in the respective Demands. The estimated recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure are shown in the form of a note below each Demand. These recoveries are excluded from the Demands are not available for spending by the controlling authorities.

Each Demand for Grant is drawn up in two parts. Part I gives the names of the Service and the gross provision of the Demand for both voted and charged items of expenditure separately. Part II indicates the distribution of the total provision by sub-heads and also the recoveries which are adjusted in accounts in reduction of expenditure. In addition the volumes also include a list of important items of expenditure on Non-Plan schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above included in the Budget for 1972-73; details of items attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' and details of Grants-in-aid to parties other than States and Union Territory Governments costing more than Rs. 1 lakh wherever they appear. Notes on Financial Corporations. Undertakings and Corporation and 'Plan-Budget Link' 1972-73 are circulated in two separate volumes.

टिप्पणियों और आयोजना तथा बजट का पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध 1972–73 दो अलग-अलग खंडों में परिचालित किये जाते हैं । 1963–64 से मांगों के तीसरे और चौथे भाग को जिसमें व्यवस्थाओं और वसूलियों का विभाजन क्रमशः खाते के मण्डलों के अनुसार किया जाता है विभाग के इस्तेमाल के लिये अलग से छापा जाता है । लेकिन मांगों को उन्हीं प्रतियों, को जिनमें तीसरे और चौथे भाग में मंडलवार ब्यौरा शामिल होगा संसद्, के पुस्तकालय में रखवाने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है ताकि उसका अवलोकन किया जा सके ।

इस खंड में अनुदानों की मांगों और "प्रभारित" विनियोगों का सारांश दिया गया है ताकि सभी मांगों को एक ही स्थान पर दिखाया जा सके ।

Since 1963-64 Parts III and IV of the Demands giving a distribution of the provision and recoveries respectively by circles of accounts are being printed separately for departmental use. Arrangements are, however, made to supply the library of Parliament with copies of Demands, including circle-wise details given in Part III and Part IV for reference.

A summary of the Demands for Grants and Charged Appropriations is given in this volume so as to bring all the Demands in one place.

अनुदानों की मांगों
का
सारांश

SUMMARY
OF
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
1972-73

(हजार रुपयोंमें)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1972-73 (5)
(1)	राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय		I—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE:				
	रक्षा मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
1.	रक्षा मंत्रालय स्वीकृत	1	Ministry of Defence . .	Voted	1,21,79	1,18,08	1,21,19
2.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—थल सेना स्वीकृत	2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	Voted	8,13,76,00	9,58,79,50	9,21,94,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*8,60*	*8,60*	*9,00*
	जोड़			TOTAL	8,13,84,60	9,58,88,10	9,22,03,00
3.	रक्षा सेबाएं, सक्रिय जल सेना स्वीकृत	3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	Voted	59,29,00	67,43,90	69,03,50
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*40*	*40*	*50*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	59,29,40	67,44,30	68,04,00
4.	रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय—वायु सेना स्वीकृत	4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	Voted	2,44,95,00	2,65,38,00	2,71,91,80
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*1,00*	*1,30*	*1,20*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	2,44,96,00	2,65,39,30	2,71,93,00
5.	रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय स्वीकृत	5	Defence Services, Non-Effective	Voted	47,30,00	50,69,00	54,10,00
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	8	..
	जोड़			TOTAL .	47,30,00	50,69,08	54,10,00
	शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE				
6.	शिक्षा विभाग स्वीकृत	6	Department of Education .	Voted	2,27,48	2,07,95	2,44,04
7.	शिक्षा स्वीकृत	7	Education	Voted	73,12,86	70,37,11	79,25,54
8.	समाज कल्याण विभाग स्वीकृत	8	Department of Social Welfare	Voted	7,09,84	6,60,87	8,73,78

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1972-73

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73 (5)
	विदेश मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS				
9.	वैदेशिक कार्य	स्वीकृत	9	External Affairs . . .	Voted	32,38,00	30,73,76	34,21,13
		स्वीकृत			*Charged*	5	5	5
		प्रभारित			TOTAL	32,38,05	30,73,81	34,21,18
		जोड़						
10.	विदेश मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministery of External Affairs	Voted	21,99,63	60,99,92	61,07,29
	वित्त मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
11.	वित्त मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	11	Ministry of Finance . .	Voted	18,87,23	18,54,40	19,78,44
12.	सीमा-शुल्क	स्वीकृत	12	Customs	Voted	9,54,01	9,66,99	11,06,39
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	50	39	44
		जोड़			TOTAL .	9,54,51	9,67,38	11,06,83
13.	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	स्वीकृत	13	Union Excise Duties . .	Voted	19,08,91	20,18,94	22,10,76
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	50	70	70
		जोड़			TOTAL .	19,09,41	20,19,64	22,11,46
14.	निगम कर आदि सहित आय सम्बन्धी कर	स्वीकृत	14	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. .	Voted	20,06,10	21,09,38	22,55,62
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	2,16	1,74	2,04
		जोड़			TOTAL .	20,08,26	21,11,12	22,57,66
15.	स्टाम्प	स्वीकृत	15	Stamps	Voted	4,87,65	4,84,50	5,17,17
16.	लेखा-परीक्षा	स्वीकृत	16	Audit	Voted	31,80,00	32,00,00	37,40,03
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	53,27	53,27	58,15
		जोड़			TOTAL .	32,33,27	32,53,27	37,98,18
17.	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	स्वीकृत	17	Currency and Coinage . .	Voted	16,60,21	15,00,35	16,77,60
18.	टकसाल	स्वीकृत	18	Mint	Voted	4,56,05	4,96,55	5,47,19
19.	पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ	स्वीकृत	19	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	Voted	10,31,26	11,42,39	12,64,32
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	25,20	26,06	25,17
		जोड़			TOTAL .	10,56,46	11,68,45	12,89,49
20.	अफीम कारखाने और एलकोलायड के कारखाने	स्वीकृत	20	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	Voted	6,82,19	6,53,02	8,76,44
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	1	1	1
		जोड़			TOTAL .	6,82,20	6,63,03	8,76,45

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1972-73

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है	No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		Budget Estimates, 1971-72	Revised Estimates, 1971-72	Budget Estimates, 1972-73
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
21.	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय स्वीकृत	21	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	Voted	32,26,34	51,60,73	73,46,24
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**1**	..	..
	जोड़			TOTAL .	32,26,35	51,60,73	73,46,24
22.	राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान स्वीकृत	22	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	Voted	6,44,84,83	8,13,61,32	7,28,73,42
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**1,46,85,00**	**1,52,89,42**	**1,60,23,02**
	जोड़			TOTAL .	7,91,69,83	9,66,50,74	8,88,96,44
23.	केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन स्वीकृत	23	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments . . .	Voted	55,04	53,99	51,82
24.	विभाजन पूर्व की अदायगियां	24	Pre-partition Payments				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	54	51	25
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**5,22**	**2,26**	**4,47**
	जोड़			TOTAL	5,76	2,77	4,72
	ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर व्याज तथा ऋणों में कमी या उससे बचाव प्रभारित		*Interest on Debt and other obligations*	*Charged*	**6,48,43,86**	**6,83,73,85**	**7,30,03,60**
	केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों के राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी प्रभारित		*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties*	*Charged*	**4,22,84,64**	**4,75,28,56**	**5,37,43,60**
	कृषि मंत्रालय		MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
25.	कृषि विभाग स्वीकृत	25	Department of Agriculture .	Voted	5,08,84	4,31,74	5,57,71
26.	कृषि स्वीकृत	26	Agriculture	Voted	19,84,60	18,82,17	31,43,74
27.	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को अदायगियां स्वीकृत	27	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	Voted	23,78,75	24,41,72	32,53,88
28.	वन स्वीकृत	28	Forest	Voted	2,12,01	1,86,81	1,97,34
29.	खाद्य विभाग स्वीकृत	29	Department of Food . .	Voted	60,94,21	77,80,34	1,20,41,51
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**10**	..	..
	जोड़			TOTAL	60,94,21	77,80,34	1,20,41,51

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1972-73

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके संबंध में मांग की गयी है । (1)	(2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 1972-73 (5)
30. सामुदायिक विकास		30	Department of Community Development . . .	Voted	44,65	42,40	50,13
31. सहकारिता विभाग		31	Department of Cooperation .	Voted	2,63,05	2,61,65	3,21,82
			MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE				
32. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	32	Ministry of Foreign Trade .	Voted	92,87	2,88,98	4,93,91
33. विदेश व्यापार	स्वीकृत	33	Foreign Trade . . .	Voted	1,06,19,09	1,15,01,18	1,26,84,50
34. निर्यात मूलक उद्योग	स्वीकृत	34	Export Oriented Industries .	Voted	7,39,72	7,32,60	7,61,03
			MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING				
35. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	35	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	Voted	1,49,81	1,39,98	1,57,71
36. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	स्वीकृत	36	Medical and Public Health .	Voted	27,63,10	25,74,01	31,23,28
			MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
37. गृह मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	37	Ministry of Home Affairs .	Voted	1,46,31	1,65,05	1,67,71
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	1	1	..
	जोड़			TOTAL .	1,46,32	1,65,06	1,67,71
38. मंत्रिमंडल	स्वीकृत	38	Cabinet	Voted	84,66	1,05,57	84,72
39. कार्मिक विभाग		39	Department of Personnel .	Voted	4,08,44	4,18,62	4,61,53
40. पुलिस	स्वीकृत	40	Police	Voted	90,60,67	1,05,45,81	1,10,83,65
41. जनगणना	स्वीकृत	41	Census	Voted	10,90,98	11,14,02	4,05,34
42. सांख्यिकी	स्वीकृत	42	Statistics	Voted	4,75,67	4,49,40	5,21,72
43. प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	स्वीकृत	43	Territorial and Political Pensions	Voted	28,30	28,19	2,27,95
44. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	स्वीकृत	44	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	Voted	12,97,55	13,35,23	14,32,26
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**4,66,58**	**3,47,73**	..
	जोड़			TOTAL .	17,64,13	16,82,96	14,32,26
45. दिल्ली	स्वीकृत	45	Delhi	Voted	59,57,27	61,44,95	70,67,82
	प्रभारिन			*Charged*	**34,98**	**31,45**	**32,52**
	जोड़			TOTAL .	59,92,25	61,76,40	71,00,34
46. चण्डीगढ़	स्वीकृत	46	Chandigarh	Voted	8,08,77	8,35,62	8,47,21
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**31,25**	**33,30**	**34,46**
	जोड़			TOTAL .	8,40,02	8,68,92	8,81,67
47. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	47	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Voted	11,08,57	12,07,29	12,12,38
				Charged	**4**	**9**	**5**
	जोड़			TOTAL	11,08,61	12,07,38	12,12,43

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1972-73

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है।		No. of Demand	Service Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
48.	आदिम जाति क्षत्र	स्वीकृत	48	Arunachal Pradesh . .	Voted	15,21,23	16,20,42	16,21,33
49.	दादरा और नगर हवेली क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत	49	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	Voted	87,57	75,67	91,24
50.	लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमीन दीवी द्वीप समूह	स्वीकृत	50	Laccadive, Minocoy and Aminidivi Islands . . .	Voted	1,82,46	1,71,69	2,48,03
			51	Mizoram	Voted		1,40,43	1,62,44
	औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT				
52.	औद्योगिक विकास, मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	52	Ministry of Industrial Development . . .	Voted	2,21,14	1,91,56	2,13,61
53.	उद्योग	स्वीकृत	53	Industries	Voted	3,77,79	4,65,41	4,66,52
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	..	**26,72**	..
		जोड़			TOTAL .	3,77,79	3,92,13	4,66,52
54.	ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग	स्वीकृत	54	Village and Small Industries .	Voted	18,51,71	19,51,01	22,59,63
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**7,50**	**7,50**	**15 00**
		जोड़			TOTAL	18,59,21	19,58,51	22,74,63
	7 चना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
55.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . .	Voted	43,99	32,63	34,44
56.	प्रसारण	स्वीकृत	56	Broadcasting . . .	Voted	16,44,92	15,44,99	17,24,76
57.	सूचना और प्रचार	स्वीकृत	57	Information and Publicity .	Voted	9,51,70	8,45,99	9,27,38
				MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER				
58.	सिंचाई और विद्यत मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	58	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted	9,79,70	9,73,38	10,09,15
59.	बहु सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं	स्वीकृत	59	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Voted	3,38,83	2,96,59	3,78,94
60.	बिजली योजनाए	स्वीकृत	60	Electricity Schemes . .	Voted	2,07,49	1,86,38	3,67,00
	श्रम और पुनर्वास और रोजगार मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION				
61.	श्रम विभाग	स्वीकृत	61	Department of Labour and Employment . . .	Voted	1,17,15	1,14,15	1,65,13
62.	श्रम और नियोजन	स्वीकृत	62	Labour and Employment .	Voted	25,52,60	19,06,34	22,34,60
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**5**	**5**	**5**
		जोड़			TOTAL .	25,52,65	19,06,39	22,34,65
63.	पुनर्वास विभाग	स्वीकृत	63	Department of Rehabilitation .	Voted	42,26,44	98,68,86	13,60,89
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**42**	**57**	**42**
		जोड़			TOTAL .	42,26,86	98,69,43	13,61,31
	विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE				
64.	विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	64	Ministry of Law and Justice .	Voted	7,57,08	13,19,70	6,57,30
65.	न्याय प्रशासन	स्वीकृत	65	Administration of Justice .	Voted	2,47	2,42	2,84
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**36,85**	**36,32**	**40,15**
		जोड़			TOTAL .	39,32	38,74	42,99

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73 (5)
	पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS				
66.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	66	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . . .	Voted	78,01	84,07	79,14
	योजना मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF PLANNING				
67.	योजना मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	67	Ministry of Planning . .	Voted	4,00	4,00	5,12
68.	योजना आयोग	स्वीकृत	68	Planning Commission . .	Voted	1,63,12	1,53,15	1,73,64
	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
69.	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय		69	Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	Voted	1,58,87	1,55,80	1,72,97
70.	सड़कें	स्वीकृत	70	Roads	Voted	24,40,15	24,11,64	25,37,94
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**10**	**32**	**10**
		जोड़			TOTAL .	24,40,25	24,11,96	25,38,04
71.	नौवहन	स्वीकृत	71	Shipping	Voted	7,75,93	5,81,37	9,10,03
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**5**	**5**	**5**
		जोड़			TOTAL	7,75,98	5,81,42	9,10,08
72.	प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	स्वीकृत	72	Lighthouses and Lightships .	Voted	1,04,30	1,33,40	1,34,51
73.	बंदरगाह	स्वीकृत	73	Ports	Voted	3,62,15	3,60,39	5,32,97
74.	सड़कें और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जल परिवहन	स्वीकृत	74	Road and Inland Water Transport . . .	Voted	80,42	80,72	48,99
	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
75.	इस्पात विभाग	स्वीकृत	75	Department of Steel . .	Voted	1,00,64	96,20	1,14,75
76.	खान विभाग	स्वीकृत	76	Department of Mines . .	Voted	16,63,13	13,65,39	17,91,15
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	30	**30**	**35**
		जोड़			TOTAL	16,63,43	13,65,69	17,91,50
	कोलार की स्वण खानें	स्वीकृत	77	Geological Survey . .	Voted	14,48,99	12,47,67	16,84,97
77.	भू-गर्भ सर्वेक्षण	स्वीकृत		Kolar Gold Mines . .	Voted	8,15,67	8,14,74	..
	पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
78.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	25,95	26,89	29,16
79.	ऋतु विज्ञान	स्वीकृत	79	Meteorology . . .	Voted	5,24,69	5,10,84	6,44,62
80.	उड्डयन	स्वीकृत	80	Aviation	Voted	17,98,33	16,53,82	15,57,22
81.	पर्यटन	स्वीकृत	81	Tourism	Voted	2,74,86	2,35,97	3,13,20

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget, Estimates 1972-73
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
82.	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	स्वीकृत	82	Ministry of Works and Housing . . .	Voted	2,61,15	2,53,73	3,05,76
83.	लोक निर्माण काय	स्वीकृत	83	Public Works . . .	Voted	45,59,06	50,08,45	42,86,85
					Charged	*37,25*	*37,30*	*38,50*
					TOTAL .	45,95,31	50,45,75	43,25,35
84.	लेखन सामग्री गौर छपाई	स्वीकृत	84	Stationery and Printing .	Voted	16,19,60	15,29,22	16,76,10
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*3*	*4*	*3*
		जोड़						
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग				DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
85.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	स्वीकृत	85	Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	35,99	35,99	31,80
86.	परमाण ऊर्जा विभाग का अन्य व्यय	स्वीकृत	86	Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes .	Voted	54,01,09	53,26,45	54,90,76
संचार मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-NATIONS				
87.	संचार मत्रालय	स्वीकृत	87	Ministry of Communications .	Voted	66,55	63,33	74,24
88.	समुद्रपारीय सचार सेवा	स्वीकृत	88	Overseas Communications Service	Voted	4,74,34	4,49,40	5,24,04
89.	डाक और तार विभाग (कार्य-चालन व्यय)	स्वीकृत	89	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) . . .	Voted	2,82,97,17	2,76,55,97	2,92,32,73
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*10*	*10*	*10*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	2,82,97,27	2,76,56,07	2,92,32,83
90.	डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा सामान्य राजस्व में दिया जाने वाला लाभांश और प्रारक्षित निधियों में विनियोग तथा सामान्य राजस्व से दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की वापसी	स्वीकृत	90	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	Voted	25,03,09	35,66,30	45,11,98
				DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS				
91.	कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	91	Department of Company Affairs	Voted	1,18,71	1,09,46	1,23,59
इलेक्ट्रीनिक्स विभाग				DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS				
92.	इलेक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	स्वीकृत	92	Department of Electronics .		1,29,49	3,67,97	3,79,49
	सस्कृति विभाग			DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE				
93.	सस्कृति विभाग		93	Department of Culture . .	Voted	3,57,86	2,91,85	4,50,30
94.	पुरातत्व		94	Archaeology	Voted	2,11,86	1,94,09	2,44,22
संसदीय कार्य विभाग				DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-MENTARY AFFAIRS				
95.	ससदीय कार्य विभाग	स्वीकृत	95	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	Voted	11,18	11,60	12,34

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73
(1) (2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग			DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY				
96. विज्ञान और औद्योगिक विभाग	स्वीकृत	96	Department of Science and Technology . . .	Voted	2,39,59	2,22,86	3,54,30
97. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण		97	Survey of India . . .	Voted	6,26,51	6,61,29	8,90,94
98. वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् को अनुदान		98	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .	Voted	23,21,21	21,47,84	24,73,30
पूर्ति विभाग			DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY				
99. पूर्ति विभाग		99	Department of Supply . .	Voted	1,64,88	1,62,13	1,84,89
100. पूर्ति तथा निपटान		100	Supplies and Disposals . .	Voted	4,72,13	4,58,72	5,08,50
संसद राष्ट्रपति और उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग			PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION				
101. लोक सभा	स्वीकृत	101	Lok Sabha	Voted	2,76,27	2,59,41	2,79,34
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*93*	*93*	*1,04*
	जोड़			TOTAL	2,77,20	2,60,34	2,80,38
102. राज्य सभा	स्वीकृत	102	Rajya Sabha . . .	Voted	1,13,45	1,12,66	1,16,17
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	*84*	*89*	*90*
	जोड़			TOTAL .	1,14,29	1,13,55	1,17,07
राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी परिजन और भत्ते	प्रभारित		*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President* . .	*Charged*	*47,92*	*48,11*	*49,68*
103. उप-राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	स्वीकृत	103	Secretariat of the Vice-President	Voted	3,46	3,42	3,78
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	प्रभारित		*Union Public Service Commission* .	*Charged*	*1,13,28*	*1,01,71*	*1,14,10*
				Voted *Charged*	33,38,62,43 *12,26,89,00*	38,34,60,31 *13,19,60,18*	38,38,47,84 *14,31,99,45*
जोड़—1 राजस्व खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय			TOTAL—I. Expenditure met from Revenue . .		45,65,51,43	51,54,20,49	52,70,47,29
(क) बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय			(a) Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement .		54,33,32,61	60,25,05,46	61,90,13,74
वसूलियों की रकम जिसे खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया जाता है			Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure .		2,02,63,47	2,07,37,18	2,23,66,68
	जोड़			TOTAL .	56,35,96,08	62,32,42,64	64,13,80,42
घटाइये—रेल व्यय			*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure		-10,70,44,65	-10,78,22,15	-11,43,33,13
	जोड़			TOTAL .	45,65,51,43	51,54,20,49	52,70,47,29

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	चेवा, प्रशासन, या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुदान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुदान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुदान Budget Estimatess. 1972-73 (5)
II	—पूंजी खाते से किया जाने वाला व्यय और ऋणों तथा अग्रिमों का भुगतान :		II	**EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL AND DISBURSEMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :**				
	रक्षा मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF DEFENCE				
104.	जरक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	104	Defence Capital Outlay .	Voted	1,63,28,00	1,63,28,00	1,90,70,00
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**10,00**	**22,00**	**20,00**
		जोड़		TOTAL .		1,63,38,00	1,63,50,00	1,90,90,00
105.	रक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	105	—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence . .	Voted	4,60,00	1,74,75	6,25,00
	शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE				
106.	शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का पूंजी	स्वीकृत	106	Capital outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	Voted	1,44,55	1,18,84	1,04,75
	वित्त मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF FINANCE				
107.	इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	107	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press . . .	Voted	1,63,08	26,78	1,02,19
108.	मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	108	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	Voted	10,66,27	10,84,44	24,06,51
109.	टकसालों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	109	Capital Outlay on Mints	Voted	28,82	40,68	63,46
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़						
110.	पेंशनों का राशिकृत मूल्य	स्वीकृत	110	Commuted Value of Pensions	Voted	11, 51, 20	8,92,38	10,07,24
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	2,50	5,68	2,80
		जोड़		TOTAL		11,53,70	8,98,06	10,10,04
111.	वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	111	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	Voted	2,98,58	2,98,58	3,00,70
112.	विकास के लिए राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	112	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	Voted	29,52,02	28,84,11	30,88,88

SUMMARY OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1972-73

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गयी है ।		No. of Demand	Service, Administration or Area to which Demands relates		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान Bevised Estimates, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73
(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)
113.	केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	स्वीकृत	113	Loans and Advances by the Central Government . .	Voted	6,06,60,70	6,55,78,41	7,79,74,35
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**9,46,50,05**	**11,96,00,05**	**10,87,04,04**
		जोड़			TOTAL	15,53,10,75	18,51,78,46	18,66,78,39
	ऋण परिशोधन	प्रभारित		*Repayment of Debt* . . .	*Charged*	1,05,53,14,43	1,15,27,59,99	1,25,57,49,85
कृषि मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE				
114.	अन्न और रासायनिक खाद्य की खरीद	स्वीकृत	114	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	Voted	1,23,36,62	1,68,81,26	1,58,64,17
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**1,01**	**1,04**	**2,05**
		जोड़						
115.	कृषि मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	115	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture	Voted	62,69,75	54,14,72	54,31,92
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**1,00**	**1,00**	**1,00**
		जोड़			TOTAL	62,70,75	54,15,72	54,32,92
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE				
116.	विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	116	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade . . .	Voted	3,88,80	5,84,29	3,29,57
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING				
117.	स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	117	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planing	Voted	21,87,54	21,84,15	25,69,14
गृह मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS				
118.	संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	118	Capital Outlay in Union Territories	Voted	25,79,28	26,15,75	27,27,12
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	**2,09,00**	**3,58,58**	**2,07,62**
		जोड़			TOTAL	27,88,28	29,74,33	29,34,74
119.	गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	119	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry Home Affairs . .	Voted	2,05,00	2,02,50	2,52,50
उद्योग विकास मंत्रालय				MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT .				
120.	औद्योगिक, विकास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	120	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development .	Voted	6,57,27	26,25,18	20,54,74

(हजार रुपयों में)
(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन, या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग को गई है। (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73 (5)
	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING				
121.	सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	121	Capital outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Voted .	10,88,44	8,61,16	12,48,16
	सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER				
122.	बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	122	Capital outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	Voted .	10,78,64	10,31,69	11,90,15
123.	सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	123	Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	Voted .	21,33,86	21,53,85	32,71,19
	श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION				
124.	श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	124	Capital outlay pf the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation .	Voted .	7,57,60	6,91,46	7,99,05
		प्रभारित						
		जोड़						
	तेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS				
125.	पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	125	Capital outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals .	Voted .	35,31,36	43,07,41	82,95,13
	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT				
126.	सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	126	Capital Outlay on Roads	Voted .	65,67,17	62,21,97	85,63,05
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,00*	*2,00*	*2,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	65,69,17	62,23,97	85,65,05
127.	बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	127	Capital outlay on Ports .	Voted .	10,96,20	5,95,41	10,20,10
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*5,00*	*5,00*	*5,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL .	11,01,20	6,00,41	10,25,10
128.	नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	128	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	Voted .	15,04,91	15,74,93	17,60,32
	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES				
129.	इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	129	Capital outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines .	Voted .	1,49,65,67	3,52,54,69	71,16,79

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees)

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)		No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates, 1972-73 (5)
	कोलार की सोने की खानों का परिव्यय			Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines		1,36,64	1,21,90	..
				MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION				
130.	उड्डयन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	130	Capital Outlay on Aviation	Voted	13,37,27	6,50,28	5,56,79
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*2,00*	*8,05*	*2,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	13,39,27	6,58,33	5,68,79
131.	पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	131	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Voted	14,54,80	13,38,48	11,94,87
	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING				
132.	लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय		132	Capital Outlay on Public Works	Voted	10,55,00	10,55,00	12,54,25
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*15,00*	*4,00*	*10,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	10,70,00	10,59,00	12,64,25
133.	दिल्ली पर पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	133	Delhi Capital Outlay	Voted	6,70,00	7,90,01	7,22,40
		प्रभारित				*20,00*	*30,00*	*17,00*
		जोड़			TOTAL	6,90,00	8,20,01	7,39,40
134.	निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	134	Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing	Voted	2,01,51	2,01,51	2,71,57
	परमाणु उर्जा विभाग			DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY				
135.	परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	135	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	Voted	51,35,14	55,34,82	70,77,66
	संचार मंत्रालय			MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS				
136.	डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (राजस्व से नहीं)	स्वीकृत	136	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	Voted	99,05,00	92,88,01	1,45,27,00
137.	संचार मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	स्वीकृत	137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	Voted	2,19,80	1,89,77	3,60,75
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	*20*	*20*	..
		जोड़			TOTAL	2,20,00	1,89,97	3,60,75
		स्वीकृत		TOTAL—II—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC.	Voted	16,06,16,49	18,97,97,17	19,32,11,47
		प्रभारित			*Charged*	1,15,02,32,19	1,27,27,97,59	1,36,47,23,36
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,31,08,48,68	1,46,25,94,76	1,55,79,34,83
	बजट विवरण में दिखाया गया व्यय			Expenditure shown in the Budget Statement		1,29,49,03,17	1,44,73,14,75	1,52,45,92,16
	व्यय से घटाई गईं वसूलियों की राशि			Amount of recoveries shown in reduction of expenditure		3,10,45,51	3,74,96,96	4,92,12,67
		जोड़			TOTAL	1,32,59,48,68	1,48,48,11,71	1,57,38,04,83

(हजार रुपयों में)

(Amount in thousands of Rupees

मांग संख्या (1)	सेवा, प्रशासन या क्षेत्र जिसके सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है। (2)	No. of Demand (1)	Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates (2)		Budget Estimates, 1971-72 (3)	Revised Estimates, 1971-72 (4)	Budget Estimates, 1972-73 (5)
	घटाइये—रेलवे विभाग का व्यय		*Deduct*—Railway Expenditure . .		—1,51,00,00	—1,52,16,95	—1,58,70,00
	घटाइये—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि में सविनियोग (भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1970 के अधीन)		*Deduct*—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund of India [under Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972.] .		..	—70,00,00	..
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,31,08,48,68	1,46,25,94,76	1,55,79,34,83
कुल जोड़ I और II			GRAND TOTAL I AND II .				
	स्वीकृत			Voted	49,44,78,92	57,32,57,48	57,70,59,31
	प्रभारित			*Charged*	**1,27,29,21,19**	**1,40,47,57,77**	**1,50,79,22,81**
	जोड़			TOTAL	1,76,74,00,11	1,97,80,15,25	2,08,49,82,12

लेखानुदान
Vote on account
1972-73

इन मांगों पर बिस्तार से चर्चा होने और उन्हें पूरे वर्ष के लिये पास किये जाने तक संविधान के अनुच्छेद 116 के अनुसार लोक–सभा से दो महीने के खर्च की स्वीकृति देने के लिये कहा जा रहा है। इस विवरण में अप्रैल–मई 1972 में किये जाने वाले सम्भावित व्यय की आवश्यक रकमें दिखाई गई हैं।

2. अदुदानों की मांगों और विनियोग विधेयक में दिखाई गयी रकमें किये जाने वाले कुल सम्भाव्य व्यय को सूचित करती हैं। इन में व सूलियां हिसाब में नहीं ली गयी हैं जिन्हें खातों में व्यय में से घटा दिया गया है। इसलिये जिन रकमों के लिये अनुदान की मांग प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं उन उनकी वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण में दिये गये आंकड़ों से तुलना नहीं की जा सकती। सामान्य बजट के भाक 11 में व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन के अनुबन्ध 1 में एक विवरण दिया गया है जिसमें इन आकड़ों में समामन्य सामंजस्य स्थापित किया गया है।

3. जैसा कि अनुदानों की मांगों के सारांश में बताया गया है, 1972–73 में कुल 20849.82 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता में से "लेखानुदान" के रूप में केवल 3516.13 करोड़ रुपया मांगां जा रहा है जिसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार हैं :–

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1972–73 के लिए कुल व्यवस्था			लेखानुदान की रकम		
	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़	स्वीकृत	प्रभारित	जोड़
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय .	3838.48	1431.99	5270.47	661.98	207.25	869.23
पूंजीगत व्यय . . .	1152.37	2.70	1155.07	195.51	0.45	195.96
ऋण और अग्रिम . . .	779.74	1087.04	1866.78	139.96	191.17	331.13
ऋण परिशोधन . . .	..	12557.50	12557.50	..	2119.81	2119.81
जोड़	5770.59	15079.23	20849.82	997.45	2518.68	3516.13

4. मोटे तौर पर यह व्यबस्था कुछ मामलों को छोड़कर जहां कि व्यय की रकम को साल भर की अवधि में समान रुप से नहीं फैलाया गया है और जहां अप्रैल–जुलाई, 1972 में सम्भाव्य अदायगियां करने के लिये अधिक रकम की जरूरत है, 1972–73 की अनुदानों की मागों में दिखाये, गये कुल अनुमानित व्यय के एक तिहाई भाग बराबर है। उन मदों का जिनके लिये कुल व्यबस्था के एक–तिहाई भाग से ज्यादा रुपया मांगा गया है, नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है और अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओ के संक्षिप्त कारण भी दिये गये हैं।

पेंशन और अन्य सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ (मांग संख्या 19)

यदि कोई उपदान या पेंशन बकाया रह गई हो तो उसकी प्रत्याशित अदायगी के लिये कुल "प्रभारित" और "स्वीकृत" व्यबस्था के चौथे भाग के बराबर की रकम रखी गई है।

फैक्टरी और अल्कालायड के कारखाने (मांग संख्या 20)

काश्तकारों को दी जाने वाली अदायगियों और अफीम पर खरीद कर की कुल रकम और मांग में शामिल की गई व्यवस्था के एक–तिहाई भाग इसमें शामिल हैं। अफीम की उपज की प्रप्ति चार्च और अप्रैल के महीने में होती है और काश्तकारों को ज्यादातर रकमों की अदायगी अप्रैल के महीने में की जाती है।

राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान (मांग संख्या 22)

राज्यों को संविधिक सहायक अनुदानों की पेशगी रकमें हर तीसरे महीने अदा की जाती हैं। इसलिये अप्रैल 1972 में देय पहली दो तिमाही किश्तों की अदायगी करने के लिये है कुल "प्रभारित" व्यवस्था के चौथाई भाग तथा पहले की तरह मांग की "स्वीकृत" व्यबस्था के छटे भाग के अतिरिक्त दस करोड़ रुपये की और व्यबस्था भी की गई है।

मिजोराम (मांग संख्या 51)

मांग में की गई कुल व्यबस्था केवल तीन महीनों के लिये हैं। व्यवस्था का दो–तिहाई भाग "लेखानुदान" में स्वीकार कर लिया गया है।

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (मांग संख्या 63)

पूर्वी बंगाल से निष्कासित व्यक्तियों की सहायता के लिये मांग में शामिल की गई 5 करोड़ रुपये की सारी व्यवस्था और उनके साथ मांग में सम्मिलिति शेष व्यवस्था का छठा भाग स्वीकार कर लिया गा है।

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय (मांग संख्या 66)

केन्द्रीय प्लास्टिक इंजीनियरी और औजार संस्थान की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये मांग में सम्मिलित कुल व्यबस्था के समान्य छठे भाग से कुछ अधिक रकम स्वीकार कर ली गयी है।

लोक सभा (मांग संख्या 101)

अन्त संसदीय संघ और राष्ट्रमण्डलीय संसदीय संघ को अप्रैल, 1971 में की जाने वाली अदायगी के लिये दिये जाने वाले अंशदान के रुप में शामिल की गई सारी व्यवस्था को पहले की तरह मांग की शेष व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के अतिरिक्त सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम (मांग संख्या 113)

"प्रभारित" और "स्वीकृत" के अन्तर्गत कुल व्यबस्था के सामान्यतः छठे भाग के अलावा "स्वीकृत" और "प्रभारित" दोनों के अन्तर्गत पंद्रह करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था अप्रत्याशित आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करने के लिये की गई है।

ऋण की अदायगी

राजकोष हुडियों की मियाद 91 दिन की होती है। इसलिये जनवरी–फरवरी के महीनों में जारी की गई राजकोष हूडियों का भुगतान अप्रैल–मई 1972 में करना होगा। इस लिये इसके लिये 2026.60 करोड़ रुपये की रकम और बाकी व्यवस्था के सामान्य छठे भाग के साथ साथ अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के लिये विनियोग में 1 करोड़ रुपये की व्यबस्था की गई है।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय
(मांग संख्या 129)

मांग में शामिल की गई व्यवस्था के सामान्य छठे भाग के साथ–साथ राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के लिये 4.20 करोड़ रुपये और हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के लिये 1.75 करोड़ रुपये की व्यबस्था स्वीकार कर ली गयी है।

5. यद्यपि "लेखानुदान" में की गयी व्यबस्था आम तौर पर पूरे वर्ष के लिये अनुमानित व्यवस्था के छठे भाग के आधार पर की जाती हैं फिर भी "लेखानुदान" में जिस रकम के लिये व्यवस्था की जाती है उसका उपयोग "नई सेवा" से सम्बन्धित व्यय के लिये नहीं किया जाता है।

In pursuance of Article 116 of the Constitution, Lok Sabha is being asked to vote two months' supply pending detailed consideration and passing of the Demands for the full year. This statement shows the sums required for meeting the expenditure likely to be incurred during April-May, 1972.

2. The amounts shown in the Demands for Grants as also in the Appropriation Bill cover the gross expenditure likely to be incurred and do not take into account recoveries adjusted in reduction of such expenditure. The sums for which the Demands for Grants are presented are not, therefore, comparable with the figures of expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement. A statement reconciling these figures is given as Annexure I to the Explanatory Memorandum on the General Budget.

3. As indicated in the summary of Demands for Grants, the total gross requirements for 1972-73 amount to Rs. 20849.82 crores. Against these requirements the amount asked for "on Account" is of the order of Rs. 3516.13 crores only as detailed below:—

In crores of Rupees

	Total gross Provision for 1972-73			Amount asked for on Account		
	Voted	*Charged*	Total	Voted	*Charged*	Total
Expenditure met from Revenue	3838·48	*1431·99*	5270·47	661·98	*207·25*	869·23
Capital Expenditure	1152·37	*2·70*	1155·07	195·51	*0·45*	195.96
Loans & advances	779·74	*1087·04*	1866·78	139·96	*191·17*	331·13
Repayment of Debt	..	*12557·50*	12557·50	..	*2119·81*	2119·81
Total	5770·59	*15079·23*	20849·82	997·45	*2518·68*	3516.13

4. Broadly the provision represents one-sixth of the estimated gross expenditure included in the Demands for Grants, 1972-73, except in certain cases, where the expenditure is not unformly spread over the year and larger provision is required to meet the likely payments during April-May, 1972. Mention is made below of the items under which provision for more than 1/6th of the total provision has been asked for, with brief reasons for the additional requirements.

Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Demand No. 19)

1/4th of the total provision for "Charged" and "Voted" to meet the anticipated payments of gratuities or pensions, if any, which may be drawn in arrears, has been adopted.

Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works (Demand No. 20)

The entire provision for payments to cultivators' and purchase tax on opium and 1/6th of the remaining provision included in the Demand has been taken. Opium is harvested during the months of March and April and the major portion of the payment to cultivators is made in the month of April itself.

Grants-in-and to State and Union Territory Governments (Demand No. 22)

Payments of Statutory Grants-in-aid to States are made quarterly in advance. 1/4th of the total Charged' provision to meet the first quartely instalment due in April 1972, has, therefore, been taken alongwith Rs. 10 crores more than the usual 1|6th of the 'Voted' provision in the Demand.

Mizoram (Demand No. 1)

Total provision included in the Demand being for 3 months only, 2/3rd of the provision has been adopted in the "Vote on Account".

Department of Rehabilitation (Demand No. 63)

Entire provision of Rs. 5 crores included in the Demand for relief to evacuees from East Bengal alongwith the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand has been adopted.

Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Demand No. 66)

A little more than the usual 1|6th of the total provision in the Demand has been adopted to meet the requirements of the Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Tools.

Lok Sabha (Demand No. 101)

The entire provision included in the Demand for contribtutions to the Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to meet the payments to be made in April, 1972 has been adopted in addition to the 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

Loans and Advances by the Central Government (Demand No. 113)

In addition to the 1/6th of the total provision under 'Charged' and 'Voted', Rs. 10 crores each under 'Charged' and 'Voted' have been taken to meet any unforeseen requirements.

Repayment of Debt

The Treasury Bills have a currency of 91 days. Thus the Bills issued in the months of January-February would be due for discharge in the months of April-May, 1972. A sum of Rs. 2026.06 crores on this account and Rs. 1 crore for International Development Association have been included alongwith the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Appropriation.

Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Demand No. 129)

Rs. 4.20 crores for National Coal Development Corporation and Rs. 1.75 crores for Hindustan Zinc Ltd. have been adopted alongwith the usual 1/6th of the remaining provision in the Demand.

5. Although the provision included in the "Vote on Account" is generally on the basis of 1/6th of the estimated provision for the whole year, the "Vote on Account" is not intended to be used for expenditure on "New Service".

केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यय के लिए लेखानुदान

(रेलों को छोड़ कर)

VOTE ON ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(EXCLUDING RAILWAYS)

लेखानुदान–1972–73

VOTE ON ACCOUNT—1972-73

31 मार्च, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लिये उस व्यय का अनुमान, जिनके लिये लेखानुदान की आवश्यकता है।

Estimate of Expenditure for which a Vote on Account is required for the year ending the 31st March, 1973.

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
1. राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय	1. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :				
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**				
1 रक्षा मंत्रालय	1. Ministry of Defence . .	1,21,19	..	20,20	..
2. रक्षा सेवाएं सक्रिय स्थल सेना	2. Defence Service, Effective—Army	9,21,94,00	*9.00*	1,53,65,67	**1,50**
4. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय नौसेना	3. Defence Services, Effective—Navy	68,03,50	*50*	11,33,92	**8**
4. रक्षा सेवाएं, सक्रिय वायुसेना	4. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force . . .	2,71,91,80	*1,20*	45,31,97	**20**
5. रक्षा सेवाएं, निष्क्रिय	5. Defence Services, Non-effective	54,10,00	..	9,01,67	..
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE :**				
6. शिक्षा विभाग	6. Department of Education .	2,44,04	..	40,67	..
7. शिक्षा	7. Education	79,25,54	..	13,20,92	..
8. समाज कल्याण विभाग	8. Department of Social Welfare	8,73,78	..	1,45,63	..
विदेश मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS :**				
9. वैदेशिक कार्य	9. External Affairs . .	34,21,13	*5*	5,70,19	**1**
10. वैदेशिक मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	10. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	61,07,29	..	10,17,88	..
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE :**				
11. वित्त मंत्रालय	11. Ministry of Finance . .	19,78,44	..	3,29,74	..
12. सीमाशुल्क	12. Customs	11,06,39	*44*	1,84,40	**7**
13. केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	13. Union Excise Duties . .	22,10,76	*70*	3,68,46	**12**
14. निगम कर आदि सहित आय पर कर	14. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. .	22,55,62	*2,04*	3,75,94	**34**
15. स्टाम्प	15. Stamps	5,17,17	..	86,20	..
10. लेखा परीक्षा	16. Audit	37,40,03	*58,15*	6,23,34	**9,69**
17. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	17. Currency and Coinage .	16,77,60	..	2,79,60	
18. टकसाल	18. Mint	5,47,19	..	91,20	
19. पेंशन और अन्य सेवा–निवृत्ति लाभ	19. Pensions and other Retirement Benefits .	12,64,32	*25,17*	3,16,08	**6,29**
20. अफीम के कारखाने और अलकालायड निर्माण–कार्य	20. Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	8,76,44	*1*	7,63,62	**1**
21. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	21. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	73,46,24	..	12,24,36	..

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE :**				
22. राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	22. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	7,28,73,42	**1,60,23,02**	1,31,45,57	**40,05,75**
23. केन्द्रीय और राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विवि समायोजन	23. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments . .	51,82	..	**8,64**	..
24. विभाजन-पूर्व अदायगियां	24. Pre-partition Payments .	25	**4,47**	4	**74**
ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	*Interest on Debt and other obligations*	..	**7,30,03,60**	..	**1,21,67,26**
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties.*	..	**5,37,43,60**	..	**44,78,64**
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**				
25. कृषि विभाग	25. Department of Agriculture	5,57,71	..	92,95	..
26. कृषि	26. Agriculture	31,43,74	..	5,23,96	..
27. भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद को अदायगी	27. Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	32,53,88	..	5,42,31	..
28. वन	28. Forest	1,97,34	..	32,89	..
29. खाद्य विभाग	29. Department of Food . .	1,20,41,51	..	20,06,92	..
30. सामुदायिक विकासविभाग	30. Department of Community Development . . .	50,13	..	8,35	..
31. सहकारिता विभाग	31. Department of Co-operation	3,21,82	..	53,64	..
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE :**				
32. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	32. Ministry of Foreign Trade	4,93,91	..	82,32	..
33. विदेश व्यापार	33. Foreign Trade . .	1,26,84,50	..	21,14,08	..
34. निर्यात प्रधान उद्योग	34. Export Oriented Industries.	7,61,03	..	1,26,84	..
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**				
35. स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	35. Ministry of Health and Family Planning . .	1,57,71	..	26,28	..
36. चिकित्सा और लोक स्वास्थ्य	36. Medical and Public Health	31,23,28	..	5,20,55	..
गृह मंत्रालय :	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**				
37. गृह मंत्रालय	37. Ministry of Home Affairs .	1,67,71	..	27,95	..
38. मंत्रिमंडल	38. Cabinet	84,72	..	14,12	..
39. कार्मिक विभाग	39. Department of Personnel .	4,61,53	..	76,92	..
40. पुलिस	40. Police	1,10,83,65	..	18,47,27	..

मांग अथवा विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
41. जनगणना	41. Census	4,05,34	..	67,56	..
42. अंक–संकलन	42. Statistics	5,21,72	..	86,95	..
43. प्रादेशिक और राजनैतिक पैशनें	43. Territorial and Political Pensions	2,27,95	..	37,99	..
44. गृह–मंत्रालय का अन्य राजस्व व्यय	44. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	14,32,26	..	2,38,71	..
45 दिल्ली	45. Delhi	70,67,82	**32,52**	11,77,97	**5,42**
46. चंडीगढ़	46. Chandigarh	8,47,21	**34,46**	1,41,20	**5,74**
47. अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	12,12,38	**5**	2,02,06	**1**
48. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	48. Arunachal Pradesh	16,21,33	..	2,70,22	..
49. दादरा और नगर हेवली क्षेत्र	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	91,24	..	15,21	..
50. लक्षद्वीप, मिनिकोय और अमिनदीव द्विप-समूह	5 . Laccadive, Minicoy and Adminidiyi Islands	2,48,03	..	41,34	..
51. मिजोराम	51. Mizoram	1,62,44	..	1,08,30	..
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**				
52. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	52. Ministry of Industrial Development	2,13,61	..	35,60	..
53. उद्योग	53. Industries	4,66,52	..	77,75	..
54. ग्राम और लघु उद्योग	54. Village and Small Industries	22,59,63	**15,00**	3,76,61	**2,50**
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING:**				
55. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	34,44	..	5,74	..
56. प्रसारण	56. Broadcasting	17,24,76	..	2,87,46	..
57. सूचना और प्रचार	57. Information and Publiicity	9,27,38	..	1,54,56	..
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**				
58. सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	58. Ministry of Irrigation and Power	10,09,15	..	1,68,19	..
59. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाएं	59. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	3,78,94	..	63,16	..
60. बिजली योजनाएं	60. Electricity Schemes	3,67,00	..	61,17	..
श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION:**				
61. श्रम और रोजगार विभाग	61. Department of Labour and Employment	1,65,13	..	27,52	..
62. श्रम और नियोजन	62. Labour and Employment	22,34,60	**5**	3,72,43	**1**
63. पुनर्वास विभाग	63. Department of Rehabilitation	13,60,89	**42**	6,43,48	**7**
	MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE:				
64. विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय	64. Ministry of Law and Justice	6,57,30	..	1,09,55	..
65. न्याय प्रशासन	65. Administration of Justice	2,84	**40,15**	47	**6,69**

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Apropriations	कुलमांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Accountant (In thousands of Rupee	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS:**				
66. पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	66. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	79,14	..	14,41	..
योजना	**MINISTRY OF PLANNING :**				
67. योजना मंत्रालय	67. Ministry of Planning . .	5,12	..	85	..
68. योजना आयोग	68. Planning Commission . .	1,73,64	..	28,94	..
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT:**				
69. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	69. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . .	1,72,97	..	28,83	..
70. सड़कें	70. Roads	25,37,94	10	4,22,99	2
71. नौवहन	71. Shipping	9,10,03	5	1,51,67	1
72. प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	72. Lighthouses and Lightships .	1,34,51	..	22,42	..
73. बंदरगाह	73. Ports.	5,32,97	..	88,83	..
74. सड़क और अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन	74. Road and Inland Water Transport	48,99	..	8,16	..
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES:**				
75. इस्पात विभाग	75. Department of Steel . .	1,14,75	..	19,12	..
76. खान विभाग	76. Department of Mines . .	17,91,15	35	2,98,52	6
77. भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण	77. Geological Survey . .	16,84,97	..	2,80,83	..
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION:**				
78. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	78. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	29,16	..	4,86	..
79. ऋतु विज्ञान	79. Meteorology	6,44,62	..	1,07,44	..
80. उड्डयन	80. Aviation	15,57,22	..	2,59,54	..
81. पर्यटन	81. Tourism	3,13,20	..	52,20	..
निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING:**				
82. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	82. Ministry of Works and Housing	3,05,76	..	50,96	..
83. लोक निर्माण कार्य	83. Public Works	42,86,85	38,50	7,14,48	6,41
84. लेखन सामग्री और मुद्रण	84. Stationery and Printing .	16,76,10	3	2,79,35	1
परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY:**				
85. परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	85. Department of Atomic Energy	31,80	..	5,30	..
86. परमाणु शक्ति अनुसंधान और नाभिकीय शक्ति योजनाएं	86. Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	54,90,76	..	9,15,13	..
संचार विभाग	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS:**				
87. संचार मंत्रालय	87. Ministry of Communications	74,24	..	12,37	..

मांग या विनियोग सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
88. समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	88. Overseas Communications Service . . .	5,24,04	..	87,34	..
89. डाक और तार (कार्यचालन व्यय)	89. Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) .	2,92,32,73	*10*	48,72,12	2
90. डाक और तार –सामान्य राजस्व में दिये जाने वालानें लाभांश प्ररक्षित निधियों में विनियोग और समान्य राजस्व से दिये गये ऋणों की अदायगी	90. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues .	45,11,98	..	7,52,00	..
कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS** . .				
91. कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	91. Department of Company Affairs:	1,23,59	..	20,60	..
इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS**				
92. इलैक्ट्रानिक्स विभाग	92. Department of Electronics . . .	3,79,49	..	63,25	..
संस्कृति विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE**				
93. संस्कृति विभाग	93. Department of Culture .	4,50,30	..	75,05	..
94. पुरातत्व	94. Archaeology . . .	2,44,22	..	40,70	..
संसदीय कार्य विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR** .				
95. संसदीय कार्य विभाग	95. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	12,34	..	2,06	..
विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF CIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**				
96. विज्ञान तथा प्रोद्योगिकी विभाग	96. Deprtment of Science and Technology . .	3,54,30	..	59,05	..
97. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण	97. Survey of India . .	8,90,94	..	1,48,49	..
98. वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद को अनुदान	98. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research . . .	24,73,30	..	4,12,22	..
पूर्ति विभागी	**DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY**				
99. पूर्ति विभाग	99. Department of Supply .	1,84,89	..	30,82	..
100. पूर्ति और निपटान	100. Supplies and Disposals.	5,08,50	..	84,75	..
संसद, राष्ट्रपति और उप–राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	**PARLIAMENT, SECRETARIATS OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**				
101 लोक सभा	101. Lok Sabha . . .	2,79,34	*1,04*	47,37	*17*
102 राज्य सभा	102. Rajya Sabha . . .	1,16,17	*90*	19,36	*15*
राष्ट्रपति के कर्मचारी, परिजन और भत्ते	*Staff. Household and Allowances of the President*		*49,68*	..	*8,28*
103. उप–राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	103. Secretariat of the Vice-President. . . .	3,78	..	63	..
संघ लोक सेवा आयोग	*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*1,14,10*	..	*19,07*
जोड़–राजस्व से पूरा किया गया व्यय	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE . .	38,38,47,84	*14,31,99,45*	6,67,9,47	*2,07,25,29*

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
पूंजी आदि से पूरा किया जाने वाला व्यय	II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL ETC ;				
रक्षा मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**				
104. रक्षा मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	104. Defence Capital Outlay .	1,90,70,00	*20,00*	31,78,33	*3,33*
105. रक्षा मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय.	105. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence	6,25,00	..	1,04,17	..
शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE**				
106. शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	106. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare . .	1,04,75	..	17,46	..
वित्त मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**				
107. इंडिया सिक्योरिटी प्रेस का पूंजी परिव्यय	107. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press . .	1,02,19	..	17,03	..
108. मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई पर पूंजी परिव्यय	108. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage . .	24,06,51	..	4,01,08	..
109. टकसाल पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109. Capital Outlay on Mints	63,46	..	10,58	..
110. पेंशनों का राशीकृत मूल्य	110. Commuted Value of Pensions	10,07,24	*2,80*	1,67,87	*47*
111. वित्त मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	111. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance .	3,00,70	..	50,12	..
112 विकास के लिये राज्य सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	112. Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development . . .	30,88,88	..	5,14,81	..
113. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	113. Loans and Advances by the Central Government.	7,79,74,35	*10,87,04,04*	1,39,95,72	*1,91,17,34*
ऋण परिशोधन	*Repayment of Debt* . . .	..	*1,25,57,49,85*	..	*21,19,80,97*
कृषि मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**				
114. खाद्यान्न और रसायनिक खाद की खरीद	114. Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers . .	1,58,64,17	*2,05*	26,44,03	*34*
115 कृषि मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	115. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture.	54,31,92	*1,00*	9,05,32	*17*
विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE**				
116. विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	116. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade .	3,29,57	..	54,93	..
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**				
117. स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	117. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.	25,69,14	..	4,28,19	..
गृह मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**				
118. संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories	27,27,12	*2,07,62*	4,54,52	*34,60*
119. गृह मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	119. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,52,50	..	42,08	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Ruepes)	
		स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*	स्वीकृत Voted	प्रभारित *Charged*
औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :**				
120. औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	120. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development	20,54,74	..	3,42,46	..
सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING :**				
121. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	121. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . .	12,48,16	..	2,08,03	..
सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER :**				
122. सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओ पर पूंजी परिव्यय	122. Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Food Control Schemes	11,90,15	..	1,98,36	..
123. सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	123. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . .	32,71,19	..	5,45,20	..
श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION :**				
124. श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	124. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation . . .	7,99,05	..	1,33,18	..
पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS :**				
125. पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय का पूंजी परिव्यय	125. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	82,95,13	..	13,82,52	..
नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT :**				
126. सड़कों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	126. Capital Outlay on Roads	85,63,05	*2,00*	14,27,17	*33*
127. बन्दरगाहों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	127. Capital Outlay on Ports	10,20,10	*5,00*	1,70,02	*83*
128. नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	128. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport . .	17,60,32	..	2,93,39	..
इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES :**				
129. इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	129. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	71,16,79	..	15,31,59	..
पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	**MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION :**				
130. नागर विमानन पर पूंजी परिव्यय	130. Capital Outlay on Aviation	5,66,79	*2,00*	94,46	*33*
131. पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	131. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation .	11,94,87	..	1,99,15	..

मांग या विनियोग की सारणी	Table of Demand or Appropriation	कुल मांग (हजार रुपयों में) Total Demand (In thousands of Rupees)		लेखानुदान की रकम (हजार रुपयों में) Amount required on Account (In thousands of Rupees)	
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निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	**MINISRTY OF WORKS AND HOUSING.**				
132. लोक निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	132. Capital Outlay on Public Works	12,54,25	*10,00*	2,09,04	*1,67*
133. दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	133. Delhi Capital Outlay .	7,22,40	*17,00*	1,20,40	*2,84*
134. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	134. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing	2,71,57	..	45,26	..
परमाणु शक्ति विभाग	**DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY :**				
135. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय	135. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy.	70,77,66	..	11,79,60	..
संचार विभाग	**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS :**				
136. डाक और तार विभाग का पूंजी परिव्यय (जिसे राजस्व से पूरा नहीं किया गया)	136. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) . .	1,45,27,00	..	24,21,17	..
137. संचार मंत्रालय का अन्य पूंजी परिव्यय	137. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	3,60,75	..	60,13	..
जोड़–पूंजी आदि से पूरा किया गया व्यय	TOTAL II.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL, ETC. . .	19,32,11,47	*1,36,47,23,36*	3,35,47,37	*23,11,43,22*
		57,70,59,31	*1,50,79,22,81*	9,97,44,84	*25,18,68,51*
कुल जोड़	GRAND TOTAL . . .		*2,08,49,82,12*		*35,16,13,35*

As introduced in Lok Sabha on
25 MAR 1972

Bill No. 24 of 1972

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1972

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1972-73.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1972.

2. **Withdrawal of Rs. 35,16,13,35,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1972-73.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand five hundred and sixteen crores, thirteen lakhs and thirty-five thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1972-73.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

49 M of Fin.—30

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Defence . .	20,20,000	..	20,20,000
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	1,53,65,67,000	*1,50,000*	1,53,67,17,000
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	11,33,92,000	*8,000*	11,34,00,000
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	45,31,97,000	*20,000*	45,32,17,000
5	Defence Services, Non-effective	9,01,67,000	..	9,01,67,000
6	Department of Education. .	40,67,000	..	40,67,000
7	Education	13,20,92,000	..	13,20,92,000
8	Department of Social Welfare .	1,45,63,000	..	1,45,63,000
9	External Affairs . . .	5,70,19,000	*1,000*	5,70,20,000
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	10,17,88,000	..	10,17,88,000
11	Ministry of Finance . .	3,29,74,000	..	3,29,74,000
12	Customs	1,84,40,000	*7,000*	1,84,47,000
13	Union Excise Duties . .	3,68,46,000	*12,000*	3,68,58,000
14	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. . .	3,75,94,000	*34,000*	3,76,28,000
15	Stamps	86,20,000	..	86,20,000
16	Audit	6,23,34,000	*9,69,000*	6,33,03,000
17	Currency and Coinage . .	2,79,60,000	..	2,79,60,000
18	Mint	91,20,000	..	91,20,000
19	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	3,16,08,000	*6,29,000*	3,22,37,000
20	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	7,63,62,000	*1,000*	7,63,63,000
21	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance .	12,24,36,000	..	12,24,36,000
22	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1,31,45,57,000	*40,05,75,000*	1,71,51,32,000
23	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments . . .	8,64,000	..	8,64,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24	Pre-partition Payments	4,000	*74,000*	78,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and other obligations*		*1,21,67,26,000*	1,21,67,26,000
	CHARGED.—*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties*	..	*44,78,64,000*	44,78,64,000
25	Department of Agriculture	92,95,000	..	92,95,000
26	Agriculture	5,23,96,000	..	5,23,96,000
27	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	5,42,31,000	..	5,42,31,000
28	Forest	32,89,000	..	32,89,000
29	Department of Food	20,06,92,000	..	20,06,92,000
30	Department of Community Development	8,35,000	..	8,35,000
31	Department of Co-operation	53,64,000	..	53,64,000
32	Ministry of Foreign Trade	82,32,000	..	82,32,000
33	Foreign Trade	21,14,08,000	..	21,14,08,000
34	Export Oriented Industries	1,26,84,000	..	1,26,84,000
35	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	26,28,000	..	26,28,000
36	Medical and Public Health	5,20,55,000	..	5,20,55,000
37	Ministry of Home Affairs	27,95,000	..	27,95,000
38	Cabinet	14,12,000	..	14,12,000
39	Department of Personnel	76,92,000	..	76,92,000
40	Police	18,47,27,000	..	18,47,27,000
41	Census	67,56,000	..	67,56,000
42	Statistics	86,95,000	..	86,95,000
43	Territorial and Political Pensions	37,99,000	..	37,99,000
44	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,38,71,000	..	2,38,71,000
45	Delhi	11,77,97,000	*5,42,000*	11,83,39,000
46	Chandigarh	1,41,20,000	*5,74,000*	1,46,94,000
47	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,02,06,000	*1,000*	2,02,07,000
48	Arunachal Pradesh	2,70,22,000	..	2,70,22,000
49	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	15,21,000	..	15,21,000
50	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	41,34,000	..	41,34,000
51	Mizoram	1,08,30,000	..	1,08,30,000
52	Ministry of Industrial Development	35,60,000	..	35,60,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53	Industries	77,75,000	..	77,75,000
54	Village and Small Industries .	3,76,61,000	2,50,000	3,79,11,000
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . .	5,74,000	..	5,74,000
56	Broadcasting	2,87,46,000	..	2,87,46,000
57	Information and Publicity .	1,54,56,000	..	1,54,56,000
58	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,68,19,000	..	1,68,19,000
59	Irrigation and flood Control Schemes	63,16,000	..	63,16,000
60	Electricity Schemes . .	61,17,000	..	61,17,000
61	Department of Labour and Employment . . .	27,52,000	..	27,52,000
62	Labour and Employment .	3,72,43,000	1,000	3,72,44,000
63	Department of Rehabilitation .	6,43,48,000	7,000	6,43,55,000
64	Ministry of Law and Justice .	1,09,55,000	..	1,09,55,000
65	Administration of Justice .	47,000	6,69,000	7,16,000
66	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	14,41,000	..	14,41,000
67	Ministry of Planning . .	85,000	..	85,000
68	Planning Commission . .	28,94,000	..	28,94,000
69	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	28,83,000	..	28,83,000
70	Roads	4,22,99,000	2,000	4,23,01,000
71	Shipping	1,51,67,000	1,000	1,51,68,000
72	Lighthouses and Lightships .	22,42,000	..	22,42,000
73	Ports	88,83,000	..	88,83,000
74	Road and Inland Water Transport	8,16,000	..	8,16,000
75	Department of Steel . .	19,12,000	..	19,12,000
76	Department of Mines . .	2,98,52,000	6,000	2,98,58,000
77	Geological Survey . . .	2,80,83,000	..	2,80,83,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	4,86,000	..	4,86,000
79	Meteorology	1,07,44,000	..	1,07,44,000
80	Aviation	2,59,54,000	..	2,59,54,000
81	Tourism	52,20,000	..	52,20,000
82	Ministry of Works and Housing	50,96,000	..	50,96,000
83	Public Works	7,14,48,000	6,41,000	7,20,89,000
84	Stationery and Printing . .	2,79,35,000	1,000	2,79,36,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
85	Department of Atomic Energy	5,30,000	..	5,30,000
86	Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Research Schemes	9,15,13,000	..	9,15,13,000
87	Ministry of Communications	12,37,000	..	12,37,000
88	Overseas Communications Service	87,34,000	..	87,34,000
89	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)	48,72,12,00	*2,000*	48,72,14,000
90	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from the General Revenues	7,52,00,000	..	7,52,00,000
91	Department of Company Affairs.	20,60,000	..	20,60,000
92	Department of Electronics	63,25,000	..	63,25,000
93	Department of Culture	75,05,000	..	75,05,000
94	Archaeology	40,70,000	..	40,70,000
95	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	2,06,000	..	2,06,000
96	Department of Sceience and Technology	59,05,000	..	59,05,000
97	Survey of India	1,48,49,000	..	1,48,49,000
98	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	4,12,22,000	..	4,12,22,000
99	Department of Supply	30,82,000	..	30,82,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	84,75,000	..	84,75,000
101	Lok Sabha	47,37,000	*17,000*	47,54,000
102	Rajya Sabha.	19,36,000	*15,000*	19,51,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	..	*8,28,000*	8,28,000
103	Secretariat of the Vice-President	63,000	..	63,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission*	..	*19,02,000*	19,02,000
104	Defence Capital Outlay.	31,78,33,00	*3,33,000*	31,81,66,000
105	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence	1,04,17,000	..	1,04,17,000
106	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	17,46,000	..	17,46,000
107	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	17,03,000	..	17,03,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
108	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	4,01,08,000	..	4,01,08,000
109	Capital Outlay on Mints . . .	10,58,000	..	10,58,000
110	Commuted Value of Pensions. .	1,67,87,000	*47,000*	1,68,34,000
111	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	50,12,000	..	50,12,000
112	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development .	5,14,81,000	..	5,14,81,000
113	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	1,39,95,72,00	*1,91,17,34,000*	3,31,13,06,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt.* .	..	*21,19,80,97,000*	21,19,80,97,000
114	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers	26,44,03,000	*30,030*	26,44,37,000
115	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture	9,05,32,000	*17,000*	9,05,49,000
116	Capital outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	59,93,000	..	54,93,000
117	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning .	4,28,19,000	..	4,28,19,000
118	Capital Outlay in Union Territories	4,54,52,000	*34,60,000*	4,89,12,000
119	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs. . . .	42,68,000	..	42,68,000
120	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development . .	3,42,46,000	..	4,42,46,000
121	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	2,08,03,000	..	2,08,03,000
122	Capital Outlay of Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes . .	1,98,36,000	..	1,98,36,000
123	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power . .	5,45,20,000	..	5,45,20,000
124	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation .	1,33,18,000	..	1,33,18,000
125	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . .	13,82,52,000	..	13,82,52,000
126	Capital Outlay on Roads. . .	14,27,17,000	*33,000*	14,27,50,000
127	Capital Outlay on Ports . .	1,70,02,000	*83,000*	70,85,000
128	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport .	2,93,39,000	..	2,93,39,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines.	15,31,59,000	..	15,31,59,000
130	Capital Outlay on Aviation . .	94,46,000	*33,000*	94,79,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
131	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation . . .	1,99,15,000	..	1,99,15,000
132	Capital Outlay on Public Works	2,09,04,000	*1,67,000*	2,10,71,000
133	Delhi Capital Outlay . .	1,20,40,000	*2,84,000*	1,23,24,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing	45,26,000	..	45,26,000
135	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy .	11,79,60,000	..	11,79,60,000
136	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	24,21,17,000	..	24,21,17,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	60,13,000	..	60,13,000
	TOTAL	9,97,44,84,000	*25,18,68,51,000*	35,16,13,35,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India, read with article 116 thereof, to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made in advance by the Lok Sabha in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for a part of the financial year 1972-73.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLE 117 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[Copy of letter No. F. 3(13)-B/72, dated the 21st March, 1972 from Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.]

The President having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1972-73, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution of India read with article 116(2) thereof, the introduction of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1972, in the Lok Sabha and also the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately after the Demands for Grants, 'on account' for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the year 1972-73 have been voted.

A

BILL

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part or the financial year 1972-73.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN,
(Minister of Finance.)

THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ACT, 1972

AN
ACT

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1972-73.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1972.

2. **Withdrawal of Rs. 35,16,13,35,000 from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1972-73.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of three thousand five hundred and sixteen crores, thirteen lakhs and thirty-five thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1972-73.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Defence . . .	20,20,000	..	20,20,000
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army	1,53,65,67,000	*1,50,000*	1,53,67,17,000
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy	11,33,92,000	*8,000*	11,34,00,000
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force . . .	45,31,97,000	*20,000*	45,32,17,000
5	Defence Services, Non-effective	9,01,67,000	..	9,01,67,000
6	Department of Education .	40,67,000	..	40,67,000
7	Education . . .	13,20,92,000	..	13,20,92,000
8	Department of Social Welfare .	1,45,63,000	..	1,45,63,000
9	External Affairs . . .	5,70,19,000	*1,000*	5,70,20,000
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs. . . .	10,17,88,000	..	10,17,88,000
11	Ministry of Finance . .	3,29,74,000	..	3,29,74,000
12	Customs	1,84,40,000	*7,000*	1,84,47,000
13	Union Excise Duties . .	3,68,46,000	*12,000*	3,68,58,000
14	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. .	3,75,94,000	*34,000*	3,76,28,000
15	Stamps	86,20,000	..	86,20,000
16	Audit	6,23,34,000	*9,69,000*	6,33,03,000
17	Currency and Coinage . .	2,79,60,000	..	2,79,60,000
18	Mint	91,20,000	..	91,20,000
19	Pensions and Other Retirement Benifits . . .	3,16,08,000	*6,29,000*	3,22,37,000
20	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works . . .	7,63,62,000	*1,000*	7,63,63,000
21	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . .	12,24,36,000	..	12,24,36,000
22	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	1,31,45,57,000	*40,05,75,000*	1,71,51,32,000
23	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments. . . .	8,64,000	..	8,64,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24	Pre-partition Payments	4,000	*74,000*	78,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and other obligations*	..	*1,21,67,26,000*	1,21,67,26,000
	CHARGED.—*Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties*	..	*44,78,64,000*	44,78,64,000
25	Department of Agriculture	92,95,000	..	92,95,000
26	Agriculture	5,23,96,000	..	5,23,96,000
27	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	5,42,31,000	..	5,42,31,000
28	Forest	32,89,000	..	32,89,000
29	Department of Food	20,06,92,000	..	20,06,92,000
30	Department of Community Development	8,35,000	..	8,35,000
31	Department of Co-operation	53,64,000	..	53,64,000
32	Ministry of Foreign Trade	82,32,000	..	82,32,000
33	Foreign Trade	21,14,08,000	..	21,14,08,000
34	Export Oriented Industries.	1,26,84,000	..	1,26,84,000
35	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	26,28,000	..	26,28,000
36	Medical and Public Health	5,20,55,000	..	5,20,55,000
37	Ministry of Home Affairs	27,95,000	..	27,95,000
38	Cabinet	14,12,000	..	14,12,000
39	Department of Personnel	76,92,000	..	76,92,000
40	Police	18,47,27,000	..	18,47,27,000
41	Census	67,56,000	..	67,56,000
42	Statistics	86,95,000	..	86,95,000
43	Territorial and Political Pensions	37,99,000	..	37,99,000
44	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,38,71,000	..	2,38,71,000
45	Delhi	11,77,97,000	*5,42,000*	11,83,39,000
46	Chandigarh	1,41,20,000	*5,74,000*	1,46,94,000
47	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,02,06,000	*1,000*	2,02,07,000
48	Arunachal Pradesh	2,70,22,000	..	2,70,22,000
49	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	15,21,000	..	15,21,000
50	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	41,34,000	..	41,34,000
51	Mizoram	1,08,30,000	..	1,08,30,000
52	Ministry of Industrial Development	35,60,000	..	35,60,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53	Industries	77,75,000	..	77,75,000
54	Village and Small Industries	3,76,61,000	*2,50,000*	3,79,11,000
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5,74,000	..	5,74,000
56	Broadcasting	2,87,46,000	..	2,87,46,000
57	Information and Publicity	1,54,56,000	..	1,54,56,000
58	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	1,68,19,000	..	1,68,19,000
59	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	63,16,000	..	63,16,000
60	Electricity Schemes	61,17,000	..	61,17,000
61	Department of Labour and Employment	27,52,000	..	27,52,000
62	Labour and Employment	3,72,43,000	*1,000*	3,72,44,000
63	Department of Rehabilitation	6,43,48,000	*7,000*	6,43,55,000
64	Ministry of Law and Justice	1,09,55,000	..	1,09,55,000
65	Administration of Justice	47,000	*6,69,000*	7,16,000
66	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	14,41,000	..	14,41,000
67	Ministry of Planning	85,000	..	85,000
68	Planning Commission	28,94,000	..	28,94,000
69	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	28,83,000	..	28,83,000
70	Roads	4,22,99,000	*2,000*	4,23,01,000
71	Shipping	1,51,67,000	*1,000*	1,51,68,000
72	Lighthouses and Lightships	22,42,000	..	22,42,000
73	Ports	88,83,000	..	88,83,000
74	Road and Inland Water Transport	8,16,000	..	8,16,000
75	Department of Steel	19,12,000	..	19,12,000
76	Department of Mines	2,98,52,000	*6,000*	2,98,58,000
77	Geological Survey	2,80,83,000	..	2,80,83,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	4,86,000	..	4,86,000
79	Meteorology	1,07,44,000	..	1,07,44,000
80	Aviation	2,59,54,000	..	2,59,54,000
81	Tourism	52,20,000	..	52,20,000
82	Ministry of Works and Housing	50,96,000	..	50,96,000
83	Public Works	7,14,48,000	*6,41,000*	7,20,89,000
84	Stationery and Printing	2,79,35,000	*1,000*	2,79,36,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
85	Department of Atomic Energy	5,30,000	..	5,30,000
86	Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes .	9,15,13,000	..	9,15,13,000
87	Ministry of Communications .	12,37,000	..	12,37,000
88	Overseas Communications Service	87,34,000	..	87,34,000
89	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) . . .	48,72,12,000	*2,000*	48,72,14,000
90	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	7,52,00,000	..	7,52,00,000
91	Department of Company Affairs	20,60,000	..	20,60,000
92	Department of Electronics .	63,25,000	..	63,25,000
93	Department of Culture .	75,05,000	..	75,05,000
94	Archaeology . . .	40,70,000	..	40,70,000
95	Department of Parliamentary Affairs. . . .	2,06,000	..	2,06,000
96	Department of Science and Technology . . .	59,05,000	..	59,05,000
97	Survey of India . . .	1,48,49,000	..	1,48,49,000
98	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research .	4,12,22,000	..	4,12,22,000
99	Department of Supply .	30,82,000	..	30,82,000
100	Supplies and Disposals .	84,75,000	..	84,75,000
101	Lok Sabha . . .	47,37,000	*17,000*	47,54,000
102	Rajya Sabha . . .	19,36,000	*15,000*	19,51 000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President.*	..	*8,28,000*	8,28,000
103	Secretariat of the Vice-President	63,000	..	63,000
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* . .	..	*19,02,000*	19,02,000
104	Defence Capital Outlay .	31,78,33,000	*3,33,000*	31,81,66,000
105	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence .	1,04,17,000	..	1,04,17,000
106	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	17,46,000	..	17,46,000
107	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press . . .	17,03,000	..	17,03,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Conslidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
108	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	4,01,08,000	..	4,01,08,000
109	Capital Outlay on Mints . .	10,58,000	..	10,58,000
110	Commuted Value of Pensions . .	1,67,87,000	*47,000*	1,68,34,000
111	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	50,12,000	..	50,12,000
112	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development. .	5,14,81,000	..	5,14,81,000
113	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	1,39,95,72,000	*1,91,17,34,000*	3,31,13,06,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt* .	..	*21,19,80,97,000*	21,19,80,97,000
114	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilisers.	26,44,03,000	*34,000*	26,44,37,000
115	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture	9,05,32,000	*17,000*	9,05,49,000
116	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	54,93,000	..	54,93,000
117	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning .	4,28,19,000	..	4,28,19,000
118	Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	4,54,52,000	*34,60,000*	4,89,12,000
119	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	42,08,000	..	42,08,000
120	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development . .	3,42,46,000	..	3,42,46,000
121	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting .	2,08,03,000	..	2,08,03,000
122	Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes . .	1,98,36,000	..	1,98,36,000
123	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. .	5,45,20,000	..	5,45,20,000
124	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. . .	1,33,18,000	..	1,33,18,000
125	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. . .	13,82,52,000	..	13,82,52,000
126	Capital Outlay on Roads. . .	14,27,17,000	*33,000*	14,27,50,000
127	Capital Outlay on Ports	1,70,02,000	*83,000*	1,70,85,000
128	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport . .	2,93,39,000	..	2,93,39,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	15,31,59,000	..	15,31,59,000
130	Capital Outlay on Aviation . .	94,46,000	*33,000*	94,79,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Cosolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
131	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	1,99,15,000	..	1,99,15,000
132	Capital Outlay on Public Works .	2,09,04,000	1,67,000	2,10,71,000
133	Delhi Capital Outlay	1,20,40,000	2,84,000	1,23,24,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing . .	45,26,000	..	45,26,000
135	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy . .	11,79,60,000	..	11,79,60,000
136	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) .	24,21,17,000	..	24,21,17,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commuications. . .	60,13,000	..	60,13,000
	TOTAL . .	9,97,44,84,000	25,18,68,51,000	35,16,13,35,000

AN

ACT

to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1972-73.

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

THE FINANCE BILL, 1972

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. Income-tax.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2.
4. Amendment of section 10.
5. Amendment of section 11.
6. Substitution of new section for section 12.
7. Amendment of section 13.
8. Amendment of section 45.
9. Insertion of new section 54C.
10. Amendment of section 56.
11. Insertion of new section 74A.
12. Amendment of section 75.
13. Amendment of section 77.
14. Amendment of section 80A.
15. Amendment of section 80B.
16. Amendment of section 80C.
17. Amendment of section 80G.
18. Omission of section 80I.
19. Amendment of section 80J.
20. Amendment of section 80L.
21. Omission of section 80Q.
22. Insertion of new section 80V.
23. Substitution of new section for section 90.
24. Amendment of section 125.
25. Amendment of sections 132A, 201, 213 to 217, 220, 243, and 244 and Second Schedule.
26. Amendment of section 139.
27. Amendment of section 164.
28. Insertion of new sections 194B and 194C.
29. Amendment of section 197.

CLAUSES

30. Amendment of sections 198, 200, 202 and 203.
31. Amendment of section 204 .
32. Amendment of section 205 .
33. Amendment of section 207 .
34. Amendment of section 208 .
35. Amendment of section 209 .
36. Amendment of section 211.
37. Amendment of section 212 .
38. Amendment of section 215.
39. Insertion of new section 228A .
40. Amendment of section 252.
41. Amendment of section 295.
42. Amendment of Fourth Schedule.
43. Omission of Sixth Schedule.

Wealth-tax

44. Amendment of section 2.
45. Amendment of section 5.
46. Insertion of new section 21A.
47. Amendment of sections 31 and 34A.
48. Amendment of section 32.
49. Amendment of section 44A.
50. Amendment of section 45.
51. Amendment of section 46.

Gift-tax

52. Amendment of sections 32 and 33A.
53. Amendment of section 33.
54. Amendment of section 44.
55. Amendment of section 45.
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THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

As introduced in Lok Sabha on 16th March, 1972.

BILL No. 12 of 1972

THE FINANCE BILL, 1972

A

BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972-73.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1972.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 60 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1972.

CHAPTER II

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

2. **Income-tax.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union;

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph C of that Part applies, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and a special surcharge for purposes of the Union ; and

(*c*) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply by a surchare.

calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972, where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business ; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.

(3) In cases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B and 195 of the Income tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section(5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head " Salaries " or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said

Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates inforce, such income-tax or, as the case may be, " advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule:

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent, " advance tax " shall be computed at that rate.

(6) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—

(*a*) " company in which the public are substantially interested " means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act ;

(*b*) " domestic company " means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act ;

(*c*) " industrial company " means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act), is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income;

(*d*) " tax free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

(*e*) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Scheduled but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of Section 2. In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (14), for sub-clause (*ii*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely:—

(*ii*) personal effects, that is to say, movable property (including wearing apparel and furniture, but excluding jewellery) held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause " jewellery " includes—

(*a*) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious, stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(*b*) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, untensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparal;

(*b*) in clause (24),—

(*i*) after sub-clause (*ii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day April, 1973, namely:—

(*iia*) voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly or partly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly or partly for such purposes, not being contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause " trust " includes any other legal obligation (*ii*) after sub-clause (*viii*), the following sub-clause, shall be inserted, namely:—

" (*ix*) any winnings from lotteries, cross word puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games of any sort or from gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever ";

(*c*) in clause (87A), in sub-clause (*ii*), for the figures and letter " 194A ", the figures and letters " 194A, 194B" shall be substituted.

4. **Amendment of section 10.** In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) for clause (3), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) any receipts which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, not being winnings from lotteries, to the extent such receipts do not exceed one thousand rupees in the aggregate:

Provided that this clause shall not apply to—

(*i*) capital gains chargeable under the provisions of section 45 ; or

(*ii*) receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession or occupation ; or

(*iii*) receipts by way of addition to the remuneration of an employee;"

(*b*) in clause (10), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973,—

(*i*) for the words, " a local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act", the words " or a local authority " shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the portion beginning with the words " or any other gratuity " and ending with the words " or any other gratuity" and ending with the words "whichever is less"; the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependants, on his death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed on-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceeding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of twenty-four thousand rupees of fifteen months' salary so calculated, whichever is less;".

(*c*) in clause (25), after sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

"(*iv*) any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved gratuity fund ".

5. **Amendment of section 11.** In section 11 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), for the words " income from property held under trust ", the words " income derived from property held under trust shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

6. **Substitution of new sections for sections 12.** For section 12 of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

"12. Income of trusts or institutions from contributions. Any voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly for such purposes (not being contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution) shall for the purposes of section 11 be deemed to be income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes and the provisions of that section an section 13 shall apply accordingly.

12A. **Conditions as to registration of trusts, etc.** The provisions of section 11 and section 12 shall not apply in relation to the income of any trust or institution unless the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—

(*a*) the person in receipt of the income has made an application for registration of the trust or institution in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner to the Commissioner before the 1st day of July, 1973, or before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the creation of the trust or the establishment of the institution, whichever is later ;

Provided that the Commissioner may, in his discretion admit an application for the registration of any trust or institution after the expiry of the period aforesaid;

(*b*) where the total income of the trust or institution as computed under this Act without giving effect to the provisions of section 11 and section 12 exceeds twenty-five thousands rupees in a previous year, the accounts of the trust or institution for that year have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the person in receipt of the income furnishes along with the return of income for the relevant assessment year the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed".

1. **Amendment of section 13.** In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April 1913,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in the opening portion, for the words and figures " Nothing contained in section 11", the words and figures " Nothing contained in section 11 or section 12 " shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

" *Explanation.*—For the purpose of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*c*). in determining whether any part of the income or any property of any trust or institution is during the previous year used or applied, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3),in so far as such use or application relates to any period before the 1st day of July,1972, no regard shall be had the amendments made to this section by section 7 of the Finance Act, 1972 " ;

(*b*) in sub-section (2), for clause (*g*), the following clause shall be substituted namely :—

"(*g*) if any income or property of the trust or institution is diverted during the previous year in favour of any person referred to in sub-section (3) :

Provided that this clause shall not apply where the income or the value of the property or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the income and the value of the propety, so diverted does not exceed one thousand rupees ;".

(*c*) in sub-section (3),—

(*i*) after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*cc*) any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution"; ;

(*ii*) in clause (*d*), for the words " or member ", the words " member, trustee or manager " shall be substituted.

(*iii*) in clause (*e*), for the brackets and letter " *c* ", the brackets and letters " (*c*), (*cc*) " shall be substituted.

(*d*) in sub-section (4), for the word and figures " section 11 ", the words and figures " section 11 or section 12 " shall be substituted.

(*e*) for *Explanation* 1, the following *Explanation*, shall be substituted, namely :—

' *Explanation* 1.—For the purposes of sections 11, 12, 12A and this section, "trust" includes any other legal obligation and for the purposes of this section " relative ", in relation to an individual, means—

(*i*) spouse of the individual;

(*ii*) brother or sister of the individual;

(*iii*) brother or sister of the spouse of the individual;

(*iv*) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual ;

(*v*) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of the individual,

(*vi*) spouse of a person referred to in sub-clause (*ii*), sub-clause (*iii*) sub-clause (*iv*) or sub-clause (v);

(*vii*) any lineal descendant of a brother or sister of either the individual or of the spouse of the individual.

8. Amendment of section 45. In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "sections, 53, 54 and 54B", the words figures and letters "sections 53, 54,54B and 54C" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April., 1973 .

9. Inertion of new section 54C. In the Income-tax Act, after section 54B, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

54C. Capital gain on transfer of jewellery held for personal use not to be charged in certain cases. Where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset, being jewellery held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him, and the assessee has, within a period of six months after such transfer, acquired any other jewellery for personal use by the assessee spacing or any member of his family dependent on him, the capital gain shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section, that is to say,—

(*i*) if the cost of the jewellery so acquired is not less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery , the whole of such capital gain shall not be charged under section 45; or

(*ii*) if the cost of the jewellery so acquired is less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellerv, so much of the capital gain as bears to the whole of the capital g in the same proportion as the cost of the jewellery so acquired bears to the full value of tne consideration received or accruing in respect of transferred jewellery shall not be charged under section 45.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section "jewellery" shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it in the *Explanation* to sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (14) of section 2'.

10. Amendment of section 56. In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause c*ia*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ib*) income referred to in sub-clause (ix) of clause (24) of section 2 ;".

11. Insertion of new section 74A.—In the Income-tax Act, after section 74, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"74A. **Losses from certain specified sources falling under the head "Income from other source"** Where the net result of the computaition made for any assessment year in respect of any source falling under the head "Income from other sources" and being a source specified in sub-section (2), is a loss, such loss shall not be set off except against income, if any, from the same source.

(2) The sources referred to in sub-section (1) are—

(*a*) lotteries ;

(*b*) crossword puzzles ;

(*c*) races including horse races ;

(*d*) card games ;

(*e*) other games of any sort ;

(*b*) gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever not falling under any of the foregoing clauses.

12. Amendment of section 75.—In seciton 75 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the figures and word "73 and 74", the figures, word and letter "73, 74 and 74A, " shall be subsituted.

13. Amendment of section 77.—In section 77 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2), for the words, brackets, and figures "or sub-section(1) of section 73 " the words, brackets figures and letter "sub-section (1) of section 73 or section 74A" shall be substituted.

14. Amendment of section 80A. In section 80A of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section(1), for the figures and letter "80U", the figures and letter "80V, shall be substituted.

(b) in sub-section (3), for the word, figures and letter "section 80T", the words, figures and letters "section 80T or section 80V," shall be substituted.

15. Amendment of section 80B.—In section 80B of the Income-tax Act, clause (7) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

16. Amendment of section 80C.—In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, —

(*a*) in sub-section (2),—

(*i*) in clause (*a*) in sub-clauses (*iii*) and (*iv*), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end and after subclause (*iv*) as so amended, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*v*) as a contribution for participatation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 hereafter in this section referred to as the Unit-linked Insurance Plan) made under section 19(1) (*cc*) of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963".;

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*g*), in item (3), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end and after item (3) as so amended, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) as a contribution for participation by any one member of such association or body in the Unit linked Insurance Plan;";

(*b*) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5) If the assessee participating in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, or in the case of the an assesse being an association of persons or a body of individuals referred to in clause (*g*) of sub-section (2) the member thereof participating in the Plan, terminates his participation in the Plan (by notice to that effect or where he ceases to participate by reason of failure to pay any contribution, by not reviving his participation) before contributions in respect of such participation have been paid for five years, then—

(*a*) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under this section in respect of the contribution in any, paid in the previous year in which the participation is so terminated ; and

(b) the deductions allowed in respect of the contributions paid in the previous years proceding the previous year referred to in clause (a) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year and shall be chargeable to tax accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the deduction allowed under this section in respect of the contribution paid in any previous year shall be the amount by which the deduction allowed under this section for that year exceeds the duduction which would have been allowed for that year if no such contribution had been paid during that year."

17. Amendment of section 80G.—In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, in Explanation 2 below sub-section (5), with effect from the 1st day of April., 1973,—

(*a*) in clause (*i*), for the word and figures "Section 11", the words, figures and letter "section 11, section 12 or section 12A" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*),for the word and figures "section 11", the words and figures "section 11 or section 12" shall be substituted.

18. Omission of section 80I.—Section 80I of the Income-tax Act, shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

19. Amendment of section 80J.—In section 80J of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April 1973.—

(*a*) in sub-section (1), for the brackets, words figures and letters "(reduced by the aggregate of the deductions, if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H and section 80I);" the brackets, words, figures and letter "(reduced by the deduction if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H)" shall, be Substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (3), the word, figures and letter, "section 80I" shall be omitted.

20. Amendment of section 80L.—In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April 1973,—

(*a*) in clause (*vii*), the word "or" at the end shall be omitted;

(*b*) in clause (*viii*), for the words "member of the society,", the words "member of the society; or" shall be substituted ;

(*c*) after clause (*viii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*ix*) devidends from any co-operative society,".

21. Omission of section 80Q.—Section 80Q of the Income -tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

22. Insertion of new section 80V.—After section 80V of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"80V. **Deduction in respect of winnings from lottery.**—Where the gross total income of an assessee, not being a company, includes any income by way of winnings from any lottery (such income being hereafter in this section referred to as winnings), there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from the winnings of an amount equal to,—

(*a*) in a case where the gross totol income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or where the winnings do not exceed five thousand rupees, the whole of such winnings ;

(*b*) in any other case, five thousand rupees as increased by a sum equal to fifty per cent of the amount by which the winnings exceed five thousand rupees."

23. Substitution of new section for section 90.—For section 90 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"90. **Agreement with foreign countries.**—The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any country outside India—

(*a*) for the granting of relief in respect of income on which have been paid both income-tax under this Act and income-tax in that country, or

(*b*) for the avoidance of double taxation of income under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in that country, or

(*c*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of income-tax chargeable under this Act or under the corresponding law in force in that country, or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*d*) for recovery of income-tax under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in that country, and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provisions as may be necessary for implementing the agreement."

24. Amendment of Section 125.—In section 125 of the Income-tax Act, in the proviso to sub-section (*l*) after the figures "228", the figures and letter "228A," shall be inserted.

25. Amendment of sections 132A, 201, 213 to 217, 220, 243 and 244 and Second Schedule.—In section 132A, section 210, sections 213 to 217, section 220, section 243 and section 244 of the Income-tax Act and in rule 60 of the Second Schedule to that Act, for the words 'nine per cent' wherever they occur, the words "twelve per cent" shall be substituted.

26. Amendment of Section 139.—In section 139 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*l*), for the words "six months", the words "four months" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the proviso to sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that, on an application made in the prescribed manner, the Income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, extend the date for furnishing the return, and, notwithstanding that the date is so extended, interest shall be chargeable in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (8).";

(*c*) for sub-section (4A), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April 1973, namely :—

"(4A) Every person in receipt of income derived from Property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for charitable or religious purposes or in part only for such porposes, or of income being involuntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of clause (24) of section 2, shall if the total income in respect of which he is a ssessable as a representative assessee (the total income for the purpose being computed under this Act without giving effect to the provisions of sections 11 and 12) exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, furnish a return of such income of the previous year in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed and all the provisions of this Act shall, so for as may be, applpy as if it were a return required to be furnished under sub section (1)".

(*d*) in sub-section (8)(*a*),—

(*i*) for the portion beginning with the words, brackets and figure "Where the return under sub-section (1) and ending with the words "waive the interest payable by any person under this sub-section", the following shall be subsituted, namely :—

"Where the return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) for an assessment year is furnished after the specified date or is not furnished, then whether or not the Income-tax officer, has extended the date for furnishing the return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the assessee shall be liable to pay simple interest at twelve per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day immediately following the specified date to the date of the furnishing of the return or, where no return has been furnished, the date of completion of the assessment under section 144, on the amount of the tax payable on the total income—as determined on regular assessment, as redused by the advance tax, if any, paid, and any tax deducted at source :

Provided that the Income-tax Officer may, in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed, reduce or waive the entrest payable by any assessee under this sub-section.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "specified date", in relation to a return for an assessment year, means,—

(*a*) in the case of every assessee whose total income, or the total income of any person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act, includes any income from business or profession, the date of the expiry of four months from the end of the previous year or where there is more than one previous year from the end of the previous year which expired last before the commencement of the assessment year, or the 30th day of the June of the assessment year, whichever is later ;

(*b*) in the case of every other assessee, the 30th day of June of the assessment year.";

(*ii*) the existing *Explanation* shall be re-numbered as *Explanation* 2.

27. Amendment of section 164.—In section 164 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973,—

(*a*) in sub-sectiion (2), for the words and figures "tax shall be charged on so much of the relevant income as is not exempt under section 11", the words, brackets, figures and latter "or which is of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of cluase (24) of section 2, tax shall be charged on so much of the relevant income as is not exempt under section 11 or 12 section" shall be substituted.

(*b*) a in sub-section (3), for the words "In case where the relevant income is derived from property heldunder trust in part only for charitable or religious purposes", the words, brackets, figures and letter "In a case where the relevant income is drived from property held under trusrt in part only for charitable or reliigous purposes or is of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of clause (24) of section 2 "shall be substituted.

28. Insertion of new sections 194B and 194C.—After section 194A of the Icncome-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

194B. **Winning from lottery or crossword puzzle.**—The person responsible for paying to any person any income by way of winnings from any lottery or crossword puzzle in an amount exceeding one thousand rupees shall at the time of payment thereof, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force:

provided that no deduction shall be made under this section from any payment made before the 1st day of June, 1972.

194C. **Payments to contractors and sub-contractors.**—(1) Any person responsible for paying any sum to any resident (hereafter in this section referred to as the contractor) for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) in pursuance of a contract between the contractor and—

(*a*) the Central Government or any State Government; or

(*b*) any local authority; or

(*c*) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or

(*d*) any company,

shall at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the contractor or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to two per cent of such sum as income tax on income comprised therein.

(2) Any person (being a contractor and not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family) responsible for paying any sum to any resident (hereafter in this section referred to as the sub-contractor) in pursuance of a contract with the sub-contractor for carrying out, or for the supply of labour for carrying out, the whole or any part of the works undertaken by the contractor or for supplying whether wholly or partly any labour which the contractor has undertaken to supply shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the sub-contractor or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to one per cent of such sum as income-tax on income comprised therein.

(3) No deduction shall be made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) from—

(*i*) any sum credited or paid in pursuance of any contract the consideration for which does not exceed five thousand rupees; or

(*ii*) any sum credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1972.

(4) Where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the total income of the contractor or the sub-contractor justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rate or no deduction of income-tax as the case may be, the Income-tax Officer shall, on an application made by the contractor or the sub-contractor in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate.

(5) Where any such certificate is given, the person responsible for paying the sum referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, until such certificate is cancelled by the Income-tax Officer, deduct income-tax at the rates specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be."

29. **Amendment of section 197.**— In section 197 of the Income -tax Act, in clause (a) of sub-section (1), for the figures, letter and word "194A and 195", the figures, letters and word "194A, 194B and 195" shall be substituted.

30. **Amendment of sections 198, 199, 200, 202 and 203.**—In section 198, section 199, section 200, section 202 and section 203 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 194A and", the words, figures and letters "section 194 A, section 194B, section 194C and" shall be substituted.

31. **Amendment of section 204.**—In section 204 of the Income-tax Act, after the word, figures and letter "section 194A", the words, figures and letters "section 194B, section 194C shall be inserted.

32. **Amendment of section 205.**—In section 205 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 194A and", the words, figures and letters "section 194A, section 194B, section 194C and" shall be substituted.

33. **Amendment of section 207.**—In section 207 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "in the case of Income other than income chargeable under the head "Capital gains", the following shall be substituted namely :—

'in the case of income other than—

(*a*) income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" ; and

(*b*) income referred to in sub-clause (ix) of clause (24) of section 2.'

34. **Amendment of section 208.**—In section 208 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (a) of sub-section (1), for the words "exclusive of capital gains", the words, brackets and figures "exclusive of capital gains and income referred to in sub-clause (ix) of clause (24) of section 2," shall be substituted.

35. Amendment of section 209.—In section 209 of the Income-tax Act in clause (a,)—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*ii*) for the words "the amount of capital gains" the words brackets and figures "the amount of capital gains and income referred to the sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 22" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-clause (*iii*) for the words figures and letter "section 194A and", the words figures and letters "section 194A section 194C and" shall be substituted.

36. Amendment of section 211.—In section 211 of the Income-tax Act in the *Explanation* below sub-section (1) for the words "by the capital gains" the words brackets and figures "by the amount of capital gains and income referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 2" shall be substituted.

37. Amendment of section 212.—In section 212 of the Income-tax Act in sub-section (1) for the brackets and words"(exclusive of capital gains if any)" the brackets words and figures "[exclusive of capital gains and referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 2, if any]" shall be substituted.

38. Amendment of section 215.—In section 215 of the Income-tax Act in sub-section (5) for the word figures and letter "section 194A" the words, figures and letters "section 194A section 194C" shall be substituted.

39. Insertion of new section 228A.—After section 228 of the Income-tax Act the following section shall be inserted namely :—

"**228A. Recovery of tax in pursuance of agreements with foreign countries.**—(1) Where an agreement is entered into by the Central Govermment with the Government of any country outside India for recovery of income tax under this Act and the corresponding law in force in that country and the Government of that country or any authority under that Government which is specified in this behalf in such agreement sends to the Board a certificate for the recovery of any tax due under such corresponding law from a person having any property in India, the Board may forward such certificate to any Tax Recovery Officer with in whose jurisdiction such property is situated and there upon such Tax Recovery Officer shall——

(*a*) Proceed to recover the amount specified in the certificate in the manner in which he would proceed to recover the amount specified in a certificate received from an Income-tax Officer and

(*b*) remit any sum so recovered by him to the Board after deducting his expenses in connection with the recovery Proceeding.

(2) Notwithstanding the issue of a certificate under section 222 to the Tax Recovery Officer where an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making a payment of tax the Income-tax Officer may if the assessee has property in a country outside India (being a country with which the Central Government has entered into an agreement) for the recovery of income-tax under this Act and the corresponding law in force in that country (forward to the Board) a certificate specifying the amount of arrears due from the assessee and the Board may take such action thereon as it may deem appropriate having regard to the terms of the agreement with such country."

40. Amendment of section 252.—In section 252 of the Income-tax Act after Sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) The Central Government may appoint one or more members of the Appellate Tribunal be the Vice-President ; or, as the case may be, Vice-President thereof.

(5) Vice-President shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the President as may be delegated to him by the President by a general or special order in writing."

41. Amendment of section 295. In section 295 of the Income-tax Act in sub-section (2) after clause (*m*) the following clause shall be inserted namely :—

"(*mm*) the circumstances in which the conditions subject to which and the manner in which Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Income-tax Officer."

42. Amendment of Fourth Schedule. In the Fourth Schedule in the Income-tax Act In Part C for the brackets words and figures ["*See* Sections 2 (5) 17(1)(iii) 36(1)(*v*)]" "the brackets words and figures "*See* section 2(5), 10(25)(*iv*), 17(1)(iii) 36(1)(*v*)] "shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April 1973.

43. Omission of Sixth Schedule. The sixth schedule to the Income-tax Act shall be Omitted with effect from the 1st day of April 1973.

WEALTH TAX

44. Amendment of Section 2. In section 2 of the Wealth tax-Act 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act),—

(*a*) after clause (*h*), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely

'(*ha*) "co-operative society means a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative societies Act, 1912 or under any other law for the time being in force in any state for the registration of co-operative societies;

(*b*) existing clause (*ha*) shall be deemed to have been relettered as clause (*hb*) with effect from the 1st day of April, 5 1965.

45. Amendment of sections.—In section 5 of the Wealth tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) after clause (*xviia*), the following clauses shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been inserted, namely:—

"(*xviib*) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act 1925 applies or which is a recognised Provident fund with in the meaning of clause (38) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act,

(*xviic*) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any gratuity fund which is an approved gratuity fund within the meaning of clause (5) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(*xviid*) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any superannuation fund which is an approved superannuation fund within the meaning of clause (6) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;",

(*ii*) after clause (*xxx*) the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

(*xxxi*) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any asset referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee ;

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause and clause (*xxxii*) the term "industrial undertaking" mean's an undertaking engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining;

(*xxxii*) the value as determined in the prescribed manner of the interest of the assessee in the assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any asset referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or an association of persons of which the assessee is a partner or, as the case may be, a member.";

(*b*) in sub-section (1A), for the brackets figures and word "(*xxviii*) and (*xxix*)", the brackets, and figures and word "(*xxviii*), (*xxix*) and (*xxxi*) and (*xxxii*)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

(*c*) in sub-section (3), after the proviso the following *Explanation* shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this sub-section, in computing the period of six months in relation to any asset (not being any share or security held as stock-in-trade for the purposes of the business of the assessee) in a case where such asset (here-after in this *Explanation* referred to as the relevant asset) was acquired by the assessee by conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, or with the money constituting, any other exempt asset from wealth-tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) there shall be included, if the assessee acquired the relevant asset within thirty days after he ceased to hold such other asset, so much of the period for which the assessee held such other asset as falls within the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date.".

Insertion of new section 21A.—After section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall rted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

'**21A. Assessment in cases of diversion of property, or of income from property, held under trust public charitable or religious purposes.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*i*) of sub-section (1) of section 5, where any property is held under trust for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India and

(*i*) any part of such property or any Income of such trust whether derived from such property or from voluntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of clause (24) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act is used or applied, or

(*ii*) any part of the income of the trust whether derived from such property or from voluntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of clause (24) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being a trust created on or after the 1st day of April, 1962, ensures,

directly or indirectly for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act, wealth-tax shall be leviable upon and recoverable from the trustee or manager (by whatever name called) in the like manner and to the same extent as if the property were held by an individual who is a citizen of India and resident in India for the purposes of this Act and—

(*a*) at the rates specified in Part I of the Schedule in the case of an individual; or

(*b*) at the rate of one and one-half per cent.

whichever course is more beneficial to the revenue:

Provided that in the case of a trust created before the 1st day of April, 1962, the provisions of clause (i) shall not apply to any use or application, whether directly or indirectly, of any part of such property or any income of such trust for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act if such use or application is by way of compliance with a mandatory term of the trust:

Provided further that in a case where the aggregate of the funds of the trust invested in a concern in which any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act has a substantial interest as provided in *Explanation* 3 to that section does not exceed five per cent of the capital of that concern, the exemption under clause (*i*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 shall not be denied in relation to any property other than such investment, by reason only that the funds of the trust have been invested in a concern in which any person referred to in the aforesaid sub-section (3) has such substantial interest.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,

(*a* any part of the property or income of a trust shall be deemed to have been used or applied for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act in every case in which it can be so deemed to have been used or applied within the meaning of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of that section at any time during the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date ;

(*b*) "trust" includes any other legal obligation.

47. **Amendment of sections 31 and 34 A.**—In sections 31 and 34A of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "nine percent", the words "twelve percent" shall be substituted.

48. **Amendment of section 32.** In section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 221 to 227", the words, figures and letter "sections 221 to 227, 228A" shall be substituted.

49. **Amendment of section 44A.**— In section 44A of the Wealth-tax Act, for the portion begininng with the words, "The Central Government may" and ending with the words "for implementing the agreement" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any reciprocating country—

(*a*) for the avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to wealth-tax payable under this Act, and under the corresponding law in force in the reciprocating country, or

(*b*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of wealth-tax chargeable under this Act or under the corresponding law in force in that country or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*c*) for recovery of tax under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in that country,

and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provision as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.

50. Amendment of section 45.—In section 45 of the Wealth-Tax Act,—

(*a*) for the words "The provisions of this Act shall not apply to—", the words "No tax shall be levied under this Act in respect of the net wealth of—", shall be substituted ;

(*b*) after clause (*f*), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted naemly :—

"(*a*) any co-operative Society".

51. Amendment of section 46.—In section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, sub-Section (2), after clause (c) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*cc*) the circumstances in which the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did nto produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Wealth-tax Officer :"

Gift-tax

52. Amendment of sections 32 and 33 A.—In sections 32 and 33A of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (here in after referred to as the Gift-tax Act), for the words "nine per cent", the words" twelve per cent". shall be substituted.

53. Amendment of section 33.—In section 33 of the Gift-tax Act, fot the words and figures "sections 221 to 227", the words, figures and letter "sections 221 to 227, 228A" shall be substituted.

54. Amendment of section 44.—In section 44 of the Gift-tax Act, for the portion begining with the words "The Central Government may" and ending with the words "for inplementing the agreement", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any reciprocating country—

(*a*) for the avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to gift-tax payable under this act and under the corresponding law in force in the reciprocating country, or

(*b*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of gift-tax chargeable under this Act or under the corresponding law in force in that country or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*c*) for recovery of tax under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in that country.

and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provision as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.".

55. Amendment of section 45.—In section 45 of the Gift-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April 1973—.

(*a*) in clause (*e*), for the word nd figures "section 11", the words and figures "section 11 or section 12, shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in *Explanation* 3,—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), for the word and figure "section 11", the words, figures and letter "section 11 or section 12 or section 12A" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*) for the word and figures "section 11", the words and figures "section 11 or section 12" shall be substituted.

56. Amendment of section 46.—In section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*c*) the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Gift-tax Officer ;".

SURTAX

57. Substitution of new section for section 24A.—For section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 hereinafter referred to as the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act], the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"24A. **Agreement with foreign countries.**—The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any country outside India—

(*a*) for the granting of relief in respect of chargeable profits on which have been paid both surtax under this Act and tax of a similar character or income-tax on such profits in that country, or

(*b*) for the avoidance of double taxation of chargeable profits under this Act and under any law relating to the taxation of income or profits in force in that country, or

(*c*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of surtax chargeable under this Act or the tax chargeable under the corresponding law in force in that country or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*d*) for recovery of tax under this Act and under any law relating to the taxation of income or profits in force in that country,

and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provision as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.".

58. Amendment of section 25.—In section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, in sub-section (2) after clause(*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*cc*) the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Income-tax Officer;".

MISCELLANEOUS

59. Certain casual and non-recurring receipts not to be included in the total income for the assesment year 1972-73. Notwith standing the amendments made by this Act to the income-tax Act in computing, in the case of any person, the total income of a previous year relevant to the assesment year commencing on the Act 1st day of April, 1972, any income falling within clause(3) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act as it stood immmediately before the 1st day of April, 1972, shall not be included.

60. Applicability of revised rate of interest.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that where nterest is payable under—

(*a*) section 139 of the Income-rax Act or any other provision of that Act referred to in section 25 of this Act; or

(*b*) section 31 or section 34A of the Wealth-tax Act ; or

(*c*) section 32 or section 33A of the Gift-tax Act ; or
(*d*) section 18 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act,

in respect of any period commencing on or before the 31st day of March, 1972 and ending after that date, such interest shall, in respect of so much of such period as falls after that date, be calculated at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIRECT TONES

61. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.—The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

62. Regulatory duties of customs.—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, a regulatory duty of customs which shall not xceed 15 per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Cusoms Act, 1962: 52 of 1962.

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1973, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 10 of 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods referred to in sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any other duty of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962. 52 of 1962.

(4) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962, and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

(6) All regulatory duties of customs levied under-sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Finance Act, 1971 and in force immediately before the 18th day of March, 1972, shall, subject to any notification issued under section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962, read with sub-section (4) of the said section 4, continue to have effect until the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force, and accordingly in sub-section (2) of the said section 4, for the reference to the 15th day of May, 1972, a reference to the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force shall be deemed to be substituted.

63. Amendment of Act I of 1949.—In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1972", the figures "1973" shall be substituted.

64. Amendment of Act I of 1944.—In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Exercise Act),—

(*a*) after section 35, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"35A. **Revision by Board.**—The Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, may, of its own motion or otherwise, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which any decision or order has been passed under this Act or the rules made there under (not being a decision or order passed on appeal under section 35) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of such decision or order and may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit:

Provided that no decision or order shall be varied so as to prejudicially affect any person unless such person is given a reasonable opportunity of making a representation and, if he so desires, of being heard in his defence :

Provided further that no proceedings shall be commenced under this section in respect of any decision or order (whether such decision or order has been passed before or after the coming into force of this section) after the expiration of a period of one year from the date of such decision or order."

(*b*) section 36 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) The Central Government may, of its own motion or otherwise, call for and examine the record of any pro-proceeding in which any decision or order has been passed under section 35 or section 35A of this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to he correctness, legality on propriety of such decision on order and may pass such order there on as it thinks fit ;

Provided that no decision or order shall be varied so as to prejudicially affect any person unless such person is given a reasonable opportunity of making a representation and, if he so desires, of being heard in his defence :

Provided further that no proceedings shall be commenced under this sub-section in respect of any decision or order (whether such decision or order has been passed before or after the coming into force of this sub-section) after the expiration of a period of one year from the date of such decision or order." ;

(c) the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

65. Regulatory duties of excise.—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mntioned in the Firstt Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act:

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1973, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 10 of 1897, shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified ther in shall bein addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central excise Act, or any other law for the time being in force and such regulatory duties shall be levied for the purposes of the Union and the proceeds there of shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act or those rules.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

(6) All regulatory duties of excise levied under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the finance Act, 1971 and in force immediately before the 18th day of March, 1972, shall, subject to any notification under rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, readw ith sub-section (4) of the said section, continue to have effect until the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force, and accordingly in sub-section (2) of the said section 7, for the reference to the 15th day of May, 1972, a reference to the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force shall be deemed to be substituted.

66. Amendment of Act 58 of 1957.—The additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

67. Amendment of Act 27 of 1958.—The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs:) Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Mineral Products Act) shall be amendned in the manner specified in the Fifth Schedule.

68. Discontinuance of Salt duty.—For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1972, no duty under the Central Excises Act or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

CHAPTER V

DELHI SALES TAX

69. Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1941 as in force in Delhi.—In the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi,—

(a) in section 5, in sub-section (2) in sub-clause (ii) of clause (a), for the words "for use by him as raw materials in the manufacture of goods for sale; and" , the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"for use by him as raw materials in the manufacture in the Union Territory of Delhi (hereafter in this sub-clause referred to as Delhi) of goods (Other than goods declared tax-free under section 6) —

(A) for sale inside Delhi ; or

(B) for sale in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, being a sale occasioning, or effected by transfer of documents of title to such goods during the movements of such goods from Delhi ; or

(C) for sale in the course of export out side India being a sale occasioning the movement of such goods from Delhi, or a sale effected by transfer of documents of iitle to such goods effected during the movement of such goods from Delhi, to a place outside India and after the goods have crossed the customs frontiers of India ; and" ;

(*b*) after section 12, the following sections shall be inmerted, nzmely :—

12A. **Liability on case of transfer of business.**—Where a dealer, liable to pay tax under this Act, transfers his business in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave or licence, hire or in any other manner what so-ever, the dealer and the person to whom the business is so transferred shall jointly and severally be liable to pay the tax (including penalty) due from the dealer upto the time of such transfer, whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed before such transfer, but has remained unpaid or is assessed there-after:

Provided that the liability of the transferee shall be limited to the value of the assets he obtained by such tranfer.

12B. **Liability in case of company in liquidation.**—Every person—

(*a*) Who is a liquidator of any company which is being wound up whether under the orders of a court or otherwise ;or

(*b*) who has been appointed the receiver of any assets of a company, (hereinafter referred to as the liquidator) shall, within thirty days after he has become such liquidatort give notice of his appointment as such to the Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner shall after making such enquiries or calling for such information as the may deem fit, notify to the liquidator within three months from the date on which he receives notice of appoint-ment of the liquidator the amount which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, would be sufficient to provide for any tax (including any penalty) which is then or is likely thereafter to becomes, payable by the company under this Act.

(3) The liquidator shall not part with any of the assets of the company or the properties in his hand until he has been notified by the Commissioner under sub-section (2), and on being so notified the liquidator shall set aside an amount equal to the amount notified and until he so sets aside such amount he shall not part with any of the assets of the company or the properties in his hand :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall debar the liquidator from parting with such assets or properties in compliance with any order of a court or for the purpose of the payment of the tax and penalty if any, payable by the company under this Act or for making any payment to secured creditors whose debts are entitled under law to priority of payment over debts due to Government on the date of liquida tion or for meeting such costs and expenses of the winding up of the company as are in the opinion of the Commissioner reasonable.

(4) If the liquidator fails to give notice in accordance with sub-section (1) or fails to set aside the amoun as required by sub-section (3)or parts with any assets of the company or the properties in his hand in contravention of the provisions of that sub-section he shall be personnally liable for he payment of the tax and penalty if any, which the company would be liable to pay under this Act :

Provided that if the amount of any tax (including any penalty) payable by the company is notified under sub-section (2), the personal liability of the liquidator under the sub-section shall be to the extent of such amount.

(5) Where there are more liquidators than one, the obligations and liabilities attached to the liquidator under this section shall be attached to all the liquidators jointly and severally.

(6) When any private company is wound up and any tax (including any penalty) assessed under this Act on the company for any period before or in the course of or after its liquidation cannot be recovered, then every person who was a director of the private company at any time during the period for swhich the tax is due shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of such tax (including penalty) unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross, neglijence; misfeance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

(7) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force.

(8) For the purposes of this section, the expressions "company" and "private company" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them under clause (i) and (iii) of sub-section (1) of section (3) of the Companies Act, 1956. 1 of 1956.

12C. **Liability of partners of firm to pay tax**—Notithstanding any contract to the contrary, where any firm is liable to may any tax (including any penalty) under this Act, the firm and each of the partners of the firm shall be: jointly and severally liable for such payment :

Provided that where any such partner retires from the firm, he shall intimate the date of his retirement to the Commissioner by a notice in that behalf in writing and he shall be liable to pay tax (including penalty) remaining unpaid at the time of his retirement and any tax (including any penalty) due up to the date of his retirement though unassessed on that date :

Provided further that if no such intimation is given within fifteen days from the date of retirement, the liability of the partner under the first proviso shall continue until the date on which such intimation is received by the Commissioner.

12D. **Liablity of guardians, trustees, etc.**—Where the business in respect of which tax is payable under this Act is carried on by, or is in charge of any guardian trustee or agent of a minor or other incapacitated person on his behalf and for the benefit of such minor or other incapacitated person,, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guadian, trustee or agent, as the case may be in like manner and to the same extent as it would be assessed upon and recoverablefrom any such minor or other incapacitated person, if he were of full age and of sound mind and if he were conducting the business himself; and all the provisions of the Act shall,so far as may be, apply accordingly.

12E. **Liability of Court of Wards, etc.**—Where the estate or any portion of the estate of a dealer owning a business in respect of which tax is payable under this Act is under the control of the Court of Wards, the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee or any Receiver or Manager (including any person, whatever be his designation, who in fact manages the business) appointed by or under any order of a court, the tax shall be levied upon and be recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Receieer or Manager in like manner and to the same extent as it would be essessable upon and be recoverable from the dealer if he were conducting the business himself; and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

12F **Liability in other cases.**—(1) Where a dealer is a firm or an association of persons or a Hindu undivided family, and such firm, association or family has discontinued business—

(a) the tax payable under this Act by such firm, association or family up to the date of such discontuiance may be assessed as if no such discontinuance had taken place ; and

(b) every person who was at the time of such discontinuance a partner of such firm or a member of such association or family shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, be liable jointly and severally for the payment of tax assessed and penalty imposed and payable by such firm, association or family, whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed prior to or after such discontinuance, and, subject as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply as if every such person or partner or member were himself a dealer

Provided that where the partner of a firm liable to pay such tax (including penalty) dies, the provisions of sub-section (4) shall, so far as may be, apply.

(2) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm or association, the partners or members of the firm or association as it existed before and as it exists after its re-constitution, shall, without prejudice to the provisions of section 12C, jointly and severally be liable to pay any tax (including any penalty) due from such firm or association for any period before its re-constitution.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall, so far as may be, apply where the dealer, being a firm or association of persons is dissolved, or where the dealer. being a Hindu undivided family has effected partition with respect to the business carried on by it and accordingly references in that sub-section to discontinuance shall be treated as references to dissolution or, as the case may be, to partition.

(4) Where a dealer liable to pay tax under this Act dies, then—

(a) if the business carried on by the dealer is continued after his death, by his legal representative or any other person, such legal representative or other person shall be liable to pay the tax (including penalty) due from the dealer under this Act ;

(b) if the business carried on by the dealer is discontinued after his death, his legal representative shall be liable to pay out of the estate of the deceased, to the extent the estate is capable of meeting the charge, the tax (including penalty) due from the dealer under this Act whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed before his death but has remained unpaid or is assessed after his death, and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be apply to such legal representative or other person as if he were the dealer himself.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section "legal representative" has the meaning assinged to it in clause (11) of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908' (5 of 1908).

(c) in section 17, for the words "the transferee shall for all the purposes of this Act", the words "then, save as otherwise provided in section 12A, the transferee shall for all the purposes of this Act" shall be substituted.

———

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 61, 62(6), 63, 64(c), 5(6), 66 and 67 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931. 16 of 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

	Rates of income-tax
(1) where the initial income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 ;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 ;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 ;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 ;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 ;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 ;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,

(*i*) no income tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000 ;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs.7,660, the income tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs.7,000,

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely:—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 . . . 10 per cent ;

(*b*) in any other case . . . . 15 per cent ;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned; and

(*ii*) 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent of the total income ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm.

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	*Nil*
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000,
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000,
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts namely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*), or, as the case may be, clause (*b*) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

n the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of the such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52.5 per cent ;
(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of two and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rate of Income-tax

1. In the case of domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent of the total income;

(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 55 per cent. of the total income ;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 55 per cent. ;

(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income 60 per cent. ;

(*ii*) in any other case . . . . . . 65 per cent. of the total income:

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or . . . . .

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government . 50 per cent. ;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . 70 per cent.

Surcharge on incometax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of two and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of Surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	Nil ;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of Income-tax	Rate of Surcharge
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles	30 per cent.	4·5 per cent. ;
(*iii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) . .	20 per cent.	3 per cent. ;
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payon a tax-free security).	Income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 4·5 per cent. of the amount of the income, *or* income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part III of this schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher;	
(*ii*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	2·25 per cent.
2. In the case of a company—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent.;
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on the income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company— .	24·5 per cent.	1·225 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of any agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2·5 per cent.;
(*iii*) on the income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government . . .	50 per cent.	2·5 per cent.;
(*iv*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2·2 per cent.;
(*v*) on any other income . . .	70 per cent.	3·5 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) *of section* 80E *and computing "advance tax".*

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from Income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub–section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub–section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII–C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income–tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax, in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income–tax Act at the rate of sixty–five per cent shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates :—

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial judicial person referred to in sub–clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the income–tax Act, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this part applies,—

Rates of income–tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent . of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceeds Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000;

Provided that for the purposes of this paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973 satisfied either of the following two conditions, namely—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family,—

(*i*) no income–tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income–tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely.—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent.;
(*b*) in any other case . . .	15 per cent.;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000, if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned) ; and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 .	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*), or, as the case may be, clause (*b*) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (*b*) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business	52·5 per cent.;
(*ii*) on the blance, if any, of the total income	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with paragraph F of this part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company,

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000	45 per cent. of the total income;
(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000	55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) Where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company—

(a) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000. 55 per cent.;

(b) on the balance, if any, of the total income 60 per cent;

(ii) in any other case 65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(i) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March 1961, or

fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1974,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government. 50 per cent.

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income 70 per cent.

Surcharge on Income Tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 61)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, in Item No. 28(28)(*b*), for each of the entries in the fifth and sixth columns the entry "60 per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, for Item No. 22(5)(*b*), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"22(5)	(*b*) Drugs and medicines containing spirit Preferential Revenue		Rs. 14.40 per litre or 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 5.00 per litre	Rs. 14.40 per litre or 60 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 5·00 per litre	Rs. 14.40" per litre or 60 per cent. *ad-valorem*, whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 5·00 per litre	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

(*See* section 64(c)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 1A, for each of the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "One rupee per kilogram." shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in Item No. 1D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) in Item No. 2, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "One hundred rupees per quintal." shall be substituted ;

(*iv*) in Item No. 4,—

(*a*) Under "I, *Unmanufactured Tobacco*—" for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (8), the entries "Five rupees.", "Forty rupees.", "Four rupees.", "Four rupees." "Three rupees,", "Four rupees." and "Fifty paise," shall, rspectively, be substituted ;

(*b*) Under "II, *Manufactured tobacco*—" for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "Two hundred per cent. *ad valorem*,." shall be substituted ;

(*v*) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One thousand rupees per kilo litre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*vi*) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Three hundred rupees per kilo litre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*vii*) in Item No. 8, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (*a*) and (*b*), the entry "Five hundred rupees per kilo litre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*viii*) in Item No. 9, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two hundred rupees per kilo litre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer," shall be substituted ;

(*ix*) in Item No. 10, forthe entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred rupess per kilo litre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer," shall be substituted;

(*x*) in Item No. 11, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (1) and (2), the entry "One hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(*xi*) in Item No. 12, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred rupees per metric tonne," shall be substituted ;

(*xii*) in Item No. 14, for the entries in the third column against sub-items 1 (1)(*i*), 1(1)(*ii*), 1(2) 1(3)(*i*), 1(3) (*ii*), 1(3)(*iii*), 1(3)(*iv*), 1(4)(*i*), 1(4)(*ii*), 1(4)(*iii*), 1(4A), 1(5), II(*i*), II(*ii*), III(*i*), III(*ii*), and III(*iii*), the entries "Thirtyrupees per quintal." "One hundred rupees per quintal", "Twenty-five rupees per quintal", "Twenty-five rupees per quintal.", "Forty rupees per quintal.", "Fifty paise per litre,", "One rupees an fifty paise per litre.", "One hundred rupees per quintal,", "Thirty rupees per quintale", "One rupee per liter,", "Three hundred rupees per quintale "One rupee per litre, if in liquid form andT hirty rupees per quintal if in any other form.", "Fifty paise per litre, "Twenty-five paise per litre.", "Two rupees and fifty paise per litre.", "One hundred rupees per quital." and "Two' rupees and fifty paise per litre." shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xiii*) in Item No. 14BB, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*", shall be substituted ;

(*xiv*) in Item No. 14C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty rupees per quintal.", shall be substituted ;

(*xv*) in each of the Item Nos. 14D and 14DD, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*xvi*) In Item No. 14F, for the entry in the third, column, the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. "shall be substituted, ;

(*xvii*) in Item No. 14 HH, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*" shal be substituted;

(*xviii*) in Item No. 15, for the entries in the third column against sub-items 1(1), 1(2) and 11 the entries "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" and "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*", shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xix*) In item No. 15A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Forty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Fifty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Fifty per cent. *ad valorem,*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xx*) in Item No. 16, for the entries in the third column against sub-tems (1) and (3), the entries "Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*" and "Twenty per cent. *ad avlorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xxi*) in Item No. 16A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) (3) and (4), the entries "Fifty per cent. *ad valorem,*", "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" and"Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively be substituted;

(*xxii*) in Item No. 17 for the entries in the third column against sub-tems (1), (2), (3) and (4), the entries "Two rupees per kilogram.", "One rupee per kilogram.", "Fifty paise per, kilogram.",and "One rupee per kilogram." shall respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxiii*) in Item No. 19,—

(*a*) in the second column, in the opening portion—

(*i*) for the brackets, figures and words,—

(*ii*) 40 per cent. or more by weight of silk; or

(*iii*) 60 per cent. or more by weight of rayon or artificial silk

the brackets, figures and words.—

"(*ii*) 40 per cent. or more by weight of silk ;

(*iii*) 60 per cent. or more by weight of rayon or artificial silk, or

(*iv*) 50 per cent or more by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mestra fibre).",

shall be substituted ;

(2) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*iii*)", the words, brackets and figures, "referred to in (*i*) to (*iv*)" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the entry in the third column against sub-item I(1), the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted ;

(*xxiv*) in Item No. 20,—

(*a*) in the second column, in the opening portion,—

(1) for the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains no cotton and no artificial silk and less than 40 per cent. by weight of silk ; or

(*iv*) if manufactured on a handloom,",

the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains no cotton and no artificial silk and less than 40 per cent. by weight of silk ;

(*iv*) if it contains 50 per cent or more by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) ; or

(*v*) if manufactured on a handloom.",

shall be substituted ;

(2) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*iv*)", the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*v*) shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Fifty paise per square metre." shall be substituted ;

(*xxv*) in Item No. 21, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*xxvi*) in Item No. 22,—

(*a*) in the second column, in the opening portion.—

(*i*) for the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains cotton and less than 60 per cent. by weight of rayon or artificial silk ; or

(*iv*) if it contains no cotton and less than 40 per cent. by weight of wool and less than 40 per cent. by weight of rayon, or artificial silk",

the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains cotton and less than 60 per cent. by weight of rayon or artificial silk;

(*iv*) if it contains no cotton and less than 40 per cent. by weight of wool and less than 40 per cent. by weight of rayon or artificial silk ; or

(*v*) if it contains 50 per cent. or more by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre),",

shall be substituted ;

(2) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*iv*)", the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*v*)" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem* plus rupeses five per square metre," shall be substituted ;

(*xxvii*) in Item No. 23, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*," shall be substituted ;

(*xxviii*) in Item No. 23A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (2), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*." and "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*." shall, be respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxix*) in Item No. 25, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifty rupees per metric tonne" shall be substituted ;

(*xxx*) in Item No. 27, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(*xxxi*) in Item No. 26AA, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (*i*), (*ia*), (*ii*), (*iii*) (*iv*) and (*v*) the entries "Seventy-five rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots." "Seventy five rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.","Five hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.","Five hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots." "Five hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on pig iron or steel ingots, as the case may be, and "Two hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.", shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xxxii*) in Item No. 27 —

(*a*) in the second column for the brackets, letter, words and figures,—

"(c) Foils that is a product of thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 millimetre.", the brackets, letter, words and figures,—

"(*c*) foils (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed, or backed with paper of other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 millimetre,", shall be substituted;

(*b*) for each of the entries in the third column against sub-items (*a*)(*i*), (*a*)(*ii*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*), the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.* shall be substituted ;

(*xxxiii*) in Item No. 28, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Six hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(*xxxiv*) in Item No. 29, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (*i*) and (*ii*), the entries "Fifteen per cent' *ad valorem.*" and "Ten per cent. *ad valorem,*", shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxxv*) in Item No. 29A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries "Sixty per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Sixty per cent. *ad valorem,*" and "Seventy-five per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxxvi*) in item No. 30, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2)(*i*), 2(*ii*), (3) and (4), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*","Fifteen per cent *ad valorem.*","Ten per cent.*ad valorem*" "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*"., and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*", shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxxvii*) in Item No. 31, for the entries in the third column against sub-tems (1) i (2) and (3), the entries "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*", and "Twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*", shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxxviii*) in Item No. 33, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries, "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*", "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*", shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxxix*) in Item No. 33, B, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (*ii*), the entry "Ten per cent. *ad valorem.*" shall be substituted ;

(*xl*) in item No. 34, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) (3), (3*a*) and (4), the entries "Two hundred and fifty rupees each or ten per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher," "One thousand and five hundred rupees each or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher,", "Four thousand rupees each or twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.", "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*" and "Three thousand rupees each or fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher,", shall, respectively, be substituted,

(*xli*) in Item No. 37, under "IL Exposed.—", for the entries in the second and third columns, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

	of a width of 30 mm or higher	below 30 mm in width
"(1) News-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres.	One rupee per metre	Fifty paise per metre
(2) Feature films, advertisement shorts, and films not otherwise specified.	Two rupees per metre	One rupee per metre.";

PART II

Irem No.	Description of goods	Rate of Duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—	
	(*i*) in item No. 4, under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—"; for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely :—	
	"(1) Cigars and Cheroots	Twenty-five rupees per hundred." ;

Item No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty
	(*ii*) for Item No. 11A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely;—	
"11A	ALL PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM REFINING OF CRUDE PETROLEUM OR SHALE (WHETHER GASEIOUS, LIQUID, SEMI SOLID, OR SOLID IN FROM`, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED INCLUDING REFINERY GASES. LUBRICACATING OIL AND GREASES, WAXES AND COME—	
	(1) Mineral turpentine oil	Twenty per cent *ad valorem plus* one hundred rupees per metric tonne.
	(2) Liquefied petroleum gas	Two hyndred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.
	(3) Waxes	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem plus* two hundred rupees per metric tonne.
	(4) Others	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" ;
	(*iii*) for Item No. 11B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"IIB	BLENDED OR COMPOUNDED LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES— "Blended or compounded lubricating oila and greases" means lubricating oils and greases obtained by straight blending of mineral oils, or by blending or compounding of mineral oils with any other Ingredients. *Explanation.*—The expression "mineral oil" has the meaning assigned to it in *Explanation* I to Item No. 6.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*" ;
	(*iv*) for Item No. 18, the following item shall be substituted, namely :	
"18	RAYON AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES AND YARN, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER. *Explanation.*—"Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn" shall be deemed to include— (*i*) man-made fibres; (*ii*) spun (discontinuous) yarn containing not less than ninety per cent. by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total fibre content; (*iii*) man-made filament (continuous) yarn ; and (*iv*) man-made metallic yarn.	Sixty rupees per kilogMam'..
	(v) for Item No. 18A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—	
"18A	COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF COTTON CALCULTED ON THE TOTAL FIVRE CONTENT,WHETHER SIZED OR UNSIZED,IN ALL	

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
	INCLUDING SKEINS, HANKS, COPS, CONES, BOBBINS, PIRNS, SPOOLS, REELS, CHEESES, BALLS OR ON WARP BEAMS ,IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—	
	(1) of counts 29 or more	Five rupees per kilogram.
	(2) of counts less than 29	One rupee per kilogram.
	Explanation.—(1) "Count" means the size of grey yarn (excluding any sizing material) expressed as the number of 1000 metre hanks per one-half kilogram. (2) For multiplefold yarn "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.	
	(*vi*) for Item No. 18B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—	
18B	WOOLLEN YARN , ALL SORTS INCLUDING KNITTINGWOOL CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF WOOL CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—	
	(1) Worsted yarn—	
	(*a*) of 48s counts and more	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(*b*) of less than 48s counts	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Others	Ten per cent , *ad valorem.*
	Explanation.— "Count" means the size of single yarn expressed as the number of 560 yards hanks per pound.	
	(*vii*) after Item No. 18B, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—	
'18C	SILK YARN , ALL SORTS , CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF SILK (INCLUDING SILK NOIL) CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
18D	JUTE TWIST, YARN, THREAD, ROPE AND TWINE, ALL SORTS, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF JUTE (INCLUDING BIMLIPATAM JUTE OR MESTA FIBRE) CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Four hundred rupees per metric tonne

Item No.	Descriptions of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
18E	YARN, ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER AND CONTAINING ANY TWO OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY :—	Rupees fifty per kilogram"
	(*i*) cotton ;	
	(*ii*) silk ;	
	(*iii*) wool ;	
	(*iv*) jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) ; and	
	(*v*) man-made fibres.	
	(*viii*) for Item No. 22A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"22A	JUTE MANUFACTURERS (INCLUDING MANUFACTURES OF BIMLIPATAM JUTE OR OF MESTA FIBRE), ALL SORTS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, BUT EXCLUDING ANY SUCH MANUFACTURE—	
	(*i*) if it contains 40 per cent. or more by weight of wool ; or	
	(*ii*) if it contains no wool or less than 40 per cent. by weight of wool and less than 50 per cent. by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre)—	
	(1) Hessians	Six hundred rupees per metric tonne.
	(2) Others	Four hundred rupees per metric tonne."
	(*ix*) after Item No. 22A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"22AA	TEXTILE FABRICS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, AND CONTAINING ANY TWO OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY :—	Fifteen per cent. *ad-valorem*."
	(*i*) cotton ;	
	(*ii*) silk ;	
	(*iii*) wool ;	
	(*iv*) jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) ; and	
	(*v*) man-made fibres.	
	(*x*) for Item No. 33A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"33A	WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS, ALL SORTS, INCLUDING TRANSISTOR SETS AND RADIOGRAMS, WITH OR WITHOUT LOUDSPEAKER—	
	(1) Broadcast television receiver sets	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
1	2	3
	(2) Others	Three hundred rupees per set."
	(*xi*) for Item No. 37B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:-	
"37B	CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTORS AND PARTS THEREOF—	
	(1) Cinematograph projectors	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	(2) Parts thereof	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
	Explanation.—For the purposes of this Item, "Cinematograph projectors" means cinematograph projectors whether in a completely assembled condition or otherwise.	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 66)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 4,—

(*a*) under "I. *Unmanufactured tobacco*———", for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (8) the entries "Sixtypaise.", "Five rupees and fifty paise.' "One rupee", "fifty paise", "Fifty paise." "Seventy-five paise." and "Ten paise." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*b*) under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*——.", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry, "One hundred per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in Item No. 22, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry, "Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem plus* two rupees per square metre." shall be substituted.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 67)

In the Table annexed to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Mineral Products Act,—

(*i*) for the entry in the second column against item 3, the entry "Eight hundred and fifty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the entry in the second column against item 7, the entry "Eight hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972-73. The notes on clauses explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

Y.B. CHAVAN

NEW DELHI ;

The 16th March, 1972.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION UNDER ARTICLES 117 AND 274 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

(Copy of letter No. F. 3(28)-B/72, dated the 16th March, 1972 from Shri Y.B. Chavan, Minister of Finance, to the Secretary, Lok Sabha.)

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of the proposed Bill, recommends under article 117(1) and (3) read with article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1972 to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

2. The Bill will be introduced in the Lok Sabha immediately aftert he Presentation of the Budget on the 16th March, 1972.

Notes on clauses

Clause 2, read with the First Schedule to the Bill, seeks to describe the rates at which income-tax including surcharges thereon, is to be levied on incomes chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73. Further, it lays down the rates at which tax is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1972-73 from incomes (other than income comprised in payments made to contractors and sub-contractors) subject to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates at which "advance tax" is to be paid and tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1972-73.

Rates of income-tax for the assessment year 1972-73.—The rates of income-tax (including surcharges) in the case of non-corporate taxpayers on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73 are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and for computation of "advance tax" payable during the financial year 1971-72. In the case of corporate taxpayers, the rates of basic income-tax on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73 are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for purposes of computing "advance tax" payable by companies during the financial year 1971-72. The income-tax payable by companies will, however, be increased by a surchage thereon calculated at the rate of 2·5 per cent These rates have been specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Bill.

Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1972-73 from incomes other than "Salaries". Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill specifies the rates at which income-tax (including surcharge where applicable) is to be deducted at source during the financial year 1972-73 from incomes other than "Salaries" and the retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act.

These rates vary in certain respects from the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for deduction of tax at source from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities during the financial year 1971-72. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 did not prescribe any rate for deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of lottery winnings and prizes in crossword puzzles. The Bill provides for the deduction of income-tax in respect of such incomes, in the case of resident recipients other than companies, at the rate of 34·5 per cent. (which is made up of basic income-tax 30 per cent. and surcharge 4·5 per cent.) The rates for deduction of income-tax from incomes payable to domestic as well as foreign companies are being enhanced in the context of the provision in the Bill providing for the levy of surcharge on income-tax payable by all companies. In respect of income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities" payable to a domestic company, tax will be deducted at the rate of 21 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 20 per cent and surcharge at 1 per cent.) as against 20 per cent formerly. Similarly, in respect of any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax free security), tax will be deducted at the rate of 23 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 22 per cent. and surcharge at 1 per cent.) as against 22 per cent. hitherto. In respect of dividends payable by a domestic company on shares in that company held by a foreign company, tax will be deducted at the rate of 25·725 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 24·5 per cent. and surcharge at 1·225 per cent.) as against 24·5 per cent. formerly. In respect of income by way of royalties and technical service fees payable by an Indian concern to a foreign company under approved agreement, tax will be deducted at the rate of 52·5 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 50 per cent. and surcharge at 2·5 per cent.) as against 50 per cent. during the financial year 1971-72. In respect of income by way of interest payable on a tax free security to a foreign company, tax will be deducted at the rate of 46·2 per cent.. (made up of income-tax at 44 per cent. and surcharge at 2·2 per cent,) as against 44 per cent, formerly. Smilarly, in respect of other incomes payable to a foreign company, tax will be deducted at the rates of 73·5 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 70 per cent, and surcharge at 3·5 per cent.) as against 70 per cent. during the financial year 1971-72.

Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities, computation of "advance tax" and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1972-73.—The rates at which income-tax (including surcharges) is to be deducted at source from "salaries" and retirement annuities referred to in section 80E(9) of the Income-tax Act, and also the rates at which advance tax is to be paid and income-tax is to be calculated or charged in special cases for the financial year 1972-73 in the case of non-corporate taxpayers, are the same as those specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for similar purposes.

In the case of Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies, the basic rates of income-tax specified in Part III of the First Schedule for the computation of "advance tax" are the same as those specified for the purposes of levy of tax on income assessable for the assessment year 1971-72. The income-tax payable by the Life Insurance Corporation and other companies will, however, be increased by a surcharge thereon at the rate of 5 per cent.

Clause 3,—

Sub-clause (a) seeks to amend, with effect from 1st April, 1973, clause (14) of section 2 of Income-tax Act relating to the definition of the term "capital asset". The effect of this amendment will be ewellery will also be treated as a capital asset and profits and gains arising from the transfer of jewellery wil be liable to tax as income under the head "Capital gains". The expression "jewellery" will include—

(a) ornaments made of gold, silver, plantinum or any other precious metal or any alloy contain ing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;

(b) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, untensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make two amendments in clause (24) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act which defines " income".

Under the first amendment, voluntary contributions received by a charitable or religious trust or institution, regardless of whether such trust or institution has been created or established wholly or partly for charitable or religious purposes, will be regarded as income. Contributions received with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution will, however, not be treated as income. It is being specifically clarified that the term " trust " will include any other legal obligation. This amendment will take effect from the 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

The second amendment seeks to extend, with effect from 1st April, 1972, the definition of "income" so as to include within its scope winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games, other games of any sort or from gambling or betting.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (37A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act. The amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 194B in the Income-tax Act under clause 28 of the Bill. Under this amendment, the rates in force for the purposes of deduction of income-tax at source from winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles will be those specified in this behalf in the relevant Finance Act. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 4.—This clause seeks to amend section 10 of the Income-tax Act relating to incomes not included in the total income.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to substitute, with effect from 1st April, 1972, the existing clause (3) of section 10 by a new clause. Under the new clause (3), receipts of a casual and non-recurring nature (other than lottery winnings) will qualify for exemption only up to Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate and the balance will be chargeable to tax. The exemption of the first Rs. 1,000 of income will, however, not be available in respect of capital gains, receipts arising from business or exercise of a profession or occupation as also receipts by way of additions to remuneration of an employee, as at present.

Lottery winnings have been excluded in view of the position that, in the case of non-corporate taxpayers, lottery winnings up to Rs. 5,000 will be allowed as an outright deduction in determining the taxable income under the new section 80V proposed to be inserted under clause 22 of the Bill.

In view of the specific provision being made under clause 59 of the Bill casual and non-recurring receipts will continue to be exempt from income-tax for the assessment year 1972-73 as in the same manner as hitherto.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend clause (10) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act. Under the amendments exemption from income-tax in respect of gratuities received by emloyees of statutory corporations and employees in the private sector will be available only if such gratuities are received on retirement, incapacitation or death of the employee or on termination of his employment. The exempt amount of gratuitites in the case of both categories of employees will be subject to a ceiling limit of one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, or 15 months' salary so calculated or Rs. 24,000, whichever is the least. The amendments will come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Sub-clause (c) seeks to amend clause (25) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act. Under this amendment, income of approved gratuity funds will be exempt from income-tax with effect from the assessment year 1973-74.

Clause 5.—This clause seeks to amend, with effect from the 1st April, 1973, clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Income-tax Act relating to income from property held under trust for charitable or religious purposes. The amendment is of a drafting nature and is for harmonising the language of the said clause (c) with he other clauses of that sub-section and new section 12 proposed to be substituted for the existing section 12 under lause 6 of the Bill.

Clause 6.—This Clause seeks to substitute section 12 of the Income-tax Act, relating to income of trusts or institutions from voluntary contributions, by two new sections 12 and 12A.

Under new section 12, and voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly for such purposes shall, for purposes of section 11, be regarded as income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes. Contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution will, however, not be treated as income derived from property. The provisions of section 13 will also apply in relation to voluntary contributions in the same manner as they apply in relation to income derived from property held under trust. As a result of this provision, voluntary contributions received by charitable or religious trusts or institutions will qualify for exemption from income-tax only if the conditions specified in section 11 regarding application of income or accumulation thereof are satisfied. Further, the trust or institution will forfeit exemption from tax if any part of its income or porperty is applied for the benefit of the author of the trust or founder of the institution, a person who made a substantial contribution to the trust, the relatives of such author, founder, etc.

New section 12A seeks to provide that exemption from income-tax in respect of income derived from property or by way of voluntary contributions by charitable or religious trusts or institutions will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled :—

(i) The person in receipt of the income makes an application for registration of the trust or the institution to the Commissioner of Income-tax before 1st July, 1973 or before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the creation of the trust or establishment of the institution, whichever is later. (The Commissioner of Income-tax is, however, being empowered to admit, in his direction, belated applications for registration in deserving cases).

(ii) Where the total income of the trust or institution (without giving effect to the provisions of sections 11 and 12) exceeds Rs. 25,000 in any previous year, the accounts of the trust or institution for that year have been audited by a chartered accountant or any other accountant entitled to be appointed as an auditor of companies.

The new sections 12 and 12A will take effect from the 1st April, 1973 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment of year 1973-74 ans subsequent years.

Clause 7.—This clause seeks to make certian amendments in section 13 of the Income-tax Act relating to forfeiture of the exemption from income-tax of charitable and religious trusts in certain cases.

Sub-clause (a) (i) seeks to amend sub-section (i) of section 13. Under the amendment, private religious trusts, as also charitable trusts or institutions established after 31st March, 1962 for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste, will cease to be entitled to exemption from income-tax in respect of their income by way of voluntary contributions. Since under the new section 12 the Provisions of section 13 will apply in relation to income from voluntary contributions in the same manner as they apply in relation to income derived from property held under trust, charitable or religious trusts or institutions will forfeit exemption from income-tax, also where any part of their income by way of voluntary contributions ensures or, as the case may be, is used during the previous year for the benefit of the author of the trust, the founder of the institution, a person who has made a substantial contribution thereto, their relatives etc.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make an amendment in the existing provision under which a charitable or religious trust or institution forfeits exemption from tax if a substantial portion of its income or porperty is diverted during the previous year in favour of the author, founder, substantial contributor, their relatives, etc. Under this amendment, it is being c'arified that the exemption will be lost if the aggregate of the income or porperty diverted in favour of any such person during the previous year exceeds Rs. 1,000.

Sub-clauses (c) and (e) seek to enlarge the class of persons referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act by including therin trustees of trusts, managers of institutions, their relatives and concerns in which such trutees, managers and relatives have a substantial interest. The effect of these amendments will be that where any income or property of the trust or institution is used for the benefit of any trustee of the trust or manager of the institution or any relative of such trustee manager or any concern in which such trustee, manager or relative has a substantial interest, the exemption, from income tax will be forfeited. The scope of the expression "relative" is also being enlarged so as to include relatives through marriage.

Sub-Clause (d).—This amendment is consequential to the substitution of section 12 of the Income-tax Act by a new section under clause 6 of the Bill.

Under the amendment in item (ii) of sub-clause (a), it is being clarified that in determining whether any part of the income or property of the trust or institution has been used for the benefit of any specified person during any period before 1st July, 1972, the amendment now proposed to be made in section 13 will be ignored.

These amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Clause 8 seeks to amend section 45 of the income-tax Act relating to capital gains.

The amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new section 54C in the Income-tax Act under clause 9 of the Bill.

Clause 9 seeks to insert, with effect from 1st April, 1973, a new section 54 C in the Income-tax Act. The effect of this section will be that where any jewellery held for personal use is transferred and other jewellery for personal use is acquired within six months of such transfer, any profits and gains arising from the transfer will notbe liable to tax if the whole of the full value of the consideration for the transfer is used in acquiring the new jewellery. Where only a part of such consideration is used in acquiring the new jewellery, a proportionate part of the capital gain will not be liable to tax.

Clause 10 seeks to amend section 56 of the Income-tax Act relating to income from other sources. The effect of this amendment will be that winings from lotteries, crosswords puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games of any sort and from gambling or betting will be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources".

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972, but in view of the specific provision, being made under clause 59 of the Bill, winings from lotteries etc., will remain exempt from income-tax for the assessment year 1972-73.

Clause 11 seeks to insert a new section 74A in the Income-tax Act. The new section makes provisions as to set off losses from specified sources, namely, lotteries; crossword puzzles; races; card games; other games of any sort and betting or gambling of any form or nature not falling under any of the above categories. For the purpose of set off losses, each of the above sources will be treated as a separate source and the losses from each such source would be set off only against income from that source. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 12 seeks o amend section 75 of the Income-tax Act relating to losses of registered firms. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 74A in the Income-tax Act under clause 11 of the Bill.

Clause 13 seeks to amend section 77 of the Income-tax Act relating to losses of unregistered firms or their partners. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 74A in the Income-tax Act under clause 11 of the Bill.

Clause 14 seeks to amend section 80A of the Income-tax Act relating to deductions to be made in computing total income. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new section 80V in the Income-tax Act under clause 22 of the Bill.

Clause 15 seeks to omit with effect from 1st April, 1973 the definition of "priority industry" from section 80B relating to definitions for purposes of chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act. The omission is consequential to the omission of section 80I of the Income-tax Act under clause 18 of the Bill.

Clause 16 seeks to amend section 80C of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident funds, etc.

Sub-clause (a).—Under the amendments in this sub-clause, contributions made by an individual out of his income chargeable to tax for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 of the Unit Trust of India will qualify for the special deduction under section 80C in the same manner as life insurance premia, contributions to recognised provident funds, etc. Likewise, a deduction will also be available in respect of contributions made by any one member of an association of persons or body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Sub-clause (b).—Under the amendments in this sub-clause, where a member participating in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan withdraws from the Plan before paying contributions for a period of 5 years, no deduction will be allowed in respect of the contributions made in the year of withdrawal. Further, an amount equal to the aggregate of the deductions allowed in respect of contributions to the Plan in the past years will be included in his total income of the previous year in which he withdraws from the Plan. It is beings pecifically provided that, for this purpose, the deduction allowed in respect of contributions made in any previous year will be the difference between the amount by which the total deduction actually allowed for that year exceeds the deduction which would have been allowed if no such contribution had been paid in that year. In other words, the contributions shall be related to the top slab of the qualifying amount of savings in the relevant year.

These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Clause 17 seeks to amend section 80 G of the Incom-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions, etc. These amendments are consequential to the substitution of section 12 of the Income-tax Act by two new section 12 and 12A under clause 6 of the Bill.

Clause 18 seeks to omit section 80I of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of profits and gains from priority industries in the case of certain companies, The omission will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and, as such, the special deduction available to certain domestic companies of an amount equal to 5 per cent. of their profits from priority industries will not be available for the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Clause 19 seeks to amend sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 80J of the Income tax Act with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973 . The amendments are consequential to the omission of section 80 of the Income-tax I Act under clause 18 of the Bill.

Clause 20 seeks to amend section 80 L of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of interest on certain securities. dividends, etc. in computing the total income of an individual or Hindu undivided family. Under the amendment dividends received by an assessee from a cooperative-society will also be included in the categories of financial assets income from which qualifies for deduction up to Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate under this section The amendment will take effect from Ist April, 1973 and will there for apply for the assessment year 1973-74 and sub-sequent years.

Clause 21 seeks to omit with effect from Ist April, 1973 section 80 Q of the Income-tax Act relating to deduction in respect of dividends form co-operative societies in computing the total income of the the assessee. This deduction will not, therefore, be available for the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years. Dividends from cooperative societies will, however qualify for inclusion in the categories of financial assets income wherefrom qualifies for deduction up to Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate in view of the amendment proposed to be made to section 80 L of the Income-tax Act under clause 20 of the Bill.

Clause 22 seeks to insert a new section 80 V in the Income-tax Act. Under the new section, in computing the taxable income of non-corporate assessees, the whole of the income by way of lottery winnings will be allowed as deduction if the gross total income of the assessee does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or if the winnings do not exceed Rs. 5,000. Otherwise, the deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 5,000 *Plus* 50 per cent. of the balance of the income by way of lottery winnings.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972. In view of the specific provision being made under clause 59 of the Bill, lottery winnings will, however, not be chargeable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73.

Clause 23 seeks to substitute section 90 of the Income-tax Act by a new section. Under the new section, the Central Government will be empowered to enter in to an agreement with the Government of foreign country not only for the avoidance or relief of double taxation of income under the Income Tax Act and under any corresponding law in force in that foreign country as at present, but also for enabling the exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of income-tax or for recovery of income-tax in either treaty country. The amendment will come into force with effect from 1st April 1972.

Clause 24 seeks to amend section 125 of the Income-tax Act relating to powers of commissioners respecting specified areas, cases, persons etc. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 22 8A under clause 39 of the Bill.

Clause 25 seeks to amend with effect form 1st April 1972, sections 132 A, 201, 213, to 217, 220, 243 and 244 of the Income-tax Act as also rule 60 of the Second schedule to that Act. Under these amedment, the rate of inerest chargeable from or payable to assesseress or other persons under the aforesaid provisions of the Income-tax Act will be increased from 9 per cent. Per annum 12 per cent. per annum.

Clause 26 seeks to amend, with effect from 1st April 1972, section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to furnishing of returns of income.

Sub-clause (a)—The amendment in this sub-clause seeks to provide that voluntary returns of income in the case of taxpayers having income from business or profession shall be furnished thin four months as against six months under the existing law of the close of the accounting year or by the 30 June of the assessment year, which ever is later.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make a consequential change in sub-section(2) of section 139 necesstitated by the Proposed amendment to sub-section (8) of that section under sub-clause.(d).

Sub-clause (c) seeks to substitute a new sub-section (4A) for the existing sub-section (4A) of section 139 of the Income-tax Act. Under the new sub-section every person in receipt of income deprived from property held under trust or other legal obligation for charitable or religious purposes or from voluntary contributions on behalf of trust or institution will be required to furnish a return of income if the total income, ignoring the exemption under section 11 and 12 of the Income-tax Act, exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax.

Sub-clause (d) seeks to provide that interst for delay or default in furnishing the return of income will in all cases be charged from the expiry of the due date for furnishing such return voluntarily under section 139 (1) . The rate of interest chargeable for delay or default in furnishing returns is also being increased from 9 per-cent. per annum to 12 per cent. per annum. The existing provision enabling the income-tax Officer to reduce or waive the interest payable by an assessee in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed in the Income-tax Rules is being continued.

Clause 27 seeks to amend section 164 of the Income-tax Act. relating to the charge of tax where share of beneficiaries is unknown. These amendments are consequential to the substitutions of section 12 of the Income-tax Act by a new section under clause 6 of the Bill.

Clause 28 seeks to insert two new 194 B and 194C in the Income-tax Act.

Under new section 194 B, income-tax will be deducted at source from winning from lotteries or crosswords puzzles at the rates in force (*i.e.*) the rates as may be prescribed in the Finance Act for the relevant year) where the payment exceeds Rs. 1,000. No deduction will, however, be made from any payment made before Ist June, 1972.

Under new section 194C any person responsible for paying any sum to any contractor (who is resident in India) for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) in pursuance of a contract between such contractor and the Central or any State Government, or any local authority, statutory corporation or compnay, will be required to deduct income-tax at the rate of two per cent. of such sum. The deduction will have to be made at the time of the credit of the amount to the account of or the payment thereof (by whatever mode) to the contractor, whichever is earlier. Likewise every contractor, other than an individual o ra Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying any sum to any sub-contractor (who is resident in India) in pursuance of a contract with such sub-controctor for carrying out, or for the supply of labour for carrying out the whole or any part of the work undertaken by the contractor or for supplying whether wholly or partly, any labour which the contractor had under taken to supply, will be required to deduct income-tax at the rate of one per cent. of such sum. No deduction under the provisions of this section would, however, be required to be made if the consideration for thd contract, in her case, does not exceed five thousand rupees. Further, no deduction of tax will be required to be made from any sum credited or paid before 1st June, 1972. Where the Income-tax officer is satisfiee on an application made by the contractor or sub-contractor, that the total income of the contractor or the sub-contractor justifies the deduction of tax at any lower rate or, as the case may be, no dedeuction tax. he shall give an appropriate certificate in this behalf. When such certificate is given by the Income-tax Officer, the person or as the case may be, the contractor responsible for making the payment shall. until such certificate is cancelled deduct income-tax at the rate specified in the certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.

Clause 29 seeks to amend section 197 of the Income-tax Act relating to certificate for deduction of income-tax at source at lower rates. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new section 194 B in the Income-tax Act under clause 28 of the Bill.

Clause 30 seeks to amend sections 198, 199, 200, 202 and 204, of the Income-tax act relating to provisions in respect of tax deducted at source. These amendments are conequental to the insertion of new sections 194B and 194C in the Income-tax Act under clause 28 of the Bill.

Clause 31 seeks to amend section 204 of the Income-tax Act, defining "person responsible for paying". This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new sections 194B and 194C in the Income-tax Act under clause 28 of the Bill

Clause 32 seeks to amend section 205 of the Income-tax Act relating to the bar against direct demand on assessees in cases where tax has been deducted at source. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of new sections 194B and 194C in the Income-tax Act under clause 28 of the Bill.

Clause 33 seeks to amend section 207 of the Income-tax Act defining "advance tax" and "Income subject to advance tax". Under this amendment, income by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games of any sort of from gambling or betting will not be included in the "income subject to advance tax". No advance tax will, therefore, be payable in respect of income from the sources referred to above. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 34 seeks to amend section 208 of the Income-tax Act relating to condition of liability to pay "advance tax". This amendment is consequential to the amendment of section 207 of the Income-tax Act under clause 33 of the Bill.

Clause 35 seeks to amend section 209 of the Income-tax Act relating to computation of "advance tax". This amendment is consequential to the amendment of section 207 of the Income-tax Act under clause 33 of the Bill.

Clause 36 seeks to amend section 211 of the Income-tax Act relating to instalments of "advance tax" This amendment is consequential to the amendment of section 207 of the Income-tax Act under clause 33 of the Bill.

Clause 37 seeks to amend section 212 of the Income-tax Act relating to estimate of advance tax by assessees This amendment is consequenial to the amendment of section 207 of the Income-tax Act under clause 33 of the Bill.

Clause 38 seeks to amend section 215 of the Income-tax Act relating to interest payable by assessees on short payment of advance tax. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new section 194C in the Income-tax Act by clause 28 of the Bill.

Clause 39 seeks to insert a new section 228A in the Income-tax Act. The new section provides for the recovery of tax in pursuance of agreement with foreign countries, Sub-section (1) of the new section provides that where an agreement is entered into by the Central Government with the Government of any foreign country for recovery of income-tax under the Income-tax Act and the corresponding law in force in that foreign country, and the Government of that country or any authority under that Government (which is specified in this behalf in such agreement) sends to the Board, a certificate for recovery of any tax due to such foreign country from any person having property in India, the Board forward such certificate to any Tax recoveryOfficer within whose jurisdiction such property is situated. On receipt of such certificate, the Tax Recovery Officer will proceed to recover the amount specified in such certificate in the same manner in which he would proceed to recover the amount specified in a certificate received from the Income-tax Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act. Any sum recovered by the Tax Recovery Officer will be remitted by him to the Board after deducting his expenses in connection with the recovery proceedings. Sub-section (2) of the new section provides that, notwithstanding the issue of a tax recovery certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act, the Income-tax Officer may, if the assessee in default has property in a foreign country with which the Central Government has entered into an agreement for the recovery of income-tax forward to the Board a certificate specifying the amount of arrears due from the assessee. The Board may then take such action thereon as it may deem appropriate having regard to the terms of the agreement with such a foreign country.

Clause 40 seeks to amend section 252 of the Income-tax Act relating to Appellate Tribunal. Under the proposed amendment, the Central Government will be empowered to appoint one or more members of the Appellate Tribunal to the Vice-President or, as the case may be, Vice-President of the Appellate Tribunal. A Vice-President shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the Presidents of the Tribunal as may be delegated to him by the President by a general or special order in writing.

Clause 41 seeks to amend sub-section (2) section 295 of the Income-tax Act relating to the powers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules for carrying out the purposes of that Act.

Under the amendment, the Board will be empowered to prescribe in the Income-tax Rules the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the income- tax Officer.

This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 42 seek to make an amendment in the references below the heading to Part C of the Foutrh Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The amendment is consequential to the amendment of section 10(25) of the Income-tax Act under clause 4 (c) of the Bill.

Clause 43 seeks to omit with effect from 1st April, 1973 the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act. The omission of the Sixth Schedule is consequential to the omission of section 80I of the Income-tax Act under clause 18 of the Bill.

Clause 44 seeks to amend section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to definitions.

Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new clause in section 2 defining a "co-operative society". Under the new clause, a co-operative society is being defined as a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or under any other law for the time being in force in any State for the registration of co-operative societies. The amendment will come into force retrospectively from 1st April, 1957, *i.e.* the date of commencement of the Act.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to make a consequential change by re-lettering the existing clause (ha) as clause (hb).

Clause 45 seeks to make certain amendments to section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to exemption in respect of certain assets.

Sub-clause (a)(i).—Under this amendment, any property held by the trustees on behalf of a provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies or a recognised provident fund or an approved gratuity fund or an approved superannuation fund will be altogether exempt from wealth-tax. This amendment will apply retrospectively from 1st April, 1957, *i.e.*, the date of commencement of the Wealth-tax Act and will accordingly govern all past as well as future assessments.

Sub-clause (a)(ii) and sub-clause(b).—Under these amendments, the value of assets forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee, as also the value of his interest in the assets forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or an association of persons of which he is a partner or a member will be included in the categories of financial assets, investments wherein qualify for exemption from wealth-tax up to an aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000. For this purpose, any land or building or any rights in any land or building or assets which are otherwise exempt from Wealth-tax under section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act shall not be taken into consideration. An industrial undertaking will, for this purpose, mean an undertaking engaged in the business of generation of distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Sub-clause (c).—Under this amendment, in a case where exemption from wealth-tax in respect of any asset is available subject to the condition that such asset should have been held by the assessee for a period of at least six months ending with the valuation date, the exemption will not be forfeited merely because such asset has not been so held if such asset has been acquired by the conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, or with the money constituting, any other asset exempt from wealth-tax within a priod of one month of the conversions, exchange etc.

The amendments under sub-clause (a)(ii) and sub-clauses (b) and (c) will take effect from 1st April 1973 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Clause 46 seeks to insert a new section 21A in the Wealth-tax Act. Under the proposed section, in a case where any part of the property or income of a charitable or religious trust or institution is used for the benefit of the founder, trustee, etc. for any period during the previous year, such a trust will be liable to pay wealth-tax on the value of its entire property at the rate of 1·5 per cent. or the rate applicable in the case of an individual, whicherver is beneficial to the revenue. The provisions in this behalf are broadly on the lines of the provisions in section 13 of the Income-tax Act. Accordingly, if any funds of the trust or institutions are invested for any period during the previous year in any concern in which the author, trustee, etc., has a substantial interest, it will be deemed that the income of property of the trust or institution has been used for the benefit of the author, trustee, etc. It is, however, being specifically provided that where the investment in the concern in which the author, trustees, etc., have a substantial interest does not exceed 5 percent. of the capital of the concern, the exemption will be forfeited only in relation to such investment and the other assets of the trust will continue to qualify for tax exemption.

Clause 47 seeks to amend, with effect from 1st April, 1972, sections 31 an 34A of the Wealth-tax Act. The amendments seek to raise the rate of interest chargeable from or payable to assessees or other persons under the aforesaid provisions from the existing rate of 9 per cent. per annum to 12 per cent. per annum.

Clause 48 seeks to amend section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to made of recovery. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new section 228A in the Income-tax Act and the amendment of section 44A of the Wealth-tax Act under clauses 39 and 49, respectively, of the Bill.

Clause 49 seeks to amend section 44A of the Wealth-tax Act relating to agreements for avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to wealth-tax. The effect of the amendment will be that the Central Government will be able to enter into an agreement with the Government of a foreign country not only for the avoidance or relief of double taxation of wealth-tax chargeable under the Wealth-tax Act and a similar tax chargeable under the corresponding law in force in that foreign country, as present, but also for enabling the exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of wealth-tax or for recovery of such tax in the treaty countries. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 50 seeks to amend section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act under which that Act does not apply in certain cases.

Sub-clause (a).—This amendment seeks to clarify that while wealth-tax shall not be levied in respect of the net wealth of entities enumerated in that section, the application of the other provisions of the Act (*e.g.*, calling for evidence from such entities) will not be barred. This amendment will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1972.

Sub-clause (b).—This amendment seeks to include co-operative societies in the list of entities which are not liable to tax under the Wealth-tax Act. This amendment will come into force retrospectively from 1st April, 1957, *i.e.*, the date of commencement of the Wealth-tax Act.

Clause 51 seeks to amend section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act relating to the power of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules for carrying out the purposes of that Act. Under the amendment, the Board will be empowered to prescribe in the Wealth-tax Rules the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Wealth-tax Officer. This amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 52 seeks to amend, with effect from 1st April, 1972, sections 32 and 33A of the Gift-tax Act. The amendments seek to raise the rate of interest chargeable from or payable to assessees or other persons under the aforesaid provisions from the existing rate of 9 percent. per annum to 12 per cent. per annum.

Clause 53 seeks to amend section 33 of the Gift-tax Act relating to mode of recovery. This amendment is consequential to the insertion of a new section 228-A in the Income-tax Act and the amendment of section 44 of the Gift-tax Act under clauses 39 and 54 respectively, of the Bill.

Clause 54 seeks to amend section 44 of the Gift-tax Act relating to agreements for avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to gift-tax. The effect of the amendment will be that the Central Government will be able to enter into an agreement with the Government of a foreign country not only for the avoidance or relief of double taxation of gifts chargeable under the Gift-tax Act and under the corresponding law in force in that foreign country, as at present, but also for the exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance or for recovery of such tax in either treaty country. This amendment will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 55 seeks to amend section 45 of the Gift-tax Act which excludes from the purview of the Gift-tax Act any gifts made, *inter alia*, by an institution or fund the income whereof is exempt from income-tax under section 11 of the Income-tax Act. These amendments are consequential to the substitution of section 12 of the Income-tax Act by two new sections 12 and 12A under clause 6 of the Bill. The effect of the proposed amendments will be as under:—

(i) A charitable institution or fund will not forfeit exemption from gift-tax in respect of gifts made by it merely because (a) subsequent to the gift, any income of the institution or fund by way of voluntary contributions becomes chargeable to income-tax due to non-compliance with the provisions of section 12 of the Income-tax Act relating to the application of income to, or accumulation of income for, charitable or religious purposes in the specified manner; or (b) the institution or fund is denied exemption from income-tax by reasons of the non-fulfilment of the conditions in the new section 12A relating to the filing of an application for registration with the Commissioner of Income-tax by the trust or institution or the requirement of compulsory audit of accounts by a qualified accountant.

(ii) A charitable institution or fund will not forfeit exemption from gift-tax in respect of gifts made by it merely because such institution or fund forfeits exemption in respect of a part of its income which arises from investments made in a concern in which the founder of the institution or fund or his relatives, etc., have a substantial interest, where the aggregate of the sum invested by the institution or fund in such a concern does not exceed 5 per cent of the capital of that concern.

These amendments will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Clause 56 seeks to amend 46 of the Gift-tax Act relating to the power of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules for carrying out the purposes of that Act. Under the amendment, the Board will be empowered to prescribe in the Gift-tax Rules the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Gift-tax Officer. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 57 seeks to substitute section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, by a new section.

Under the new section, the Central Government has been empowered to enter into an agreement with the Government of any foreign country not only for the avoidance or relief of double taxation of chargeable profits under the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act and under any law relating to the taxation of income or profits in force in that foreign country, as at present, but also for enabling exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance or for recovery of such taxes in the treaty countries. The Central Government is also being empowered to make, by notification in the Official Gazette, such provisions as may be necessary for implementing such agreements. The new section will take effect from the 1st April, 1972.

Clause 58 seeks to amend section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act relating to the power of the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make to rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Under the amendment, the Board will be empowered to prescribe in the Companies (Profits) Surtax Rules the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Income-tax Officer. The amendment will take effect from 1st April, 1972.

Clause 59 seeks to provide that notwithstanding the amendments proposed to be made to the Income-tax Act under this Bill, income by way of casual and non-recurring receipts will continue to be exempt from Income-tax for the assessment year 1972-73 to the same extent as hitherto.

Clause 60 seeks to clarify that the proposed increase under the Provisions of the Bill in the rate of interest chargeable from or payable to assessees or other persons under the Income-tax Act, Wealth tax Act, Gift-tax Act and the Companies (Profits) sur-tax Act from 9 percent per annum to 12 per cent, per annum will apply in respect of any period falling after 31st March 1972 also in cases where the interest became chargeable or payble from an earlier date.

Clause 61 read with the Second schedule seeks to eliminate the margin of Commonwealth preference in respect of (i) certain vitamins and vitamin preparations and (ii) drugs and medicines containing spirit.

Clause 62—

Sub-clauses(1) to (5) seek to provide for the levy of regulatory duty of customs up to the 15th day of May, 1973 on a flexible basis within the ceiling specified, for regulating or bringing greater ecnomy in imports. Sub-clause (6) seeks to continue up to the passing of this Act, the regulatory duties of customs levied under the Finance Act, 1971 and in force immediately before the 18th Mrch, 1972, subject to any exemption notifications.

Clause 63 seeks to continue for another year the provisions of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act. 1949, so as to maintain in the *status quo* in regard to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Clause 64.—Sub-clause (a) seeks to insert a new section 35A in the Central Excises and Salt Act empowering the Central Board of Excise and Customs, of its own motion or otherwise to call for and examine the record of any proceedings in which any decision or order (not being a decision or order passed on appeal under section 35) has been passed under the Act or the rules. The power cannot however be exercised after one year from the date of the decision or order.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to amend section 36 relating to revision by Central Government so as to confer similar revisional jurisdiction on the Central Government in respect of decisions or orders passed on appeal under section 35 and on revision under section 35A.

Sub-clause (c), read with the Third Schedule, seeks—

(a) to raise the rates of basic excise duty on—

(1) confectionery and chocolates;
(2) aerated waters;
(3) cured coffee;
(4) tobacco (unmanufactured and manufactured);
(5) mineral fuels falling under items Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9. and 10 of the Central Excise Tariff ;
(6) petroleum waxes;
(7) paints and varnishes;
(8) glycerine;
(9) synthetic organic dye-stuffs; and synthetic organic products;
(10) cosmetics and toilet preparations; and soap;
(11) fertilisers;
(12) plastic materials, and articles thereof;
(13) tyres; and rubber products;
(14) paper;
(15) woollen fabrics;
(16) cement;
(17) sheet glass and plate glass and laboratory glassware;
(18) iron or steel products; ingots; tin plates; and iron in crude form;
(19) aluminium;
(20) internal combustion engines;
(21) electric motors and parts; electric batteries and parts; electric fans; and electric wires and cables (other than insulated wires and cables);
(22) refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery, and parts;
(23) motor vehicles; and
(24) exposed cinematograph films;

(b) to teduce the basic excise duty on—

(1) vegetable non-essential oils; and
(2) sodium silicate;

(c) to change the tariff description of—
(2) compounded lubricating oils and greases to include straight blended lubricating oils; and
(2) cinematograph projectors to include parts ;

(d) to change the tariff description and to raise the basic excise duty on—
(1) rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn; and woollen yarn;
(2) cotton fabrics; silk fabrics; or art silk fabrics and jute manufactures; and
(3) wireless receiving sets ;

(e) to change the tariff description and to reduce the basic excise duty on cotton twist, yarn and thread;

(f) to change the basis to assessment of asphalt, bitumen and tar from value to weight,

(g) to create new items in the Central Excise Tariff for—
(1) silk yarn; jute twist, yarn, thread, rope and twine, and yarn not otherwise specified; and
(2) textile fabrics, not otherwise specified,

Clause 65

Sub-clauses(1) to (5) seek to provide for levy of regulatory duties of excise up to the 15th May, 1973 on a flexible basis within the specified ceilling rate, for regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption.

Sub-clause (6) seeks to continue upto the passing of this Act, the regulatory duties of central excise levied under the Finance Act, 1971, and in force immediately before the 18th March, 1972, subject to any exemption notifications.

Clause 66 read with the Fourth schedule seeks to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 on (1) manufactured tobacco, (2) cigarettes and (3) art silk fabrics.

Clause 67 read with the Fifth schedule seeks to raise the ceiling rates of additional excise duties leviable under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, on (1) refined diesel oils and vaporising oil ; and (2) petroleum products, not otherwise specified.

Clause 68 like section 8 of the Finance Act, 1971, provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

Clause 69 seeks to make certain amendments to the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi (hereinafter referred to be as Delhi Act).

Sub-clause(a) seeks to amend section 5 of the Delhi Act. Under the amendment, the deduction, for the purpose of computing taxable turnover of a dealer, in respect of sales of goods required by a manufacturer for use by him as raw materials in the manufacture of taxable goods will be available only if the manufacture takes place in Delhi and the goods so manufactured are sold in the territory of Delhi or in the course of inter-State trade or commerce or in the course of export from that territory.

Sub-clause (b) seeks to insert six new sections 12A to 12F in the Delhi Act.

New section 12 A seeks to provide that where the ownership of a business is transferred either in whole or in part by sale, gift, leave or licence, hire or in any other manner, the transferor and the transferee shall be jointly and severally liable to pay tax (including penalty) remaining unpaid at the time of the transfer. The liability of the transferee will, however, be limited to the value of the assets received by him by such transfer.

New section 12 B seeks to provide for recovery to tax (including penalty) from the liquidator in the case of a company in liquidation.

New section 12 C seeks to provide that in the case of a firm, the firm and each of its partners will be jointly and severally liable to pay the tax (including penalty) payable by such firm.

New section 12D seeks to provide that where the business in respect of which tax is payable, is carried on by a guardian trustee or agent for the benefit of, or on behalf of, a minor or other incapacitated person, the tax shall be assessed upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent.

New section 12 E seeks to provide that where the estate or any portion of the estate of a dealer owning business in respect of which tax is payable, is under the control of the Court of Wards, theA dministrator-General, the Official Trustee or any Receiver or Manager appointed by or under any order of a court, the tax shall be assessed upon and be recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Receiver or Manager.

New section 12F seeks to provide that where the business carried on by a firm, association of persons or a Hindu undivided family is discontinued, every person who was at the time of such discontinuance a partner of such firm or a member of such association or family, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the tax (including penalty) payable by such firm, association or family up to the time of such discontinuance. In the case of death of a dealer, the tax (including penalty) shall be payable by his legal representative. The liability of the legal representative will, however, be limited to the state of the deceased.

Sub-Clause (c) seeks to amend section 17 of the Delhi Act. The amendment is consequential to the insertion under sub-clause (b) of new section 12A in the Act.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 40 of the Bill seeks to amend section 252 of the Income-tax Act to empower the Central Government to appoint one or more Members of the Income -tax Appellate Tribunal to be the Vice-President thereof, It is proposed to have three Vice-Presidents, one at Bombay, another at Delhi and the third at Calcutta and to pay them in addition to the salary payable to them as Members a special pay of Rs. 250 per month.

Provision exists at present for the grant of a special pay (in addition to normal salary as Member) of Rs. 250 per month to the incumbents of three of the posts of Members who may be nominated for the purpose. The intention is to convert the three posts of Members carrying the special pay of Rs. 250 as posts of Vice-Presidents of the Tribunal.

Hence the provisions of the clause do not involve any additional expenditure to either a recurring or non-recurring nature.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

DIRECT TAXES

Clause 6 seeks to insert a new section 12A in the Income-tax Act which makes the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the Act inapplicable to the income of any trust or institution unless it has been registered before a specified date by an application made in this behalf in such form and manner as may be prescribed by rules and in the case of a trust or institution with a total income exceeding Rs. 25,000 in any previous year, unless the accounts of such trust or institution for that year have been audited by an accountant and the report of such audit in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed by rules is filed with the return of income.

Clause 23 seeks to substitute a new section for section 90 (relating to agreement with foreign countries for the avoidance or relief of double taxation of income under the Income-tax Act and any corresponding law in force in any such foreign country) so as to enlarge the scope of that section to cover the exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of Income-tax or for recovery of Income-tax in either treaty country and empowers the Central Government to make, by notification, such provisions as may be necessary for Implemeting the agreement. As the exact provisions to be made will depend on the terms of each agreement, the power is appropriately vested in the Central Government which will issue the notification with due regard to the provisions of the agreement Clauses 49, 54 and 57 seek to make corresponding amendments in section 44A of the Wealth-tax Acts section 44 of the Gift tax Act, and section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, respectively.

Clause 26 seeks to amend section 139 of the Income-tax Act relating to return of income. The new proviso to section 139(2) proposed to be submitted by sub-clause (b) of this clause provides for the making of an application in the manner prescribed by rules to the Income-tax Officer for extending the date for furnishing the return.

New sub-section (4A) proposed to be substituted by sub-clause for existing sub-section (4A) of section 139 of the Income-tax, Act, requires every person in respect of Income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation or of income, being voluntary contributions received by such trust or institution, to furnish in certain cases a return of Income in such form and verified in such manner and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed by rules.

Under the amendment to section 139(8)(a), proposed in sub-clause (d) of this clause, the Income-tax Officer may in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed by rules, reduce or waive the interest payable by an assessee who has not furnished the return by the due date.

Clause 41 seeks to amend section 295 of the Income-tax Act s o as to take power for the Central Board of Direct Taxes to make rules regarding the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Income-tax Officer. Clauses 51, 56 and 58 seeks to make corresponding amendments in the rule-making provision contained in section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, section 46 of the Gift tax Act and section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, respectively.

Clause 45(a)(ii) seeks to amend section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax Act (relating to exemption from wealth-tax of certain assets) so as to exempt (i) the value, as determined in the manner prescribed by rules, of assets forming part of an industrial und ertaking belonging to an assessee, and (ii) the value as so determined of the interest of the assesse in the assets forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or an association of persons of which the assessee is a partner or, as the case may be, a member. As the value has to be determined having regard to the nature of the assets, it is considered that these pertain to matters of detail.

As the matters in respect of which provisions may be made by rules or notifications under the aforementioned provisions pertain to matters of detail or procedure, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

INDIRECT TAXEES

Clause 62(1) of the Bill enables the Central Government to levy by notification a regulatory duty of customs at such rate as may be specified in the notification, but subject to the maximum laid down in the said clause. This power will be exercised with a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports. Similarly, clause 65(1) of the Bill enables the Central Government to levy by notification a regulatory duty of exercise at such rate as may be specified in the notification, but subject to the maximum laid down in the said clause. The power will be exercised with a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption. The exercise of the powers conferred by clauses 62(1) and 65(1) will depend upon the circumstances prevailing at the time of the notification and accordingly power is vested only in the Central Government who, while issuing the notification, will have regard to those circumstances. The delegation of legislative power is thus of a normal character.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING THE PROVISIONS IN THE FINANCE BILL, 1972

(clauses referred to are clauses in the Bill)

Issued by the Ministry of Finance वित्त मंत्रालय
Department of Revenue & Insurance (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO DIRECT TAXES

The provisions in the Finance Bill, 1972 in the sphere of direct taxes relate to the following matters :—

(i) Prescribing the rates of income-tax (including surcharges) on incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73; the rates at which tax will be deductible at source during 1972-73 from interest (including interest on securities), dividends, salaries, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, payments made by certain categories of persons to contractors and by contractors to sub-contractors, and other categories of income liable to such deduction under the Income-tax Act; and the rates for computation of advance tax and charging of income-tax on current incomes in certain cases for the financial year 1972-73.

(ii) Amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with a view to raising additional revenue ; widening the area of tax incentives for savings; plugging loopholes in the law leading to tax avoidance; enabling the Central Government to enter into treaties with foreign countries for exchange of information for preventing evasion or avoidance of taxes or recovery thereof and giving effect to such provisions by the issue of a notification; and a few other matters.

(iii) Amendment of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 with a view to widening the area of incentives for investment; preventing misuse of funds of charitable or religious trusts for giving benefits to their authors, relatives etc.; providing relief in respect of recognised or approved funds set up exclusively for the benefit of employees; providing tax relief to co-operative societies; and a few other matters.

(iv) Amendment of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 so as to bring the provisions of these enactments in line with the changes proposed in the Income-tax Act.

2. The Bill broadly follows the principle (adopted since 1967) that changes in the rates of tax as also in other provisions of the tax laws should ordinarily be made operative prospectively in relation to current incomes and not in relation to incomes of the past year. The substance of the main provisions in the Bill relating to direct taxes is explained in the following paragraphs.

INCOME TAX

I. Rates of income-tax in respect of incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73

3. In respect of the incomes of all categories of assessees (other than companies) liable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73, the rates of income-tax under the Bill are the same as laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for purposes of computation of advance tax, deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in respect specified professions and computation of the tax payable in certain special cases, during the financial year 1971-72. The rates of income-tax (including surcharges on income-tax) for the assessment year 1972-73 in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, firms and other categories of non-corporate tax-payers have been specified in Paragraphs A to D of Part I of of the First Schedule to the Bill.

4. In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies, the basic rates of income-tax on incomes assessable for the assessment year 1972-73 are the same as those laid down in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for the purpose of computation of advance tax during the financial year 1971-72. The income-tax payable by these entities will, however, be increased by a surcharge on income-tax calculated at the rate of 2·5% of such income-tax. The provision for the levy of surcharge on income-tax has been made in the context of the levy of surcharge at the rate of 2·5% of income-tax payable in advance by all companies during the financial year 1971-72 under the Companies (Surcharge on Income-tax) Act, 1971 enccted in December, 1971. These rates have been laid down in Paragraphs E and F of Part I of The First Schedule to the Bill,

II. Rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1972-73 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities.

5. The rates for deduction of tax at source during the financial year 1972-73 from incomes other than "Salaries" and retirement annuities payable to partners of registered firms engaged in specified professions are set forth in Part II of the First Schedule to the Bill. In the context of the provision being made in the Income-tax Act for deduction of income-tax at source from income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, the Bill lays down the rates for deduction of income-tax not only from interest on securities, other categories of interest, dividends and other categories of non-salary income of non-residents, but also for deduction of tax from income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles. Under another amendment sought to be made in the Income-tax Act, income-tax will be deductible at source from payments made to contractors and sub-contractors in certain cases. The rates are deduction of tax at source prescribed in the Bill in respect of categories of income which are already liable to such deduction differ from the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 for purposes of deduction of tax at source from such incomes during the financial year 1971-72 in certain respects. The changes in the rates are explained in the following paragraphs.

6. Payment in respect of lottery and crossword puzzle prizes to residents other than companies.—In the case of income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles payable to resident recipients other than companies during the financial year 1972-73, tax will be deductible at the rate of 34·5%, made up of basic income-tax of 30% and surcharge of 4·5% being 15% of the income-tax). In view of a specific provision being made in the new section 194B of the Income-tax Act proposed to be inserted in that Act under clause 28 of the Bill, income-tax will be deductible only where the payment exceed Rs. 1,000. It is also being provided in that section that no deduction will be made from winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles where the payment is made before 1st June, 1972.

7. Payments to the contractors and sub-contractors resident in India.—Under the new section 194C proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act under clause 28 of the Bill, income-tax will be deductible at source from income comprised in payments made by the Central Government or any State Government, local authorities, statutory corporations and companies to contractors engaged for carrying out any work or for supplying labour for carrying out such work. Income-tax will be deductible at 2% of such payments. Similarly, deduction will be made from payments made by contractors, other than individuals or Hindu undivided families, to sub-contractors at the rate of 1% of the payment. No deduction would , however, be required to be made if the consideration for the contract or the sub-contract does not exceed Rs. 5,000 or where the payment is made before 1st June, 1972. In view of the position that the rates for deduction of tax at source in respect of payments to contractors and sub-contractors have been laid down in the Income-tax Act, no specific provision in this regard has been made in Part II of the First Schedule.

8. Payments of income to domestic companies.—In respect of interest other than "Interest on securities, payable to a domestic company, the rate for deduction will be 21 per cent., made up of income-tax at 20 per cent and surcharge at one per cent. (5 per cent. of income-tax) as against 20 per cent. formerly. In respect of any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) tax will be deducted at the rate of 23 per cent. (made up of income-tax at 22 per cent. and surcharge at 1 per cent.) as against 22 per cent. hitherto. The increase in these rates is being made in the context of the levy of surcharge on income-tax in the case of companies as explained in paragraph 12 of the Memorandum.

9. Payments of income to foreign companies.—In the case of income payable to a foreign company, income-tax deductible source as hitherto will be increased by a surcharge on income-tax of 5 per cent. The rates for deduction of income-tax and surcharge in the case of foreign companies will, therefore, stand as under :—

	Income-tax %	Surcharge %
(a) On income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24·5	1·225
(b) On income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of approved agreements .	50	2·5
(c) On income by way for fees payable by Indian concerns for rendering technical services under approved agreements	50	2.5
(d) On income by way of interest payable on tax-free securities	44	2·2
(e) On any other income	70	3·5

It will be seen that the rates for deduction of basic income-tax in the case of foreign companies e the same as laid down in Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971.

III. Rates for deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" computation of advance tax and charging of income-tax in special cases during the financial year 1972-73.

10. Individuals, Hindu un divided families and all other non-corporate tax payers.—The rates r deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" in the case of individuals during the financial year 972-73 and also for computation of advance tax payable during that year in the case of all categories tax payers have been specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill. These rates e also applicable for deduction of tax at source, during 1972-73 from retirement annuities payable, the partners of registered firms engaged in certain professions (chartered accountants solicitors wyers, etc.) and for charging income-tax during 1972-73 on current incomes in special cases, e.g, rovisional assessment of shipping profits arising in India to non-residents, assessment of persons leaving ndia for good during the assessment year 1972-73, etc.

These rates are the same as those specified in Part of the first Schedule for the assessment f incomes liable to tax for the assessment year 1972-73.

11. The Table below shows, at selected levels of income of an individual the incidence f tax (including surcharge) at the rates proposed in the Bill for computation of advance tax and leduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during the financial year 1972-73. As explained in the preceding paragraph, the tax chargeable in the case of an individual for the assessment year 1972-73 vill also be the same.

INCIDENCE OF TAX AT SELECTED LEVELS OF INCOME IN THE CASE OF INDIVIDUALS

Income	Tax (including surcharge) and rates in the Bill for computation of advance tax and deduction of tax at source from "Salaries" during 1972-73
Rs.	Rs.
5,000	Nill
6,000	110
7,500	275
10,000	550
12,500	1,018
15,000	1,485
20,000	2,875
25,000	4,600
40,000	12,650
50,000	19,550
60,000	26,450
70,000	34,500
80,000	42,550
90,000	51,175
1,00,000	59,800
1,50,000	1,05,800
2,00,000	1,51,800
2,50,000	2,00,675
3,00,000	2,49,550
5,00,000	4,45,050
10,00,000	9,33,800

12. Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies.—The basic rates of income-tax, in these cases specified, respectively, in Paragraphs E and F of Part III of the First Schedule to the Bill for purposes of computation of advance tax payable by them during the financial year 1972-73 are the same as the rates of income-tax specified, respectively, in Paragraphs E and F of Part I of the First Schedule for incomes assessable for the assessment year 1972-73. The income-tax calculated at these rates will, however, be increased by a surcharge on income-tax of 5 per cent. as against 2·5 er cent. applicable in respect of incomes assessable for the assessment year 1972-73.

[Clauses 2 and 28 and the First Schedule]

IV. Proposed amendments to the Income-tax Act

MEASURES FOR RAISING ADDITIONAL REVENUE

13. **Taxation of casual and non-recurring incomes.**—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, receipts which are of a casual and non-recurring nature are exempt from tax except where the receipts constitute capital gains or arise from a business or the exercise of profession, vocation or occupation or are by way of additions to the remuneration of an employee. In view of this exemption, no tax is currently chargeable in respect of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games or from gambling or betting. The exemption from tax of such receipts is not in keeping with the principle of taxing equally persons with equal capacity to pay. The exemption also provides scope for tax evasion and conversion of 'black' money into 'white' by ascribing income which would normally be taxable to winnings from lotteries, races, card games, etc. The Bill seeks to make the following amendments to the Income-tax Act with a view to withdrawing the exemption currently available in respect of casual and non-recurring receipts :

(i) The definition of "income" is being extended to specifically provide that winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, and card games and other games of any sort or from gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever will be regarded as income for purposes of the Income-tax Act.

(ii) Winnings from State or other lotteries in the case of non-corporate taxpayers will be taxed on a concessional basis in the same manner as long -term capital gains relating to assests other than lands and buildings. In other words, the whole of the income by way of lottery winnings will be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income where the gross total income of the assessee does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or where winnings do not exceed Rs. 5,000. In other cases, a deduction equal to Rs. 5,000 plus 50 per cent. of the balance will be allowed in computing the taxable income.

(iii) Other casual and non-recurring receipts which are in excess of Rs. 1,000 in a year will be included in the total income in the case of all categories of assessees and charged to tax at normal rates. The exemption of the first Rs. 1,000 of income will, however, not be available in respect of capital gains, receipts arising from business or exercise of profession, vocation or occupation or receipts by way of addition to remuneration of an employee and such incomes will continue to be chargeable to tax on the existing basis.

(iv) Winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, other games or from gambling or betting will be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from other sources". Accordingly, expenditure, not being in the nature of capital expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively for the purpose of making or earning such income will be allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income.

(v) Losses from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, etc. will be allowed to be set off only against income from the same source. Losses relating to these sources incurred in one year will also not be allowed to be carried forward to be set off against income of a subsequent year. For this purposes, each of the following sources will be regarded as a separate and distinct source :—

(a) lotteries;
(b) crossword puzzles;
(c) races, including horse races;
(d) card games ;
(e) other games of any sort;
(f) betting or gambling of any form or nature not falling under any of the foregoing items.

Thus, while losses from bridge may be set off against winnings from any other card game, these will not be set off against income from any other source.

(vi) Income-tax will be deductible at source from winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles at such rates as may be prescribed in the annual Finance Act if the payment in respect thereof exceeds Rs. 1,000. The present Bill seeks to provide for the deduction of tax at source from such winnings at 34·5 per cent. (income-tax 30 per cent. *plus* surcharge 4·5 per cent.) in the case resident non-corporate taxpayers. In the case of non-resident non-corporate taxpayers, tax will be deductible on the same basis as is currently applicable to income other than interest payable on a tax-free security, *i.e.*, at the rate of 34·5 per cent. or the higher appropriate rate applicable to lottery winnings etc. if such winnings were the total income.

(vii) Income by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games, other games or from gambling or betting will not be included in the taxable income for purposes of payment of advance tax.

14. The above provisions will take effect from 1st April, 1972. It is however, being specifically provided that income by way of casual and non-recurring receipts will continue to be exempt from income-tax for the assessment year 1972-73 to the same extent as hitherto. The new provision for deduction tax at source from winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles will come into force with effect from 1st June, 1972.

[Clauses 3(b)(ii), 4(a), 10 to 14, 28 to 38 and 59.]

15. *Income from specified priority industries.*—Under the existing law, income derived by certain domestic companies from specified priority industries is charged to tax on a concessional basis. The priority industries specified in this behalf comprise—

(a) the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power;

(b) the business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act; and

(c) the business of any hotel, where such business is carried on by an Indian company and the hotel is for the time being, approved in this behalf by the Central Government.

The concessional taxation of profits from these industries is brought about by allowing a deduction of an amount equal to 5 per cent. of such profits in computing the taxable income computing profits of domestic companies from priority industries.

16. The withdrawal of the concession in respect of priority industries will take effect from 1-4-1973 and, accordingly, the deduction will not be available for the assessment year 1973-74 in relation to current income of the financial year 1972-73 or any other accounting year corresponding to it.

[Clauses 15, 18, 19 & 43]

17. *Deduction in respect of dividends from co-operative societies.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, dividends received by an assessee from a co-operative society are completely exempt from income-tax without any ceiling limit. This exemption facilities tax avoidance by persons who would otherwise earn taxable income by arranging to carry on their activities through the medium of one or more co-operative societies. It is proposed to withdraw the special concession in respect of dividends from co-operative societies. Such dividends will, however, be included in the categories of financial assets income where from qualifies for deduction up to Rs. 3,000 in the aggregate in the hands of an individual or a Hindu undivided family.

18. The changes set forth in the preceding paragraph will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will, accordingly, apply to the assessment year 1973-74 *i.e.* in relation to current income of the financial year 1972-73 or any other accounting year corresponding to it.

[Clauses 20 and 21]

INCENTIVES FOR SAVINGS

19. *Deduction in respect of long-term savings in specified media.*—Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, tax relief is allowed in respect of long-term savings effected by certain categories of taxpayers out of their income. In the case of an individual, long-term savings through life insurance or deferred annuity policies on the life of the individual, his spouse or child, certain provident funds and superannuation funds and 10-year and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts qualify for tax relief. In the case of Hindu undivided families, long-term saving effected through insurance policies on the life of any member of the families qualify for tax relief. In the case of an assessee being an association of persons or body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, long-term saving through policies of insurance or for deferred annuities on the life of any

member of such association or body or on the life of any child of either member as also through the Public Provident Fund and 10-year and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, qualify for tax relief. The tax relief, in all cases, is allowed by deducting 100 per cent. of the first Rs. 1,000 plus 50 per cent. of the next Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the balance of qualifying savings in computing the taxable income of the assessee.

20. With a view to widening the area of tax incentive for savings, it is being provided that contribution made by an individual out of his income chargeable to tax for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan of the Unit Trust of India will qualify for the special deduction currently available in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to recognised provident funds, etc. The deduction will be available only in relation to the contributions made by the assessee himself as a member of the Plan and not by his spouse or children. This is because under the scheme of the Plan, minors are not allowed to participate in the Plan, and a woman would be eligible for participation only if she has a regular income of her own.

The deduction will also be available in respect of contributions made by any one member of an association of persons or body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

21. In order to prevent misuse of the concession, it is being provided that where a member participating in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan withdraws from the Plan before paying contributions for a period of five years, no deduction will be allowed in respect of the contributions made in the year of withdrawal. Further, an amount equal to the aggregate of the deductions allowed in respect of contributions to the Plan in the past years will be included in his total income of the previous year in which he withdraws from the Plan. For this purpose, the deduction allowed in respect of contributions made in any previous year will be the difference between the amount by which the total deduction actually allowed in that year exceeds the deduction which would have been allowed if no such contributions had been made in that year. In other words, the contributions will be related to the top slab of the qualifying amount of savings in relavant year.

22. The tax concession in relation to contributions to the Unit-linked Insurance Plan will become effective from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

[Clause 16]

MEASURES FOR PLUGGING LOOPHOLES IN THE LAW LEADING TO TAX AVOIDANCE

23. *Changes in the provisions relating to exemption from tax of the income of charitable and religious trusts.*—The Finance Act, 1970 made certain important changes in the scheme of taxation of the income of charitable or religious trusts and institutions with effect from 1st April, 1971. Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, as amended by the Finance Act, 1970, income from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes is exempt from income-tax to the extent such income is applied to the purposes of the trust in India in the same year or within a period of 3 months immediately following. A similar exemption is available also in cases where property is held under trust in part only for charitable or religious purposes, provided that the trust was created before 1-4-1962. In both these types of trusts, any income which is not so applied is allowed to be accumulated or set a part for future application to charitable or religious purposes without attracting tax liability, if the trust complies with certain procedural requirements laid down in this behalf. These requirements are that (a) the trust or institution should give notice to the Income-tax Officer specifying the purpose for which the income is to be accumulated and the period for which the accumulation is proposed to be made and (b) the income so accumulated should be invested in Government or other approved securities or deposited in Post Office Savings Bank, scheduled banks, co-operative banks or approved financial corporations. The maximum period of such accumulation is 10 years and if the accumulated income is not applied to the purposes for which it was accumulated within one year of the expiry of the 10-year period, the exemption is lost and tax is chargeable on the accumulated income.

The exemption from tax is also forfeited, in the case of a trust or institution created or establishe after 31-3-1962, if under the terms of the trust or the rules governing the institution, any part of the trust income ensures for the direct or indirect benefit of a specified person, such as the founder of the trust, substantial contributor to the trust or any relative of such founder or contributor. In the case of a trust or institution, whenever created or established, the exemption is forfeited also if its income or property is used or applied during the relevant year for the direct or indirect benefit of such persons. An exception is, however, made in the case of trusts or institution created or established before 1-4-1962, if the use of the income or property for the benefit of the specified persons is in compliance with any mandatory provision in the terms of the trust or the rules governing the institution. Under specific provisions made in the Act, the trust income or property is regarded as having been used or applied for benefit of such persons if the trust or institution engages in any of the following transactions:—

(a) lending of the income or property of the trust or institution to any one of the specified persons without either adequate security or adequate interest or both ;

(b) making available land, building or other property of the trust or institution, for the use of any of the specified persons without charging adequate rent or other compensation;

(c) payment of excessive remuneration to any of the specified persons for services rendered by him to the trust or institution;

(d) making the services of the trust or institution available to any of the specified persons without adequate remuneration or other compensation;

(e) purchase of shares, securities or other properties for the trust or institution from any of the specified persons for more than adequate consideration;

(f) sale of shares, securities or other property of the trust or institution to any of the specified persons for less than adequate consideration;

(g) diversion of a substantial portion of the income or property of the trust or institution in favour of any of the specified persons;

(h) investment of the trust funds in any concern in which any of the specified persons has a substantial interest.

If the quantum of investment referred to in (h) above does not exceed 5 per cent. of the capital of the concern, the trust or institution forfeits exemption from tax only in respect of the income arising from such investment.

24. Voluntary contributions received by charitable or religious trusts and institutions and applicable solely to religious or charitable purposes are also exempt from tax. Various conditions laid down in section 11, such as application of income to charitable or religious purposes within the specified period, accumulation of the unspent income in the specified manner, and the provisions relating to the forfeiture of tax exemption in certain circumstances mentioned above, however, do not apply to income by way of voluntary contributions except where such contributions are received from a charitable or religious trust or institution which itself claims exemption from tax.

25. In order to ensure that the tax exempt funds of charitable and religious trusts or institutions are applied to the purposes of such trusts and institutions and are not diverted for the benefit of the author of thet rust, or founder of the institution, persons who have made susbstantial contributions or who manage the affairs of the trust or institutions the Bill seeks to make the following amendment in the scheme of tax exemption of such trusts and institutions :—

(i) The definition of "income" is being extended to specifically provide that voluntary contributions received by a charitable or religious trust or institution, regardless of whether such trust or institution has been created or established wholly or partly for charitable or religious purposes, will be regarded as income for purposes of the Income-tax Act. Contribution received with a specific direction that they will form part of the corpus of the trust or institution will, however, not be treated as income. For this purpose, the term "trust" will include any other legal obligation.

(ii) Where such voluntary contribution are received by a trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly for such purposes, these contributions will, for purposes of sections 11 and 13, be regarded as income derived from property held under trust wholly for chartiable or religious purposes.

The effect of the modifications at (i) and (ii) above would be as follows :

(a) Income by way of voluntary contributions received by private religious trusts will no longer be exempt from income-tax.

(b) Income by way of voluntary contributions received by a trust for charitable purposes or a charitable institution created or established after 31-3-1962 (*i.e.* after the commencement of the Income-tax Act, 1961) will not qualify for exemption from tax if the trust or institution is created or established for the benefit of any particular religious community or caste.

(c) Income by way of voluntary contributions received by a trust created partly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established partly for such purposes will no longer be exempt from income-tax.

(d) Where the voluntary contributions are received by a trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly for such purposes, such contributions will qualify for exemption from income-tax only if the conditions specified in section 11 regarding application of income or accumulation thereof are satisfied and no part of the income ensures and no part of the income or property of the trust or institution is applied for the benefit of persons specified in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, e.g. author of the trust, founder of the institution, a person who has made substantial contribution to the trust or institution, the relatives of (such author, founder persons, etc. In other words, income by way of voluntary contributions will ordinarily qualify for exemption from Income-tax only to the extent it is applied to the purposes of the trust during the relevant account year or within months next following. Such charitable or religious trust will however, be able to accumulate income from voluntary contributions for future application to charitable or religious purposes for a maximum period upto 10 years, without forfeiting exemption from tax, if they comply with certain procedural requirements laid down in section 11 in this behalf. These requirements are that (1) the trust or institution should give notice to the income tax officer, specifying the purpose for which the income is to be accumulated and the period for which the accumulation is proposed to be made, and (2) the income so accumulated should be invested in Government or other approved securities or deposited in post office saving bank, scheduled banks, cooperative banks or approved financial institutions.

(*iii*) The list of persons referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act is being enlarged by including therein trustees of trust, managers of institutions, their relatives and concerns in which such trustees, managers and relatives have a substantial interest. The effect of this amendment will be that where any income of the trust or institution created or established [after 31-3-1962 (i.e. after the coming into force of the Income-tax Act, 1961) ensures for the benefit of trustees, managers, etc., the trust or institution will forefeit exemption from tax. Likewise, where any income or property of the trust or institution is used or applied during the relevant account year for the direct or indirect benefit of trustees, managers, etc., exemption from income-tax will be forefeited irrespective of whether the trust or institution was created or established before or after the commencement of the Income-tax Act.

(*iv*) The scope of the expression "relative" for purposes of section 13 is also being enlarged so as to include relatives through marriage. "Relative" will now mean (1) spouse of the individual, (2) brother or sister of the individual, (3) brother or sister of the spouse of the individual, (4) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual, (5) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of the individual, (6) spouse of a person referred to in (2), (3), (4) and (5) above and (7) any lineal descendant of a brother or sister of either the individual or of the spouse of the individual.

The effect of this provision will be that relatives through marriage of the author, founder, substantial contributor, trustee or manager will be included in the list of persons specified in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act.

(*v*) Under an existing provision, a charitable or religious trust or institution forefeits exemption from tax if a "substantial portion" of the income or property of the trust or institution is diverted during the relevant account year in favour of any person referred to in section 13(3). This provision is being modified to provide that exemption from income-tax under this provision will be lost if the aggregate of the income or property diverted in favour of any such person, during the relevant account year, exceeds Rs. 1,000.

(*vi*) Exemption from income-tax in respect of income derived from property held under trust or by way of voluntary contributions by charitable or religious trusts or institutions will be available only if the following conditions are fulfilled.

(1) The person in receipt of the income makes an application for registration of the trust or the institution to the Commissioner of Income-tax before the 1st July, 1973 or before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of creation of the trust or establishment of the institution, whichever is later. (The Commissioner of Income-tax is, however, being empowered to admit, in his discretion, belated applications for registration in deserving cases.)

(2) Where the total income of the trust or institution (without giving effect to the provisions of sections 11 and 12) exceeds Rs. 25,000 in any previous year, the accounts of the trust or institution for that year have been audited by a chartered accountant or any other accountant entitled to be appointed as an auditor of companies.

(*vii*) It is being specifically provided that in determining whether any part of the income or property of the trust or institution has been used for the benefit of any specified person during any period before 1-7-1972, the amendments now proposed to be made in section 13 will be ignored.

26. Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, every person in receipt of income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly for charitable or religious purposes or in part only for such purposes, is required to furnish voluntarily the return of income in the total income in respect of which he is assessable as a representative assessee, without giving effect to the provisions of section 11 relating to application of income exceeds the maximum amount not liable to income-tax. This provision is being amended so as to provide that the

return of income will have to be filed even in cases where the income including voluntarily contributions received by the trust or institution exceeds such limit.

27. The modifications set forth in the preceding two paragraphs will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

(The Wealth-tax Act is also being amended to provide that in a case where any part of the corpus or income of a charitable or religious trust is used for the benefit of the author of the trust a substantial contributor to the trust and other specified persons, the trust will be liable to pay wealth-tax on its net wealth-tax at a flat rate of 1·5 per cent. or the appropriate rate applicable to such net wealth whichever is higher. This provision has been explained separately in paragraphs 50-51 of this Memorandum.)

[Clauses 3(b)(i), 5, 6, 7 and 26(c)]

28. *Donations to charitable trusts or institutions.*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, donations to charitable or religious institutions qualify for a tax concession, subject to certain conditions one of these conditions is that where the institution or fund derives any income, such income should not be liable for inclusion in its total income under the provisions of section 11 or section 12. The tax concession is, however, not denied merely on either or both of the following grounds:—

(*i*) That, subsequent to the donation, any part of the income or fund has become chargeable to tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11 relating to application or accumulation of income in the specified manner.

(*ii*) That the exemption under section 11 is denied to the institutions or fund in relation to any income arising to it from any investment made in a concern in which the persons specified in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act have a substantial interest, where the investment in such a concern does not exceed 5 per cent of the capital of the concern.

29. In view of the position that under the Bill, income by way of voluntary contributions received by a charitable or religious trust will also be subject to the same requirements as are currently applicable in respect of the income derived from property held under trust, consequential changes are proposed to be made in the provision relating to the tax concession in respect of donations to such trusts. The exemption in respect of the donation will not be denied also in a case where the trust or institution forfeits exemption on account of non-compliance with the requirements of application or accumulation of voluntary contributions in the specified manner where the default takes place after the donation is made. Similarly, the tax concession will not be denied merely because the trust or institution forfeits exemption in respect of its income by way of voluntary contributions on the ground that the funds of the trust or institution have been invested in a prohibited concern provided, however, the investment in such concern does not exceed 5 per cent. of its capital.

30. The modifications in the preceding paragraph will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

(Clause 17)

PROVISIONS FOR ENABLING THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO ENTER IN TO TAX TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION FOR PREVENTING EVASION OR AVOIDANCE OF TAXES AND RECOVERY THEREOF

31. Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, the Central Government is empowered to enter into an agreement with the Government of any foreign country for the avoidance of double taxation of income and to make provisions for implementing the agreement by the issue of a notification in the Official Gazette. Some of the taxpayers having transactions with outside countries resort to dubious methods for evading their liability under the tax laws. Tax evasion is thus closely linked with transactions involving over invoicing and under-invoicing import and export business, operations through secret foreign bank accounts and smuggling of valuable articles into and out of India. Cases of taxpayers who thwart the attempts of the tax administration to collect tax dues by either retaining their assets abroad or transferring them secretly outside India are also not unknown. With a view to enabling the tax administration to tackle the problem of tax-evas in having international remifications, the Bill seeks to amend the provision relating to tax treaties in order to provide for the following matters:—

(*i*) The Central Government will be empowered to enter into agreements with foreign countries not only for purposes of avoidance of double taxation of income but also for enabling the tax authoritis to exchange information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of taxes on income or for investigation of cases involving tax evasion or avoidance or for recovery of taxes in foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.

(*ii*) A consequential change is also being made in the provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to recovery of arrears of taxes. Where the tax treaty provides for the recovery of taxes due to the Government of one treaty country in the other and the Government of the foreign country or any authority specified in this behalf in the tax treaty sends to the Central Board of Direct Taxes a certificate for the recovery of any tax due in the foreign country, the Board will be empowered to send the certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer within whose jurisdiction the property of the defaulter is situated and thereupon the Tax Recovery Officer will proceed to recover the dues in the manner specified in the Income-tax Act. Likewise if a tax-payer in India has property in the Foreign Country, the Income-tax Officer will be able to send a certificate to the Board Certifying the amount of arrears due from the tax-payer and thereupon the Board will take action for the recovery of the dues in the foreign Country in accordance with the terms of the tax treaty.

32. The above modifications will come into force with effect from 1-4-1972.

[The Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, Wealth-tax Act and Gift-tax Act also contain similar provisions enabling the Central Government to enter into agreements with foreign countries for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes levied under these Acts. The corresponding provisions in these Acts are also being brought in line with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, as proposed to be amended under the Bill.].

(Clauses 23, 39, 48, 49, 53, 54 & 57)

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE INCOME-TAX ACT

33. *Tax treatment of gratuities*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, death-cum-retirmen gratuity received under the revised pension rules of the Central Government or under any similar scheme of a State Government, a local authority, or a statutory corporation is completely exempt from tax. Similarly, retiring gratuity received under the new pension code applicable to members of the Defence Services also qualifies for tax exmption without any ceiling limit. In the case of any other gratuity, the exemption is avaiable to the extent such gratuity does not exceed one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, or fifteen months' salary so calculated or Rs. 24,000, whichever is the least. No ceiling limits in regard to the death-cum-retirement gratuity received by civilian Government servants and retiring gratuity received by members of the Defence Services have been prescribed in the law because such gratuities are subject to ceiling limits under the relevant rules which are similar to those specifically laid down in the Act. No ceiling limits have also been laid down in respect of the exempt amount of gratuities received by employees of statutory corporations as the schemes under which these gratuities are paid are broadly on the lines of the gratuities payable to Government servants. On nationalisation banks and other undertakings have come within the category of statutory corporations. The gratuity schemes of some of these banks and undertakings do not have any monetary ceiling in respect of gratuties payable thereunder or the monetary ceiling is substantially higher. This, therefore, creates an invidious distinction between the employees to such statutory corporations and those in the private sector. Further, whereas in the case of Government servants, gratuities are paid only on retirement or death, persons in private employment may receive gratuities from time to time even while they continue in service. The present wording of the relevant provision is wide enough to confer exemption in respect of gratuities which are paid otherwise than on retirement or death. With a view to removing these anomalies in the tax treatment of gratuities received by different categories of employees, the following modifications are proposed to be made in the relevant provision of the Income-tax Act:—

(*i*) Exemption from income-tax in respect of gratuities received by employees of statutory corporations and employees in the private sector will be available only if such gratuities are received on retirement incapacitation or death of the employee or on termination of his employment.

(*ii*) The exempt amount of gratuities in the case of employees of statutory corporations and those in the private sector will be subject to a ceilinglimit of one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, or fifteen months, salary so calculated or Rs. 24,000 whichever is the least.

34. This change will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will accordingly apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4(b)]

35. *Exemption from income-tax of income of approved gratuity funds*—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, income of provident funds to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies, recognised provident funds and approved superannuation funds, is completely exempt from income-tax. Such exemption is, however not available in respect of the income of approved gratuity funds. The approved gratuity funds are subject to

regulation under the Income-tax Rules and the pattern of investment made by such funds is also prescribed under these rules. With a view to encouraging the formation of approved gratuity funds and thus safeguarding the interest of employees in general, it is proposed to amend the relevant provision in the Income-tax Act to provide for exemption of the income of approved gratuity funds from tax.

36. This change will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and accordingly will apply in relation to the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

[Clause 4(c) & 42]

37. Curtailment of time allowed for filling returns of income and modification of the provisions relating to charging of interst for delay in furnishing such returns.—Under an existing provision in the Income-tax Act, every person having a taxable income from sources other than business or profession is required to furnish voluntarily they return of his income before 30th June of the relevant assessment year. In the case of an assessee deriving income from business or profession, the return is required to be furnished before the expiry of six months from the end of the previous year or before the 30th June of the assessment year, whichever is later. Under another provision, the Income-tax Officer has the power to issue a notice to any person requiring him to furnish his return of income within 30 days of the date of service of the notice and this notice can curtail the time allowed for furnishing the voluntarily return. In case the return of Income is not furnished before 1st October of the assessment year, the taxpayer is ordinarily liable to pay simple interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of october to the date of furnishing of the return. Where, however, the total income of the assessee includes any income from business or profession, the previous year in respect of which expired after 31st December of the year immediately preceding the assessment year, the interest is reckoned from the 1st day of January instead of the 1st day of October of the assessment year. In view of these provisions, an assessee can delay his return of income for a period ranging from three months to almost six months without attracting any liability to pay interest for the period of delay. Further, under section 140A, where the tax payable on the basis of the return filed by an assessee exceeds Rs. 500, the assessee is required to pay tax on the basis of self-assessment within 30 days of furnishing the return. In case of default in paying the tax on the basis of self-assessment within the time allowed, a penalty up to a maximum of 50 per cent. of the amount of tax is exigible. The effect of these provisions is that if an assessee furnishes his return of income within the time allowed under section 139(1), he is required to pay the tax due on the basis of the return within 30 days of furnishing such return. If, however, he does not furnish the return within the time allowed but delays it either after obtaining an extension from the Income-tax Officer or otherwise, he does not have to pay any tax on self-assessment basis until he files the return. Further, where the return is due by 30th June, the assessee can delay it upto 30th September even without attracting any liability to interest for delay in furnishing the return. Where the assessee derives income from a business or profession and closes his accounts after 31st December of the previous year preceding the assessment year, the return can be delayed upto 31st December of the assessment year without attracting any liability to interest. In view of this position, there is a tendency on the part of assessees not only to delay the returns of income uptill the due date under section 139 (1) but also to request for extension of time, sometimes, on frivolous grounds.

The time limit for completion of assessments has been reduced from four years to two years recently and with the introduction of the scheme of summary assessments, the pendency of a arrear assessments has also been reduced considerably. It is, therefore, necessary in the interest of proper management to workout that bulk of the returns that are received early in the assessment year.

With the twin objectives of ensuring early receipt of returns and withdrawing the in-built incentive for delaying the returns, it is proposed to make the following modifications in the relevent provisions of the Income-tax Act :—

(i) Assessees having income from business or profession would be statutorily required to furnish returns of income voluntarily within four months (as against six months at present) of the close of the accounting year or by the 30th June following that year, whichever is later. [For all other categories of assessees, the last date for filing the returns of income will continue to be 30th June regardless of the accounting year adopted by them.]

(ii) Interest for delay or default in furnishing the return of income will, in all cases, be charged from the expiry of the due date for furnishing such return voluntarily under section 139 (1). Thus, where the return is due by 30th June of any assessment year, but is not filed on or before that date, interest will be charged from 1st July of that year.

(iii) In keeping with the other provisions in the Bill increasing the rate of interest chargeable from a assessee or payable to them from 9 per cent. per annuam to 12 per cent. per annum, the rate of interest for delay or default in furnishing the return will also be increased to 12 per cent. per annum.

38. These modifications will take effect from 1st April , 1972.

[Under the corresponding provision in the Wealth-tax Act, an assessee carrying on a business or profession is required to furnish the return of his net wealth before 30th June of the assessment year or within the period prescribed under the Income-tax Act for furnishing the return of his total income whichever is later. In view of the above modifications sought to be made in the Income-tax Act the returns of net wealth in such cases will also become due on 30th of June or written within four months of the expiry of the relevant account year, whichever is later.]

[Clause 26(a), (b) & (d)]

39. Increase in the rate of interest chargeable from assessees, and also payable to assessees by Government under the provisions of the Income-tax Act.—Simple interest at 9 per cent. per annum is chargeable from assessees under certain provisions of the Income- tax Act, *e.g.*, for failure to pay the tax dues within the time allowed under the notice of demand, short payment of advance tax, delay in furnishing return of income, etc. Like-wise, assessees are entitled to receive simple interest from the Central Government at 9 per cent. per annum on excess payment of advance tax and delay in issue of refund. It is proposed to increase the rate of interest chargeable from, or payable to, assessees under the various provisions of the Income-tax, Act, from 9 per cent. per-annum to 12 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st April, 1972. It is being specially clarified that the proposed increase in the rate of interest will apply in respect of any period falling after 31st March, 1972, also in those cases where the interest became chargeable or payable from an earlier date.

[Clauses 25, 26(d) (i) and 60]

40. Withdrawal of exemption in respect of capital gains arising from transfer of personal jewellery.—Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, any profits or gains arising from the transfer of a 'capital asset' are chargeable to tax. The term 'capital asset' as defined in the Income-tax Act does not include, *inter alia*, personal effects, *i. e.*, movable property including wearing apparel, jewellery and furniture held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him. In view of the specific exclusion of jewellery from the definition of 'capital asset' , profits and gains arising from the transfer of jewellery held for personal use are not chargeable to income-tax. The exemption of capital gains arising from transfer of jewellery facilities tax evasion through bogus or inflated claims of sale of jewellery for explaining moneys introduced in business. It is, therefore, proposed to withdraw this exemption and to charge capital gains arising from the transfer of personal jewellery on the same basis as capital gains relating to assets other than lands or buildings. The term "jewellery" is being given the same extended meaning as has been given to it under the Wealth-tax Act and will, therefore, include—(a) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any percious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into the wearing apparel; (b) precious or semi-precious stone, whether or not set in any furniture , utensil or other article and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel. As it is not intended to levy any tax on capital gains arising from *bona fide* transfer of jewellery made for the purpose of acquiring any other jewellery for personal use, it has been specifically provided that where such jewellery is acquired within six months of the transfer, any profits and gains arising from the transfer will not be liable to tax if the whole of the full value of the consideration is spent in acquiring the new jewellery. Where only a part of this consideration is used in acquiring new jewellery, a proportionate part of capital gain will not be liable to tax.

41. These amendments take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will, therefore, apply in relation to assessment years 1973-74 and subsequent years.

[Clauses 3(a), 8 and 9]

42. Powers to make rules for admission of additional evidence.—At persent , an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax has a wide and unrestricted discretion in regard to admission of evidence which is not produced by the assessee before the Income-tax Officer but is produced for the first time in the course of the appellate proceedings. With a view to regulating the admission of such additional evidence, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being empowered to prescribe in the Income-tax Rules the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which, and the manner in which the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax may permit the appellant to produce evidence which was not produced or which was not allowed to be produced before the Incomei-tax Officer.

[Clause 41]

43. Appointment of a Vice -President or Vice-President of Appellate Tribunal.—The Income-tax Appellate Tribunal is headed by a President who is appointed by the Central Government from amongst the members of the tribunal. The President of the tribunal exercises various statutory functions, such as the constitution of Benches and allocation of work to them, besides administrative control over all members and staff. With a view to enabling the President to cope with the increasing valume of work, the Central Government is being powered to appoint one or more members of the Appellate Tribunal be the Vice-President or, as the case may be Vice-Presidents of the Appellate Tribunal. It is also being provided that a Vice-President shall exercise such of the

powers and perform such of the functions of the President of the Tribunal as may be delegated to him by the President by a general or special order in writing.

[Clause 40]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE WEALTH TAX ACT, 1957

4. Exemption of co-coperative societies from Wealth-tax—Under the existing provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, wealth-tax is chargeable in respect of the net wealth of (i)individuals,(ii) Hindu undivided families, and (iii) companies. [Wealth-tax is however, not being charged in respect of the net wealth of companies from the assessment year 1960-61 onwards in view of a special provision made in this behalf in the Finance Act, 1966.] Recently, some doubt has been raised that a co-operative society could, in law, be regarded as an individual for purposes of the Wealth-tax Act and charged to tax accordingly. Such an interpretation would not be in keeping with the intention underlaying these provision. Levy of wealth-tax on co-operative societies will also have an adverse effect on the co-operative movement in the country. The Wealth-tax Act is, therefore, being amended to provide for exemption of co-operative societies from wealth-tax retrospectively from 1st April 1957(*i.e.* from the date of commencement of the Weath-tax Act.)

[Clauses 44 & 50(b)]

45. Exemption from Wealth-tax of recognised provident funds, approved superannuation funds and gratuity funds.—The Wealth-tax Act does not contain any specific provision for the exemption of recognised provident funds, approved superannuation funds and approved gratuity funds constituted for the benefit of employees. Such funds have however, not been charged to tax as it was not the intention to bring themwithin the ambit of the Wealth-tax Act. Because of certain amendments made to the Wealth-tax Act in 1970, relating to taxation of discretionary trusts, a doubt has been raised regarding the tax treatment of such funds. The levy of weatlh-tax on such funds will substantially erode their corpus and hamper the setting up of such funds for the benefit of employees in the public and the private sectors. The Wealth-tax Act is, therefore, being amended to provide for exmption of provident funds to which the Provident Fund Act, 1925 applies, as also all provident funds superannuation funds, and gratuity funds which are recognised or approved for the purposes of the Income-tax Act. The exemption is being given retrospective effect from 1st April, 1957 (i.e. the date of commencement of the Wealth-tax Act).

[Clause 451 (a) (i)]

46. Exemption from wealth-tax of assets forming parts of an industrial undertaking.—The Wealth-tax Act provides for exemption from tax in respect of investments made in specified financial assets upto an aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,000. The specified investments qualifing for this exemption are:—

(*a*) Government securities, including small savings securities of the Central Government.

(*b*) Fixed deposits with the Central Government as also in Post Offices or Government account and Recurring and Time Deposits in Post Offices.

(*c*) Shares in Indian companies.

(*d*) Notified debentures.

(*e*) Units in the Unit Trust of India.

(*i*) Deposits with banking companies, including co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and land development banks.

(*g*) Deposits with approved financial institutions engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India.

(*h*) Shares in a co-operative society.

(*i*) Deposits made by a member of a co-operative society with the society (other than deposits made with a co-operative housing society by a member of the society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society, which are separately exempted from wealth-tax without any limit to the extent such deposits have been made under the house building scheme of the society.)

It is now proposed to enlarge this list so as to include the value of assets forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee, as also the value of his interest in the as sets forming part of an industrial undertaking be longing to a firm or anassociation of persons of which the assesseeis apartner or a member. Accordingly in computing the exemption from wealth-tax up to Rs. 1,50,000, the value of these assets will also be taken into account. The value of any land or building or any rights in any land or building or the value of assets of the industrial undertaking which are otherwise exempt from wealth-tax under section 5(1) of the Wealth-tax will, however, not be taken into account for the purposes of this exemption. "Industrial Undertaking" for the purposes of this provision has been defined to mean an undertaking engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power of in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining. This provision will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1973-74. and subsequent assessment years.

Clause 45(a)(ii) &(b)]

47. *Concession in regard to holding period of exempt assets*—Under an existing provision in the Wealth-tax Act certain assets qualify for exemtion from wealth-tax only if these are held by the assessee for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date. Some of these assets are (i) Deposits in notified schemes framed by Central Government; (ii) Government securities; (iii) shares in Indian companies-(iv) notified debentures; (v) units in the—Unit Trust of India; (vi) deposits with banking companies, co-operative banks etc. in the case of shares in a company, the exemption from tax is available if the shares have been held from the date on which these were first issue even if the holding period is less than six months. This restriction has been placed in order to prevent misuse of the tax exemption by changing investments from non-exempt assets of exempt assets for a short period merely to obtain the benefit of the tax concession. This provision sometimes results in hardship even in *bona fide* cases of conversion of one category of exempt assets to another category of exempt assets. For example, an employee receiving the balance to his credit in a recognised provident fund (which is exempt from wealth-tax and depositing the amount in a bank may fortfeit exemption from tax in respect of the amount merely because he has not been able to hold the bank deposit for a period of six months. In order to obviate hardship in such cases, section 5(3) of the Wealth-tax Act is being amended to provide that in computing the period of six months in relation to any assets, in a case where such asset was acquired by the assessee by conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, or with the money constituting, any other assets exempt from wealth-tax under sub-section (i) or sub-section (2) of the Wealth-tax Act, so much of the period for which the assessee held such other assets as falls within the period of six months ending with the relevent valuation date, will also be taken into account. This relaxation will be available only if the assessee acquires the relevant asset with thirty days after he ceases to hold the first asset. The concession under this provision will, however, not apply in the case of shares or securities held as stock--in-trade by the assessee for the purposes of his business.

48. These amendments will take effect from 1st April, 1973 and will, therefore, apply for the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent years.

Clause 45 (c)]

49. *Forfeiture of exemption from wealth-tax in the case of public charitable or religious trusts and institutions.*—Income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation for charitable or religious purposes is exempt from income tax to the extent such income is applied to such purposes or accumulated for being so applied in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act. Section 13 of the income-tax Act provides for the forfeiture of the exemption from tax in the case of a trust or institution created or established after 31st March, 1962, if under the terms of the trust or the rules governing the institution, any part of the income ensures for the direct or indirect benefit of the author of the trust, founder of the institution, a substantial contributor to the trust and their relatives, etc. In the case of a trust or institution, whenever created or established, the exemption is forfeited also where the trust income or property is *used or applied* during the relevant year for the direct or indirect benefit of such person. This disability does not apply in the case of a trust or institution created or established before 1-4-1962, if the use of the trust income or property is in compliance with a mandatory provision in the terms of the trust or rules governing the institution.

50. Under section 5(1)(i) of the Wealth-tax Act, property held under trust or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or relgions nature in India is exempt from wealth-tax. The wealth-tax Act, however does not contain any provision for the forfeiture of the exemption from wealth-tax, on the lines of the aforesaid provisions in section 13 of the Income-tax Act. To provide a further deterrent to the misuse of the income or property of the trust of institution by such persons, the provisions in the Wealth-tax Act are proposed to be brought in line with the provisions in the Income-tax Act. Accordingly, a new section 21A is being introduced in the Wealth-tax Act to secure that where any part of the income of the trust or institution ensures for the direct or indirect benefit of the author of the trust, substantial contributor, etc. or where any income or property of the trust of institution is used or applied, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any such person, the trust or Institution will be liable to pay wealth-tax on the value of its entire property at the rate of 1·5% or the rate applicable in the case of an individual, whichever is beneficial to the revenue. For the purposes of this provision, it has been specifically provided that any part of the property or income of a trust shall be deemed to have been used or applied for the benefit of any of the specified categories of persons if it can be deemed to have been so used or applied within the meaning of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act or any time during the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date.

Where the trust funds are invested in any concern in which any of the specified persons has a substantial interest, and the quantum of the investment does not exceed 5% of the capital of the concern, the trust or institution forfeits exemption from income-tax only in respect of the income arising from such investment and not its entire income. Similarly, exemption from wealth-tax, in such cases, will be denied only in relation to such investment and other assets will continue to qualify for exemption.

51. The new section 21A takes effect from Ist April, 1973 and will, therefore, apply in relation to assessments for the assessment year 1973-74 and subsequent assessment years.

[Clause 46]

52. Increase in the rate of interest chargeable from or payable to assessees. —Simple interest at 9 per cent. Per annum is chargeable from assessees on the arrears of tax due from them for the period of the default in payment. Likewise, assessees are entitled to receive simple interest from the Central Government at 9 per cent. per annum on the amount of refunds due to them for the period of delay in the issue of refund beyond six months from the date of the order giving rise to the refund . In line with the proposed increase in the rate of interest chargeable from, or payable to, assessees under the Income-tax Act, the relevant provisions of the Wealth-tax Act are also proposed to be amended to raise the rate of interest provided therein from 9 per cent. per annum to 12 per cent. per annum with effect from Ist April, 1972 . It is being specifically clarified that the proposed increase in the rate of interest will apply in respect of any period falling after 31st March, 1972, also in those cases where the interest became chargeable or payable from an earlier date.

[Clauses 47 and 60]

53. Extension of scope of tax treaties between the Central Government and the Government of foreign country.—Under existing provisions in the Wealth-tax Act, the Central Government is empowered to enter into an agreement with the Government of any foreign country for the avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to wealth-tax payable under that Act and under the corresponding law in force in the foreign country. On the lines of amendments proposed to be made to the corresponding provisions in the Income-tax Act, scope of these provisions is proposed to be enlarged to empower the Central Government to enter into agreement with the Government of a foreign country also for enabling the exachange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of wealth tax (including investigations of cases of such evasion of avoidance) and for recovery of such tax in the treaty countries.

54. The new section 228A relating to the recovery of tax in pursuance of agreements with foreign countries, proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act under clause 39 of the Bill, is also proposed to be applied to the Wealth-tax Act.

[Clauses 48 and 49]

55. Powers to make rules for admission of additional evidence.—At present an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Wealth tax has a wide and unrestricted discretion in regard to admission of evidence which is not produced by the assessee before the Wealth-tax Officer but is produced for the first time in the course of the appellate proceedings. With a view to regulating the admission of such additional evidence, the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being empowered to prescribe in the Wealth-tax Rules, the circumstances in which the conditions subject to which and the manner in which the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Wealth-tax may permit the appeallant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Wealth-tax Officer.

[Clause 51]

56. Clarificatory amendment regarding application of wealth-tax in certain cases.—Certain entities enumarated in section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act have been exempted from wealth-tax. It is proposed to amend this section to clarify that while wealth-tax is not to be levied in respect of the net wealth of the entities enumerated in this section, the application of the other provisions of the Act (e.g. calling for evidence from such entities) will not be barred. This amendment takes effect from Ist April, 1972.

[Clause 50 (a)]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE GIFT-TAX ACT, 1958

57. Increase in the rate of interest chargeable from or payable to assessees.—Simple interest at 9 per cent. per annum is chargeable from assessees in the arrears of tax due from them for the period to default in payment. Likewise assessees are entitled to receive simply interest from the Central Government at 9 per cent. per annum on the amount of refunds due to them for the period of delay in the issue of refund beyond six months from the date of the order, giving rise to the refund. In line with the proposed increse in the rate of interest chargeable from, or payable to assessees under the Income-tax Act and the Wealth-tax Act, the relevant provisions of Gift-tax Act are also proposed to be amended to raise the rate of interest provided there in from 9 per cent. per annum to 12 per cent per annum with effect from 1st April, 1972. It is being specifically clarified that the proposed increase in the rate of interest will

apply in respect of any period falling after 31st March, 1972 also in those cases where the interest become chargeable or payable from an earlier date.

[Clauses 52 and 60]

58. Extension of scope of tax treaties between the Central Government and the Government of foreign country.—Under an existing Provision in the Gift-tax Act, the Central Government is empowered to enter into an agreement with the Government of any foreign country for the ordiance or relief of double taxation with respect to gift-tax payable under that Act and under the corresponding law in force in the foreign country. On the lines of the amendments proposed to be made to the corresponding provisions on the Income-tax Act, the scope of these provisions is proposed to be enlarged to empower the Central Government to enter into agreement with the Government of a foreign country also for enabling the exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of gift-tax (including investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance) and for recovery of such tax in the treaty country. The new section 228A relating to recovery of tax in pursunace of agreement with foreign countries proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act under clause 39 of the Bill, is also proposed to be applied to the Gift-tax Act.

[Clauses 53 and 54]

59. Exemption of gifts made by charitable or religious institutions or funds.— Section 45(e) of the Gift-tax Act excludes from the purview of that Act any gifts made *inter alia*, by an institution of funds the income whereof is from income-tax under11 of Income-tax Act. Under an amendment made to the Gift-tax Act through the Finance (No.2) Act 1971, it has been provided that charitable institution or fund will not forfeit the exemption for gift-tax in respect of gifts made by it merely because (a) subsequent to the gift, any income of the institution or fund becomes chargeable to income-tax due to non-compliance with any of the provisions of section 11 of the Income-tax Act relating to application of income during accounting year itself; (h) the institution or fund forfeits exepmtion in respect of part of its income which arises from investment made in concern in which the founder of the institution or fund or his relatives have a substantial interest where the aggregate of the fund invested by the institution or fund in such a concern does not exceed 5 per cent. of the captital of the concern.

60. Section 12 of the Income-tax Act has been substituted by two new sections 12 and 12A.— As already explained, the effect of the substitution of section 12 is that voluntary contributions received by charitable or religious trusts or institutions will qualify for exemption from income-tax only if the condition specified in section 11regarding application of income or accumulation thereof are satisfied also in relation to such income by way of voluntary conttributions. Further, the trust or institution will forfeit exemption from tax in respect of its entire income if any part of its income ensures or any part of its income or property is used or applied directly or indirectly for the benefit of the author of the trust, founder of the institution a person who has made a substantial contribution to the trust and institution the ralative of such author founder etc. The new rection 12A provides that exepmtion from income-tax in respect of income derived from property or by way of voluntary contributions by charitable orrelegious trusts or institutions will be available only if (a) the trust or institution applies of its registration to the Commissioner of Income-tax within the specified period and (b) where the total income of the trust or institution without giving effect to the provisions of sections 11 and 12 exceeds Rs. 25,000 in any previous year, the account of the trust or institution for that year have been audited by a chartered accountant or any other accountant entitled to be appointed as an auditor of companies.

61. In view of these changes in the income-tax Act, section 45 of the Gift-tax Act is also being amended to provide that charitable institution or fund will not forfeit exemption from gift-tax in respect of gifts made by it merely because (a) subsequent to the gift any income of the institution fund byway of voluntary contributions become chargeable to income-tax due to non-compliance with the provisions of the substituted section 12 of the Income-tax Act, or (b) the institution or fund is denied exemption from income-tax by reason of the non-fulfilment of the conditions in the new section 12A relating to the filing of an application for registration with the Commissioner of Income-tax or the audit of the accounts of the institution or fund by a chartered accountant, etc. or the institution of fund forfeits exemption in respect of its income by way of voluntary contributions on the ground that the funds of the institution or fund have been invested in prohibited concern provided, however, the investments in such concern does not exceed 5% of its capital.

[Clause 56]

62. Powers to make rules for admission of additional evidence.—At present an Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax has a wide and unrestricted descretion in regard to admission of evidence which is not produced by the assessee before the gift-tax Officer but is produced for the first time in the course of the appellate proceedings. With a view to regulating the admission of such additional evidence the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being empowerd to prescribe in the Gift-tax rules the circumstances in which the conditions subject to which and the manner in which the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Gift-tax may permit the appellant to produce the evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Gift-tax Officer.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT, 1964

63. Extension of scope of tax treaties between the Central Government and the Government of a foreign country.—Under the existing provisions in the companies (Profits) Surtax Act, the Central Government is empowered to enter into agreement with the Government of any foreign country for the avoidance or relief of double taxation with. respect to surtax payable under the Act and a similar tax under any corresponding law in force in the foreign country. On the lines of the amendments proposed to be made to the corresponding provisions in the Income-tax Act, the scope of these provisions is proposed to be enlarged to empower the Central Government to enter into agreement with the Government of a foreign country also for enabling the exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of surtax (including investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance) and for recovery of such tax in the treaty countries. The Central Government will also be empowered to make provisions for implemeneting the agreement by the issue of a notification in the Official Gazette.

[Clause 57].

64. Powers to make rules for admission of additional evidence.—With a view to regulating the admission of evidence which is not produced by a company before the Income-tax Officer but is produced for the first time in the course of the appellate proceedings before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, the Central Board Direct Taxes is being empowered to prescribe in the Companies(Profits) Surtax Rules, the circumstances in which the conditions subject to which and the manner in which the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit the appellate to produce evidence which was not produced which was not allowed to be produced before the Income tax Officer.

[Clause 58]

CUSTOMS DUTIES

The proposals include :—

(a) Revision of the rates of regulatory duties of customs imposed with effect from 13th December 1971 so as to subject (i) articles liable to a basic effective duty of customs at the rate of 100 per cent *ad valorem* or more and a few other selected items to a regulatory duty to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, (ii) articles liable to basic effective duty of 60 per cent or more but less than 100 per cent to a regulatory duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* and (iii) all other articles (with the exception of foodgrains, books and certain special categories) to 21 per cent *ad valorem*.
This measure is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 860 lakhs per annum.

(b) Rationalisation of the rates of duty under Item No. 22(5)(b) I.C.T. (Drugs and Medicines containing spirit) and 28(28)(b) I.C.T. (certain vitamins and vitamin preparation) consequent on the elimination of the margin of preference as a result of the country's commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

(c) Continuance up to 15th May, 1973, in a modified form, of the enabling provision for the levy of regulatory duties of customs similar to the provision in section 4 of the Finance Act, 1971; and

(d) Additional revenue amounting to Rs. 1340 lakhs per annum is also expected from additional (countervailing) duties consequent on the changes in Central Excise duties except in respet of iron and steel items (including tin plate and sheets) which are being exempted from the additional (counter vailing) duty corresponding to the increase in excise duties on these articles.

Details of this are given in the Table below:

S. No.	Item(s) in the Customs Tariff Schedule	Brief description of goods	Additional revenue per annum (Rs. lakhs)
1.	27(4)(a)	Kerosene	480
2.	28, 28(8), 35 and 35(1)	Fertilisers	600
3.	various	Others	260
		TOTAL :	1340

(e) Continuance up to the passing of the Finance Bill, 1972, of the regulatory duties of customs levied under the Finance Act, 1971 and in force immediately before the 18th March, 1972, subject to any exemption notifications.

There will be a net increase in customs revenue of Rs. 2200 lakhs per annum.

[Clause 61 and 62]

The provisions of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949 are being continued for another year so as to maintain the *status quo* in regard to commitments under the General Agreement on Tarifs and Trade.

[Clause 63]

CENTRAL EXCISE

Section 35 of the Central Excises and salt Act, 1944 confers a right of appeal to a person aggrieved by any decision/order passed by any Central Excise officer under the said Act or the Rules made thereunder. Similarly any person aggrieved by any appellate order is entitled to file an application for revision to the Central Government under section 36 of the said Act. There is, however, no corresponding power with the Central Board of Excise and Customs/Central Government to revise of its own motion such original or appellate orders/decisions even where such decisions or orders are incorrect, improper or illegal. Such incorrect, illegal or improper orders have in most cases financial implications involving large sums of revenue. It is therefore proposed to confer powers of revision of its own motion or otherwise on the Central Board of Excise and Customs and the Central Government. It is, however, being provided that where a decison or order in such revision is likely to be varied so as toprejudicially affect any person, a reasonable opportunity of making a representation and, if he so desires, of being heard in his defence is given before such an order is passed. It is also being provided thereafter the expiration of a period of one year from the date of a decision or order, no such revision proceeding shall be commenced in respect of that decision or order. It may be added that provisions for revision exists in allied lor e such as Custom Act, 1962 and the Gold (Control) Act, 1968.

[Caluse 64(a) and (b)]

A. UNION EXCISE DUTIES

General Note :—

(1) The Serial No. in Column (2) refers to the Serial No. relating to the Tariff Item as it appears in Part I or Part II of the Third Schedule. For the sake of convenience, the Part number has been shown first and the Serial No. in that part immediately thereafter in brackets. Thus, e.g. "I(i)," refers to Serial number (i) in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(2) The "Existing" rate of duty as shown in Column (6) includes the rate of special duty of excise wherever leviable, as merged with the rate of basic duty of excise. For the sake of reference, items liable to special duties of excise have been marked with an asterisk.

(3) Abbreviations used :—

a.v.	.. ad valorem	Rs.	.. Rupees
kg.	.. Kilogramme	Re.	.. Rupee
KL	.. Kilolitre	P	.. Paise
MT	.. Metric tonne	SM	.. Square Metre
L	.. Litre	mm.	.. Millimetre
Q	.. Quintal		

S.No.	S.No. in Schedule to the Finance Bill	Tariff item No.	Commodity	Unit	Rate of duty Existing	Proposed [Basic]	Estimated additional revenue in one full year. [Rs. lakhs]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1)	I [ii]	I-D	Aerated Waters This is a revenue measure. The effective rate for Areated Waters which do contain blended flavouring concentrate remains unchanged and where they are dutiable the levy is maintained at the existing rate of 10% a.v. [by notification].		10%a.v.	20%a.v.	165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
(2)	I(iii)	2(1)	Coffee, cured	Q	Rs. 102/-	Rs. 100/-	(—)5
			The existing concessional rate for Coffee of the varieties known as Robusta, Liberia, etc. would remain at the present aggregate effective duty of Rs. 66/- per Q.				
(3)	I(iv)	4-I	Unmanufactured tobacco.* [*See* Sl. No. (57) under 'C'	—	Additional Excise duties in lieu of Sales Tax.]		
(4)	I(iv)	4II(2)	Cigarettes'* [See Sl. No. (58) under 'C'	—	Additional Excise duties in lieu of Sales Tax.]		
(5)	I(vi)	7	Kerosene	KL	Rs. 235	Rs. 300	2980
			Effective rate (by notification)	KL	Rs. 225·25	Rs. 285	
			This is a revenue measure.				
(6)	I(x)	11	Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar		30% a.v.	Rs. 100 per MT	240
			Effective rates (by notification)				
			(1) Straight grade Bitumen Asphalt				
			(a) packed in drums	MT	Rs. 39·50	Rs. 60·00	
			(b) in bulk	MT	Rs. 15·50	Rs. 25·00	
			(2) Cut-back Bitumen/Asphalt (packed in drums)	MT	Rs. 36·40	Rs. 55·00	
			(3) Tar		Nil (as at present)		
			This is a revenue measure.				
(7)	II(ii)	11A	Petroleum products, N.O.S.				90
			(1) Mineral turpentine oil		No change		
			(2) Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)		No change		
			(3) Waxes		20% a.v.	20% a.v. *Plus* Rs. 200 per MT	
			(4) Others		No change		
			Note:—This is a revenue measure applicable only to Petroleum waxes. The effective rates for the other products falling under this Item remain unaltered.				
(8)	II(iii)	11B	Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases		The tariff description is proposed to be amended so as to include lubricating oils which are obtained by straight blending and without any other added ingredients.		500
			This is a revenue measure.				
(9)	I(xi)	12	Vegetable Nonessential oils.	MT	Rs. 110·25	Rs. 100·00	(—)16
			This is a measure of relief that is incidental to the rationalisation of the rate of duty on processed V.N.E. oils.				
(10)	I(xii)	14	Paints & Varnishes*				200
			1(4)(i) Zinc oxide, red lead, white lead, etc.	Q	Rs. 23·70	Rs. 30·00	
			(ii) Aluminium paste	Q	Rs. 90·00	Rs. 100·00	
			(2) Dry colours.	Q	Rs. 20·70	Rs. 25·00	
			(3) (i) Dry distemper	Q	Rs. 20·70	Rs. 25·00	
			(ii) Oil bound distemper	Q	Rs. 36·60	Rs. 40·00	
			(iii) Water pigment finishes	L	Rs. 50·04	50 P	
			(iv) Plastic emulsion paints	L	Rs. 1·26	Rs. 1·50	
			4 (i) Tinting paste (blue)	Q	Rs. 90·00	Rs. 100·00	
			(ii) Stiff paints.	Q	Rs. 23·40	Rs. 30·00	
			(iii) Ready mixed paints and enamels.	L	78P	Rs. 100	
			(4) A Dispersed Organic pigments used for printing textiles, etc.	Q	Rs. 300·00	Rs. 300·00	
			(5) Pigments, colours, paints, and enamels, N.O.S.	Q	Rs. 20·70	Rs. 30·00 (if other than liquid form)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				L	Rs. 67·2 P	Re. 1·00 (if in liquid form)	
			II (i) Varnishes	L	42P	50P	
			(ii) Bituminous and coaltar blacks	L	Rs. 21·60 P	25P	
			III (i) Nitrocellulose lacquers clear and 'pigmented, and ancillaries in liquid form	L	Rs. 1·80	Rs. 2·50	
			(ii) Nitrocellulose ancillaries in semi-solid and pasty forms.	Q	Rs. 60·00	Rs. 100·00	
			(iii) Cellulose lacquers, N.O.S.	L	Rs. 1·68	Rs. 2·50	

Note:—(1) Different effective rates which have been prescribed (by notification) for different varieties of paints and varnishes based on the quantums of clearances have been suitably realised.

(2) The present exemption in favour of roller coating compositions has been withdrawn.

This is a revenue measure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(11)	1(xv)	14D	Synthetic Organic dyestuffs*		15% a.v.	20% a.v.	240
			This is a revenue measure.				
(12)	1(xv)	14DD	Synthetic organic products (Optical bleaching agents)		15% a.v.	20% a.v.	23
(13)	I(xvii)	14HH	Fertilisers		10% a.v.	15% a.v.	1250
			This is a revenue measure.				
(14)	I(xviii)	15	Soap*				
			I(1) Household and laundry		7·8% a.v.	10% a.v.	
			(2) Others		15% a.v.	20% a.v.	
			II Soap produced without the aid of power.		7·8% a.v.	10% a.v.	

Note:—(1) The present aggregate effective rates for all types of Soap (including household and laundry soap) continue unchanged.

(2) Soap manufactured without the aid of power continues to be totally exempt from duty.

(3) To encourage the increased utilisation of certain minor oils (Neem, Karanj kusum and sal) in the manufacture of soap, the existing rebate system is being further liberalised (by notification).

(4) It is also proposed to grant relief in duty by notification on soap using over 15% of rice-bran oil in the total oil-content.

The measures indicated at (3) and (4) above are expected to reduce the pressure on usage of imported tallow and other oils in soap manufacture.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(15)	I(xix)	15A	Artificial or synthetic Resins and plastic materials and articles thereof*				217
			(1) Artificial or synthetic resins and plastic materials in any form....		36% a.v.	40% a.v.	
			(2) Articles made of plastics, all sorts.		36% a.v.	40% a.v.	
			(3) Polyurethane foam		48% a.v.	50% a.v.	
			(4) Articles made of polyurethane foam.		48% a.v.	50% a.v.	

Note:—The aggregate effective concessional rate of duty (as a consequence of the merging of special excise duty with the basic duty) as fixed by notification for a few varieties of plastic materials and articles (such as rigid and flexible plastic sheeting, sheets, films, etc. maleic and phenolic resins, cellulose acetate used for making acetate yarn etc.) remain unchanged.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(16)	(xx)	16	Tyres*				291
			(1) tyres for motor vehicles.		48% a.v.	50% a.v.	
			(2) All other tyres.		18% a.v.	20% a.v.	

Note:—(1) Cycle tyres and tubes and tyres for animal-drawn vehicles continue to be wholly exempted.
(2) Exemption to smaller manufacturers of tyres (by notification) continues.
(c) The effective rate in respect of tyres for tractors has been revised from 18% a.v. 20% a.v.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(17)	I(xxi)	16A	Rubber products*				68
			(1) Latex foam sponge		48% a.v.	50% a.v.	
			(2) Plates, sheets, strips, etc.		30% a.v.	30% a.v.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(3) Piping and tubing		18% a.v.	20% a.v.	
			(4) Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts and beltings		18% a.v.	20% a.v.	
(18)	I(xxii)	17	Paper, all sorts*				500
			(1) Cigarette tissue.	Kg.	Rs. 1·20	Rs. 2·00	
			(2) Blotting, toilet, target, teleprinter, typewriting, manifold, bank, bond, etc. and parchment board, coated board, etc.	Kg.	Rs. 60 P	Rs. 1·00	
			(2) Printing and writing paper, packing and wrapping paper, etc.	Kg.	42 P	50P	
			(4) All other kinds of paper	Kg.	60 P	Rs. 1·00	
			Effective rates				
			(a) Varieties of paper other than board of a substance of 40 gms. or more but not exceeding 45 gms. per sq. metre falling under Item 17(2)	Kg.	42 P	45 P	
			(b) Pressed jutefelt sheets.	Kg.	42 P	45 P	
			(c) Paper and board falling under Item 17(3)	Kg.	42 P	45 P	
			(d) Corrugated boards manufactured out of duty-paid paper, board, etc.	Kg.	84 P	10 P	

Note:—(1) Printing and writing paper of a substance not exceeding 75 gms. per sq. metre (commoner varieties) continue to pay the existing effective rate of 15P per Kg.

(2) Hand made paper and boards, Newsprint and paper intended for printing of text books or other books of general interest continue to be totally exempt from excise duty.

(3) Straw board and millboard which are mainly produced in the small sector continue to pay the present effective rates of duty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(19)	II (iv)	18	Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn*	Kg.	Rs. 60·00	Rs. 60·00	—950
			Effective rates (by Notification)				
			1. Staple fibre—	Kg.			
			(i) of cellulosic origin		Re. 1·00	Re. 1·00	
			(ii) off non-cellulosic origin				
			(a) acrylic fibre		Rs. 6·00	Rs. 6·00	
			(b) polyester fibre of not more than 2 deniers.		Rs. 33·33	Rs. 35·00	
			(c) Others		Rs. 28·00	Rs. 30·00	
			2. Rayon and synthetic yarn consisting entirely of cellulosic derivatives or regenerated cellulose or both—				
			(*i*) below 75 deniers		Rs. 11·40 (Rs. 9·80)	No change.	
			(*ii*) 75 deniers and above but below 100 deniers		Rs. 7·40 (Rs. 7·25)		
			(*iii*) 100 deniers and above but below 120 deniers.		Rs. 5·25 (Rs. 5·25)		
			(*iv*) 120 deniers and above but below 150 deniers		Rs. 4·35 (Rs. 3·45)		
			(*v*) 150 deniers and above but below 350 deniers		Rs. 3·75 (Rs. 3·15)		
			(*vi*) 350 deniers and above but below 1100 deniers		Rs. 2·50 (Rs. 2·50)		
			(*vii*) Above 1100 deniers		Rs. 2·00 (Rs. 2·00)		

Note:—Figures in brackets show the duty payable by manufacturer whose clearances of cellulosic (fibre and cellulosic yarn (viscofe yarn and acetate yarn) taken together in 1966-67 did not exceed 36·5 lakhs kilogrammes.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			3. Other synthetic yarns . . .	Kg.			
			(a) Polyamide (nylon) yarn				
			(*i*) below 30 deniers . . .		Rs. 30·00	Rs. 35·00	
			(*ii*) 30 deniers and above but below 75 deniers		Rs. 28·00	Rs. 30·00	
			(*iii*) 75 deniers and above but below 90 deniers		Rs. 24·00	Rs. 25·00	
			(*iv*) 90 deniers and above but below 150 deniers. . .	Kg.	Rs. 20·00	Rs. 20·00	
			(*v*) 150 deniers and above but not above 750 deniers . .		Rs. 8·00	Rs. 8·00	
			Above 750 deniers . . .		Rs. 4·00	Rs. 4·00	
			(b) Other than Polyamide (Nylon) yarn	Kg.			
			(*i*) below 30 deniers. . . .		Rs. 38·00	Rs. 40·00	
			(*ii*) 30 deniers and above but below 75 deniers. . . .		Rs. 33·00	Rs. 35·00	
			(*iii*) 75 deniers and above but below 100 deniers. . . .		Rs. 20·00	Rs. 25·00	
			(*iv*) 100 deniers and above but not above 750 deniers. . .		Rs. 16·00	Rs. 20·00	
			(*v*) Above 750 deniers. . .		Rs. 4·00	Rs. 5·00	
			4. Yarn spun—	Kg.			
			(a) wholly out of synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin, or				
			(b) out of staple fibre aforesaid and cotton only, provided that the cotton content of the yarn does not exceed 10 per cent, of its weight				
			(*i*) of 69 or more counts . .		Re. 1·00	Rs. 1·50	
			(*ii*) of 51 or more counts but less than 69 counts. . .		Re. 1·00	Rs. 1·25	
			(*iii*) of 40 or more counts but less than 51 counts. . . .		90P	Rs. 1·10	
			(*iv*) of 34 or more counts but less than 40 counts. . . .		80P	80P	
			(*v*) of 29 or more counts but less than 34 counts. . . .		60P	70P	
			(*vi*) of 22 or more counts but less than 29 counts. . . .		45P	32P	
			(*vii*) of 14 or more counts but less than 22 counts. . . .		30P	20P	
			(*viii*) of less than 14 counts . .		Nil.	10P	
			(c) out of staple fibre aforesaid and any natural fibre other than cotton, provided that the natural fibre content of the yarn does not exceed 10 per cent. of its weight. .		Rs. 6·00	Rs. 7·50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			5. Yarn spun—	Kg.			
			(a) wholly out of synthetic staple fibre of non-cellulosic origin other than acrylic fibre, or				
			(b) partly out of the staple fibre aforesaid and partly any other fibre or fibres, provided that the natural content of the yarn does not exceed 10 per cent of its weight—				
			if the non-cellulosic fibre content of it is—]				
			(*i*) 50 per cent or more . .		Rs. 14·00	Rs. 15·00	
			(*ii*) less than 50 per cent. but not less than 25 per cent. . . .		Rs. 8·00	Rs. 12·00	
			(*iii*) less than 25 per cent but more than 10 per cent. . . .		Rs. 8·00	Rs. 10·00	
			(*iv*) 10 per cent. or less . .		Rs. 6·00	Rs. 7·50	
			6. Yarn spun either wholly out of acrylic fibre or partly or such fibre and partly of any natural fibre, the natural fibre content of such yarn not being more than 10 per cent.—	Kg.			
			I. (1) manufactured on worsted system	Kg.			
			(a) hand-kniting—		Rs. 6·00	Rs. 7·00	
			(b) Others.—				
			(*i*) of 40 counts and above . .		Rs. 12·80	Rs. 14·00	
			(*ii*) of above 20 counts but below 40 counts . . .		Rs. 7·00	Rs. 8·00	
			(*iii*) of 20 counts and below . .		Rs. 3·60	Rs. 4·00	
			II (2) manufactured on other systems .		80 P.	Re. 1·00	
			7. Godet, undersize cakes, reeling coning waste, wet, hand, winder cut, spool cut and other wastes.	Kg.			
			(*i*) of cellulosic origin . .		80 P	Re. 1·00	
			(*ii*) Others . . .		Rs. 4·00	Rs. 5·00	

Note :— (1) Tariff description has been changed so as to clarify the scope of the item.
(2) Spun (discountinuous) yarn containing less than 90% by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total % fibre content will now be classifiable under the newly created Item No. 18E. Consequently, there is an % account transfer of revenue involved.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(20)	II (v)	18A	Cotton yarn etc.*				(—)60
			·//.(1) of counts 29 or more.	Kg.	Rs. 6·50	Rs. 5·00·//.	

Note:—(1) Tariff discription has been revised so as to restrict the scope of this Item to such cotton yarn etc. ·/. which contains not less than 90%·/. by weight of cotton, calculated on the total fibre content. Yarn containing less than 90% of cotton would now be classifiable under the new Item 18E. Consequently there is an account transfer of the Revenue to Item No. 18E.

(2) The present effective rates continue unchanged.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(21)	II(vi)	18B	Woollen yarn*				(—)15
			(1) Worsted yarn—				
			(a) of 48s·//. counts and more·/. .		26 2/3% a.v.	30% a.v.	
			(b) of less than 48s counts . .		20% a.v.	20% a.v.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(2) Others		10% a.v.	10% a.v.	
			Effective rates (by notification)				
			1. Worsted yarn				
			(a) Hand knitting				
			(*i*) grey		4·67% a.v.	5% a.v.	
			(*ii*) processed and or dyed . .		12·67% a.v.	13% a.v.	
			(b) Hair belting yarn. . . .		2·67% a.v.	3% a.v.	
			(c) Others—				
			(*i*) of 48s counts and above		19·33% a.v.	20% a.v.	
			(*ii*) of above 24s but below 48s counts		11·33% a.v.	12% a.v.	
			(*iii*) of 24s counts and below . .		4·67% a.v.	5% a.v.	
			2. Woollen yarn (containing not less than 60 per cent. of wool and not more than 5 per cent. of virgin wool) commonly known as shoddy .		7·33% a.v.	7·5% a.v.	
			3. Woollen yarn made from tannery or stripped wool		7·33% a.v.	7·5% a.v.	
			4. All others, N. O. S. . . .		10% a.v.	10% a.v.	

Note : Tariff description has been revised so as torestrict the scope of this Iem to such yarn, which contains not less than 90% by weight of wool, calculated on the total fibre content. Yarn containing less than 90% of wool would now be classifiable under the new Item No. 18E. Consequently there is an account transfer of revenue to that Item.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(22)	II(vii)	18C	Silk Yarn			20% a.v.	

Note:—This is a newly created Item having no revenue significance, as it has been wholly exempted from duty (by notification). The creation of this Item is intended to preclude such yarn from being assessed under tariff Item No. 18E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(23)	II(vii)	18D	Jute Twist, yarn, thread, ropes and twine, all sorts* . . .	MT	Rs. 385	Rs. 400	120

Note :—(1) This is a new item created out of the existing Tariff item No. 22 A. These products which were falling higher to under Tariff Item 22A(ii) would now be covered by this item. In effect this makes no difference as the proposed rate of duty is the same for both items.

(2) On this Item, a regulatory duty at 50% of the basic duty is chargeable (by notification).This is only a continuance of the existing situation for the levy of regulatory duty on the above products by virtue of their so far falling under Item No. 22A.

(3) See also Sl. No. (29).—'Jute manufactures".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(24)	II(vii)	18E	Yarn Kg. all sorts, not elsewhere specified, are containing any two or more of the following fibres, namely:— (*i*) cotton (*ii*) silk (*iii*) wool (*iv*) Jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) and (*v*) man-made fibres.	Kg.	Different rates depending on the Items under which such yarns at present assessed to duty	Rs. 50·00	1700
			Effective rates				
			1. Yarn containing partly synthetic staple fibre of con-cellulosic origin other than acrylic fibre and partly any other fibre or fibres, the content of much synthetic staple fibre being more than 50% by weight of such yarn—	Kg.	Different rates depending on the Items under which such yarns are at present assessed to duty.		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			If non-cellulosic fibre content of it is:—			
			(*i*) more than 55% . . .			Rs. 15·00
			(*ii*) more than 50% but not more than 55% .			Rs. 7·50
			2. Yarn containing partly synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin and/or cotton and partly wool and/or synthetic staple fibre of non-cellulosic origin, the content of synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin and/or cotton being more than 50% by weight of such yarn—If the non-cellulosic fibre content and/or wool fibre content of itis—	Kg.		
			(*i*) 40% or more but not more than 50%			Rs. 8·00£
			(*ii*) 20% or more but less than 40%			Rs. 6·00£
			(*iii*) less than 20% . . .			Rs. 4·00£
			3. Yarn containing partly wool and/or acrylic fibre and partly any other fibre or fibres, the wool and/or acrylic fibre content being more than 50% by weight of such yarn—	Kg.		
			(1) Worsted yarn—			
			(*a*) Hand knitting—			
			(*i*) grey . . .			Rs. 1·38
			(*ii*) processed and/or dyed . .			Rs. 7·15
			(*b*) Hair-belting yarn . .			83 P
			(*c*) Others—			
			(*i*) Of 40 counts and above. .			Rs. 11·30
			(*ii*) of above 20 counts but below 40 counts			Rs. 5·58
			(*iii*) of 20 counts and below . .			Rs. 1·38
			(2) Yarn (containing not less than 60% of wool and not more than 5% of virgin wool) commonly known as shoddy.			56 P
			(3) All others			Rs. 1·35
			4. Yarn containing partly silk fibre and partly any other fibre or fibres, silk fibre content being more than 50% by wieght of such yarn.	Kg.		Rs. 15·00£
			5. Yarn containing . . two or more of synthetic staple fibre of cellulosic origin, jute fibre (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) and cotton, jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) conent being less than 50% by weight of such yarn—	Kg.		
			of 69 or more counts . . .			Rs. 1·50
			of 51 or more counts but less than 69 counts of or more.			Rs. 1·25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			of 40 or more counts but less than 51 counts			Rs. 1·10	
			of 34 or more counts but less than 40 counts of 29 or more counts . or more counts			80 P. 70 P.	
			but less than 34 counts of 22 or more counts			32 P	
			but less than 29 counts of 14 or more counts.			20 P	
			but less than 22 counts of less than 14 counts.			10 P	
			6. Yarn containing partly jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) fibre and partly any other fibre or fibres (other than cotton fibre and synthetic staple fibre or cellulosic origin), the jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) fibre. content being more than 50% by weight of such yarn.	Kg.			
			7. Yarn, not otherwse specified. . .	Kg.		Rs. 10·00§	

§(In case of yarn of 34 NF counts or less, the duty shall be reduced further by Rs. 2·00 per Kg.)

Note :—(1) These yarns which are at pre classified under the existing Items Nos. 18, 18A, 18B or 22A, as the case may be will-henceforth come under this Item. Consequently, the additional revenue shown against this Item is an account transfer revenue from the above-mentioned Items at the proposed rates.

(2) The special procedure applicable to the payment of yarn duty in the manufacture of fabrics, is extended to this Item also but is restricted only to such yarn containing, partly more than 40% by weight of cotton, and partly any other fibre or fibres, the wool or silk content being less than 40% by weight of such yarn. In other words yarn at present by and large classifiable as cotton and for which the special procedure has been extended will continue to avail of the procedure and the existing rates applicable under the special procedure will remain unaltered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(25)	I(xxiii)	19	Cotton fabrics				
			I. (1) Coating, suiting, tussors, corduroy, gaberdine, bed-ford, stain, denim, lappet, butt a fabrics, etc.		12½% a.v.	15% a.v.	

Note :—(1) Tariff description has been amend so as to exclude containing 50% or more of jute be weight from falling under this Item.

(2) Though the Tariff rate has been revised, in respect of sub-tem I(1), the present effective rates (prescribed by notification) remain unchanged.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(26)	I(xxiv)	20	Silk fabrics*				
			(1) Silk fabrics, other than embroidery in the piece, in strips or motifs. .	SM	36 P	50 P	

Note:—(1) Tariff description has been amended so as to exclude fabrics containing 50% or more of jute by weight from falling under this Item.

(2) Though the Tariff rate has been revised in respect of sub-tiem (1) silk fabrics would continue to be wholly exempted from duty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(27)	I (xxv)	21	Woollen fabrics* [See Sl. No. (59) under 'C'	additional duties of Excise in lieu of Sales Tax]			
(28)	I (xxvi)	22	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics* [See Sl. No. (60) under 'C'	Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax]			

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(29)	II(viii)	22A	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified				56
			(i) Hessians . . .	MT	Rs. 605	Rs. 600	
			(ii) Others	MT	Rs. 385	Rs. 400	

Note :— (1) Tariff description has been changed to specify the scope of this item and to exclude from it jute wist yarn, thread ropes and twine which would now fall under the newly created Tariff Item No. 18 D.

(2) Consquently there is a corresponding account transfer of revenue to Tariff Item No. 18D.

(3) There is a regulatory duty on goods falling under sub-item (ii) of this Item which remains at 5% of the basic duty as before. The additional revenue accrual is due to the merger of basic duty with sepcial excise duty and rounding off of the result·ant rate on sub-item (ii) slighltly upward.

(4) Jute twist yarn, thread ropes and twine henceforth clssifiable under item No. 18D would pay regulatory duty under that Item.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(30)	II(ix)	22AA	Textile fabrics not elsewhere specified and containing any two or more of cotton, silk, wool, jute and man-made fibres :	Different rates depending on the combination of the various fibres contained in the fabric.		15% a. v.	

Note :—This is a residuary item for fabrics not otherwise covered by the revised Tariff Item Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 22A

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(31)	I(xxvii)	23	Cement*		25.2% a, v,	25%2 a. v.	227
			Effective rate		24% a. v.	25% a. v.	
			This is a revenue measure.				
(32)	I(xxx)	26	Steel ingots, etc.	MT	Rs. 75·00	Rs.100·00	90
			Effective rate	MT	Rs. 75·00	Rs. 97·50	

Note :—Regulatory duty is chargeble (as hitkerto) on this item at 50% of the proposed effective rate.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(33)	I(xxxi)	26AA	Iron or steel products				3420
			(i) Semi-finished steel including blooms, billets, etc. .	MT	Rs. 50·00§	Rs. 57·00§	
			(ii) Bars rods, coils, wares, ioints girdess, angles other than slotted angles etc. . .	MT	Rs. 50·00§	Rs. 75·00§	
			(ii) Pla·es, sheets, etc. . .	MT	Rs. 300·00§	Rs. 500·00§	
			(iii) Flats, skelp and strips . .	MT	Rs. 300·00§	Rs. 500·00§	
			(iv) Pipes and tubes all sorts, etc	MT	15% a. v.§§	Rs.500·00§§	
			(v) All other Steelcastings .	MT	5%§	Rs. 200·00§	

§plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots.

§plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on pig iron or steel ingots as the case may be.

Effective rates (by notification)

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(i) Semi-finished steel including bloom bil lets, etc. .	MT	Rs. 125·00	Rs.162·00	
			(ia) Bars, rods, coils, wires, joists girders, angles other than slotted angles etc.	MT	Rs. 125·00	Rs. 160·50	
			(ii) (1) Uncoated plates .	MT	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 160·00	
			(2) Old-rollea sheets .	MT			
			(3) Galvnanished plates sheets, forms etc. .	MT	??	?? Rs. 227·50	
			(4) Others . .	MT	Rs. 175·70	Rs. 227·50	
			(iii) (1) Skelp	MT	Rs.250·00	Rs. 325·00	
			(2) Old-rolled strips .	MT	Rs. 250·00	Rs. 325·00	
			(3) Hot rolled strips .	MT	Rs. 175·00	Rs. 227·50	
			(4) Flats not exceeding 5 mm thickness		Rs. 175·00	Rs. 227·50	
			(5j Flats exceeding 5 mm but not exceeding 10 mm. .	MT	Rs. 135·00	Rs. 175·50	
			(6) Flats exceeding 10 mm thickness	MT	Rs..125·00	Rs. 162·50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(iv) Seamless pipes and tubes	MT	Rs. 135·00	Rs. 175·50	
			(v) Steel castings	MT	Rs. 75·00	Rs. 97·50	

NOTE :—(1) In the case of steel pipes and tubes produced out of duty-paid plates, sheets, etc, no further duty is payable.

Likewise in the case of steel castings produced out of duty-paid steel ingots or semi-finished steel etc. no further duty is recoverable.

(2) Regulatory duty is chargable (as hitherto) on the products falling under this item at 50% of the proposed basic effective rates of duty.

(34)	I(xxxii)	27	Aluminium*				418
			(a) (i) in any crude form including ingots, bars, blocks, etc.		30% a. v.	30% a. v.	
			(ii) Wire bars, wire rods, and castings, N. O. S.		30% a. v.	30% a. v.	
			(b) Plates, sheets, circles and strips in any form or size N.O.S.		30% a. v.	30% a. v.	
			(c) Foils, of thickness not exceeding 0·15 mm.		24% a. v.	30% a v.	
			(d) Pipes and tubes other than extruded pipes and tubes		30% a. v.	30% a. v.	
			(e) Extruded shapes and sections		30% a.v.	30% a. v.	
			(f) Containers made of aluminium		30% a. v.	30% a. v.	

NOTE :—(1) The existing description of Aluminium foils sub-item (c) is being revised in the interets of clarifications. However, these flois will continue to pay duty at the existing effective rate of 24% *advalotrem.*

(2) The rate of set-off in respect of products falling under sub-items (b) to (f) applicable to secondary manufacturers has been increased to Rs. 1065 per MT.

(3) Regulatory duty of excise at present levied at 25% of the basic effective duty will henceforth be levied at an increased percentage of 33-1/3% of the proposed rates (basic or effective) as the case may be.

(35)	I(xxxiii)	28	Tinplates etc.*	MT	Rs. 400·00	Rs. 600·00	110
			Effective rates	MT	Rs. 400·00	Rs. 520·00	

NOTE :—Regulatory duty which was leviable at 50% of the existing rate would henceforth be leviable at 40% of the proposed effective rate.

(36)	I(xxxvi)	30	Electric motors and parts*				165
			(1) for use in circuits of less than 10 ampers etc.		18% a. v.	20% a. v.	
			(2) for use in circuits at a pressure exceeding 400 Volts				
			(i) with a rated capacity of not exceeding 10HP		12% a. v.	15% a. v.	
			(ii) exceeding 10 HP		6% a. v.	10% a.v.	
			(3) All others		18% a. v.	20% a. v.	
			(4) Parts of electric motors		18% a. v.	20% a. v.	

NOTE :—The proposed tariff rates are also the effective rates excepting for electric motors falling under su item 2(ii) where the effective rate has been fixed at 7·5 % a. v. (by notification).

(37)	I(xxxii)	31	Electric Bataries and parts*				91
			(1) Dry		18% a. v.	20% a. v.	
			(2) Storage		16·5% a. v.	20% a. v.	
			(3) Parts of storgae batteries, namely, containers covers plates		19·2% a. v.	25·% a. v.	
			Effective rates				
			(1) Dry		18% a. v.	20% a. v.	
			(2) Storage batteries		16·5% a. v.	17·5% a. v.	
			(3) Parts of storage batteries		19·25% a. v.	20% a. v.	

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			Compounded levels for plates for storage batteries						
			(a) produced by a manufacturer for use as component parts in the manufacture of electric batteries in his factory				Rs. 412·50 per month	Rs. 425·00 per month	
			(b) Otherwise				Rs. 660·00 per month	Rs. 700·00 per month	
			This is a revenue measure						
(38)	II(x)	33A	Wireless receiving sets, all sorts, including transistor sets, Radiograms with or without loudspeaker						120
			(1) Broadcast television receiver sets				26⅔% a.v.	20% a. v.	
			(2) Others				26⅔% a.v.	Rs. 300·00 per set	
			Effective rates:						
			(1) Broadcast television receiver sets				10% a.v.	10% a v	
			(2) Radiograms and radios with extra space in Cabinet for fitting record-players/record-changers				26⅔% a.v.	Rs. 300·00 per sets	
			(3) Others						
			Sets whose price at the point of sale to the consumer			Per Set			
				exceeds	does not exceed				
				Rs. per set	Rs. per set				
			(i)	..	165@		Rs. 10·00	Rs. 12·00	
			(ii)	165	225		Rs. 20·00	Rs. 24·00	
			(iii)	225	300		Rs. 28·00	Rs. 40·00	
			(iv)	300	375		Rs. 40·00	Rs. 60·00	
				exceeds	does not exceed				
				Rs. per set	Rs. per set				
			(v)	375	475		Rs. 66·67	Rs. 90·00	
			(vi)	475	575		Rs. 93·33	Rs. 120·00	
			(vii)	575	675		Rs. 120·00	Rs. 160·00	
			(viii)	675	..		Rs. 133·33	Rs. 200·00	
			[@ Exempt from duty if made in the small scale sector]						

NOTE:—(1) Tariff description has been recast.

(2) This is a measure to raise revenue so as to offset on equivalent amount of revenue foregone on transistor and semi-conductor diodes since wholly exmpted. (See Sl. No. 74 under 'D'....Changes proposed by Notification.

					Existing		Proposed		
					of a width of 30 mm or higher	below 30mm width	of a width of 30 mm or higher	below 30 mm width	
(39)	I(xli)	37	II. Cinematograph Films—Exposed*	Metre					10
			(1) Newsteels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres		60 P	36 P	Re. 1·00	50 P	
			(2) Feature films, advertisement shorts and films not otherwise specified		Rs. 1·80	Rs. 1·20	Rs. 2·00	Rs. 1·00	

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	
			Effective rates (by notification)						
				Existing			Proposed		
				Rate of duty for films which are belwo 30 mm in width	Rate of duty for films which are of a width of 30 mm or higher and		Rate of duty for films which are below 30 mm in width	Rate of duty for films which are of a width of 30 mm. or higher and	
					not exceeding 4000 metres in length	exceeding 4000 metres in length		not exceeding 4000 metres in length	exceeding 4000 metres in length
				(per metre)			(per metre)		
				(a)	(b)	(c)	(d	(e)	(f)
			I. FILMS MADE IN BLACK AND WHITE						
			Prints of films cleared for home consumption within twelve months from the date of certification by the Central Board of Films Cencers:—						
			(i) First 12 prints	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
			(ii) Next 8	8·4 P	12·0 P	18·0 P	10 P	15 P	25 P
			(iii) Next 15	14·4 P	21·6 P	32·4 P	15 P	25 P	40 P
			(iv) Next 15	26·4 P	38·4 P	54·0 P	25 P	40 P	60 P
			(v) Next 25	39·6 P	54·0 P	66·0 P	40 P	60 P	85 P
			(vi) On the balance prints . .	54·0 P	72·0 P	84·0 P	60 P	80 P	100 P
			II. FILMS MADE IN COLOUR						
			(i) First 8 prints	6 P	9 P	12 P	10 P	15 P	20 P
			(ii) Next 12	12 P	18 P	24 P	15 P	20 P	30 P
			(iii) Next 15	21·6 P	32·4 P	43·2 P	25 P	35 P	50 P
			(iv) Next 15	33·6 P	49·2 P	66 P	40 P	50 P	70 P
			(v) Next 10	50·4 P	67·2 P	84P	60 P	75 P	100 P
			(va) Next 20	50·4 P	67·2 PP	84 P	85 P	100P	150 P
			(vi) On the balance prints . .	63·6 P	90·0 P	114 P	85 P	100 P	150 P
			NOTE.—Prints of films whether in black and White or in Colour, cleared for home consumption after 12 months from the date of certification by the Central Board of Film Censors would continue to be exempt from duty.						
			Newsreels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres						
			(i) of a width of 30 mm or higher .	Per metre		7·2 P		8 P	
			(ii) of a width less than 30 mm .	Per Metre		4·8P		5 P	
(40)	II(xi)	7B	Cinematograph projectors . .	The traiff description has been amended to includeparts. The rate of duty on part has been fixed at 30% a.v. but only certain specified parts would be liable to duty (by notification).					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(41)	I(i)	1A	Confectionery and chocolates				
			(1) Boiled sweets, toffees, caramels, candles etc.	Kg.	80 P	Re. 1·00	
			(4) Chocolates	Kg.	80 P	Re. 1·00	
			Effective rates				
			(for (1)	Kg.	30 P	30 P	
			for (4)	Kg.	80 P	80 P	
(42)	II(i)	4 (II(1)	Cigars and cheroots£ . .	100 numbers	Different rates depending on the value slabs	Rs. 25·00	Nil
			Note:—Cigars and cheroots will continue to remain exempt from duty.				
(43)	I(v)	6	Motor spirit*	KL	Rs. 920·00	Rs. 1000·00	Nil
			Effective rate : .	KL	Rs. 920·00	Rs. 920·00	
(44)	I(vii)	8	Refined Diesel£ oil and Vaporising oil .	KL	Rs. 489·00	Rs. 500·00	Nil
			Effective rate:	KL	Rs. 461·05	Rs. 461·05	
(45)	I(viii)	9	Diesel oil, Not Otherwise specified£	KL	Rs. 168·25	Rs. 200·00	Nil
			Effective rate:	KL	Rs. 95·55	Rs. 95·55	
(46)	I(ix)	10	Furnace oil . . .	KL	Rs. 75·45	Rs. 100·00	Nil
			Effective rate:	KL	Rs. 70·75	Rs. 70·75	Nil
(47)	I(xiii)	14BB	Sodium Silicate		25% a.v.	20% a.v.	Nil
			Effcetive rate:		15% a.v.	15% a.v.	
(48)	I(xiv)	14C	Glycerine	Q	Rs. 17·00	Rs. 20·00	Nil
			Effective rate:	Q	Rs. 17·00	Rs. 17·00	
(49)	I(xvi)	14F	Cosmetics and Toilet preparations*		30% a.v.	30% a.v.	Nil
			NOTE: The concessional effective rates in respect of shampoos and perfumed hair oil remain at 24% and 12% a.v. respectively.				
(50)	I(xxviii)	23A	Glass and glassware*				
			(1) sheet glass and plate glass .		18% a.v.	20% a.v.	Nil
			(2) Laboratory glassware .		5% a.v.	10% a.v.	
(51)	I(xxix)	25	Iron in any crude form etc. . .	MT	Rs. 45·00	Rs. 50·00	Nil
			Effective rate:	MT	Rs. 40·00	Rs. 40·00	
(52)	I(xxxiv)	29	Internal combustion engines*				Nil
			(i) those designed for use as prime-mover for transport vehicles being given for that purpose some special shape etc. . . .		11%a.v.	15%a.v.	
			(ii) Others		5·5%a.v.	10%a.v.	
(53)	I(xxxv)	29A	Refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery and parts*				Nil
			(1) Refrigerators and other refrigerating appliances, ordinarily sold or offered for sale as ready assembled units such as ice makers, bottle coolers etc. etc.		53⅓% a.v.	60% a.v.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			(2) Air conditioners and other air-conditioning appliances, ordinarily sold or offered for sale as ready assembled units etc. etc.		53⅓% a.v.	60% a.v.	
			(3) Parts of refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery, all sorts.		66⅔% a.v.	75% a.v.	
(54)	I(xxxviii)	33	Electric fans£				Nil
			(1) Table, cabin, carriage, pedestal and air-circulator fans not exceeding 40·6 cm. in diameter.		7·2% a.v.	10 % a.v.	
			(2) Those designed for use in industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation etc.		12% a.v.	15% a.v.	
			(3) Not otherwise specified		12% a.v.	15% a.v.	
(55)	I(xxxix)	33B	(ii) Electric wires and cables		5% a.v.	10% a.v.	Nil
(56)	I(xL)	34	Motor vehicles*				Nil
			(1) Auto-cycles, motor cycles, scooters, auto-rickshaw and any other three wheeled motor vehicels.		Rs. 210 or 9% a.v., whichever is higher	Rs. 250 or 10% a.v., whichever is higher	
			(2) Motor vehicles of not more than 16HP by Royal Automobile Club rating		Rs. 1333·33 or 13·33 % a.v., whichever is higher	Rs. 1500 or 15% a.v., whichever is higher	
			(3) Motor cars of more than 16 HP		Rs. 4000 or 2% a.v., whichever is higher	Rs. 4000 or 20% a.v., whichever is higher	
			(3a) Tractors, including agricultural tractors.		12% a.v.	15% a.v.	
			(4) Not otherwise specified		Rs. 3000 or 15% a.v., whichever is higher	Rs. 3000 or 15% a.v., whichever is higher	

1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8
			C—Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax						
				Kg.	Basic including special excise	Addl. excise	Basic	Addl.	
					Rs. P	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
(57)	IV(i)	41	Unmanufactured tobacco . . .						1128
			(1) Flue-cured and used for manufacture of cigarettes.		4·20	Nil	5·00	0·60	
			(2) flue-cured and used for manufacture of smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes.		33·00	1·10	40·00	5·50	
			(3) flue-cured, not otherwise specified		3·00	0·44	4·00	1·00	
			(4) other than flue-cured for manufacture of cigarettes or smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes.		3·42	Nil	4·00	0·50	
			(5) other than flue-cured not used for manufacture of cigarettes, smoking mixtures, biris, etc., etc.		2·10	0·06	3·00	0·50	
			(6) other than flue-cured, N.O.S. .		3·00	0·44	4·00	0·75	
			(7) used for agricultural purposes .		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
			(8) Stalks		0·30	0·02	0·50	0·10	
			Effective rates :						
			For (1)				4·40	0·60	
			For (2)				34·50	5·50	
			For (3)				3·00	1·00	
			For (4)				3·50	0·50	
			For (5)				2·50	0·50	
			For (6)				3·50	0·75	
			For (7)				Nil	Nil	
			For (8)				0·40	0·10	

Note:—(1) This is a measure to raise additional revenue for the States in pursuance of the decision at the National Development Council.

(2) Regulatory duties so far leviable on these sub-items at a rate of 15% of the effective basic duty are being converted and merged with the proposed additional duties.

(3) Effective rate of basic and additional duties in respect of stems of tobacco of prescribed specification has also been raised to Rs. 2·50 per Kg. and 50 P. per Kg. respectively, for dust, these rates would be Rs. 1·50 per Kg. and 50 P. per Kg. respectively.

(4) As a result of the readjustment the revenue from regulatory duties (which would have gone entirely to the Centre) will be transferred to States by Rs. 961 lakhs and augmented by another Rs. 195 lakhs. There would be an incidental loss in basic excise revenue (shareable with the States) by Rs. 39 lakhs.

1	2	3	4			5	6		7		8
(58)	IV(i)	4 II(2)	Cigarettes				Basic including special excise	Addl. excise	Basic	Addl.	306
							180% a. v.	75% a. v.	200% a. v.	100% a. v.	
			Effective rates								
			Value per thousand	exceeds	does not exceeds						
				Rs.	Rs.						
			(i)	40	..		168% a.v.	70% a.v.	165% a.v.	75% a.v.	
			(ii)	30	40		162% a.v.	60% a.v.	160% a.v.	65% a.v.	
			(iii)	20	30		114% a.v,	30% a.v.	110% a.v.	35% a.v.	
			(iv)	10	20		108% a.v.,	25% a.v.	105% a.v.	30% a.v.	
			(v)	..	10		72% a.v.	10% a.v.	70% a.v.	15% a.v.	

Note.—(1) This is a measure to raise additional revenue for the States. For this purpose the basic and additional duties have been adjusted intre se and the resultant rates of duty rounded off.

(2) As a result of this adjustment there will be an additional Revenue for the States by Rs. 763 lakhs and a loss in the basic duty (shareable with the States) by Rs. 464 lakhs. The net figure of estimated additional revenue has therefore been shown as Rs. 306 lakhs.

(59)	..	21	Woollen fabrics				Basic including special	Addl.	Basic	Addl.	
			(1) other than embroidery				7·5% a.v.	5% a.v.	10% a.v.	5% a.v.	
			Effective rates								
			Processed fabrics								
			(i) by composite mills .				6% a.v.	5% a.v.	6% a.v.	5% a.v.	
			(ii) by independent processors				4% a.v.	3⅓% a.v.	4% a.v.	4% a.v.	

Note.—The effective rates remain unchanged except to the extent that the additional duty of excise for independent processors gets rounded off (R.m. 3⅓% to 4%). The revenue gain which is marginal and purely incidental will accrue to the States.

(60)	IV (ii)	22	Rayon or artificial silk fabrics				Basic including special	Addl.	Basic	Addl.	859
			(1)				12% a.v.	2·5% a.v.	20% a.v. plus Rs. 5 per SM	7·5% a.v. plus Rs. 2 per SM	
			Effective rates (by notificatoin)								
			Value per SM	exceeds	does not exceed						
				Rs.	Rs.		%	%	%	%	
				..	3·00		2·4 a.v.	0·6 a.v.	2·4 a.v.	0·6 a.v.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		3.00	3.50	4.2% a. v.	1.5% a v.	3.5% a. v.	1.5% a. v.
		3.50	5.00	6.0% a. v.	2.0% a v	6.0% a. v.	2.0% a. v.
		5.00	..	7.8% a. v.	2.2% a. v.	9.5% a. v	5.5% a. v.

Note:—(1) This is a measure to raise additional revenue for the State to the extent of Rs. 580 lakhs by way of additional duties of excise. The balance of the estimated additional revenue of Rs. 274 lakhs would be on the basic duties shareable with the States

(2) Increase in effective rates has been made only in respect of the more expensive varieties of fabrics whose value exceeds Rs. 5 per SM.

[Clause 66]

D—Additional Duties of Excise and Customs on Mineral Products.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(61) V(i)	8	Refined diesel oils and vaporising oil.	KL	Rs. 500.00 (ceiling rate)	Rs. 850.00 (ceiling rate)		..

Note:— There is no change in the present effective rate of additional excise duty. The measure is only with a view to increase the ceiling rate so as to provide an adequate cushion for mopping up any price reductions and cost and freight accumulations as and when they occur.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(62) V(ii)	11A	Petroleum products, not otherwise specified.	MT	Rs. 500.00	Rs. 850.00		

Note :— There is no change in the present effective rate of additional excise duty. The measure is only with a view to increase the ceiling rate so as to provide an adequate cushion for mopping up any price reductions and cost and freight accumulations as and when they occur.

[Clause 67]

D—Changes proposed by Notifications.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(63) —	1B	Prepared or Preserved Foods					(—) 10
(64) —	1C	Food products					(—) 40
(65) —	23D	Mosaic Tiles					(—) 10
(66) —	34A	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles					(—) 30
(67) —	40	Steel furniture					(—) 35
(68) —	48	Safes, strong boxes etc.					(—) 5
(69) —	53	Zipor slide fasteners and parts					(—) 5
(70) —	56	Playing cards					(—) 5

General Note for Sl. Nos. (63) to (70) above

The existing limit of fifty thousand rupees worth of value in a financial year, up to which a manufacturer can clear these products free of duty has been enhanced to Rs. one lakh the ceiling limit (of value) beyond which this concession will not be available has been retained (as at present) at Rs. 2 lakhs. In the case of the item at S. No. 63 where at present there is no ceiling limit, the same ceiling limit of Rs. 2 lakhs as for the other items has been prescribed

These concessions are with a view to help smaller manufacturers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(71) —	13	Vegetable Product (Vanaspati)					(—) 30

In order to encourage the increasing use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of Vanaspati in substitution of other edible oils the present method of granting relief has been revised and the quantums of such relief have also been liberalised

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(72)	—	30A	Power-driven pumps				200
			The existing exemption notification has been rescinded. Power driven pumps would now be liable to duty at the rate of 10% a v. This is a revenue measure				
(73)	—	32	Electric lighting bulbs and and fluorescent tubes				..
			Effective rates				
			(1) Bulbs not exceeding 60 Watts		11%a.v.	11% a.v.	
			(2) Electric lighting bulbs commonly known as "miniature lamps"				
			(a) for miners safety lamps		Nil.	Nil.	
			(b) designed for operation at voltage not exceeding 5.		2.2 P each	11% a.v.	
			(c) designed for operation at voltage exceeding 5 but having a rated capacity—				
			(i) not exceeding 10 Watts		5.5 P each	11% a v.	
			ii) exceeding 10 Watts		11 P each	11% a.v.	
			The existing specific rates in respect of miniature lamps have been converted into ad valorem rates.				
(74)	—	33AA	Parts of wireless receiving sets				(—)120
			Transistors and semi-conductor diodes have been wholly exempted from duty. (See Sl. No. 38 under A).				
(75)	—	34A	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles				50
			"Pistons" (motor-vehicle parts) have been included in the dutiable list. They would pay duty at 10% a.v. However when intended for use as original equipment, they will not have to bear this duty.				

ABSTRACT—CENTRAL EXCISE

Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	Tariff Item No.	Commodity	Estimated additional revenue: Basic excise duty	Special excise duty	Addl. excise duty in lieu of Sales tax	Regulatory duty	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1B	Prepared or Preserved Foods.	(—) 10	..	..	..	(—) 10
2	1C	Food Products	(—) 40	..	..	..	(—) 40
3	1D	Aerated Waters	165	..	..	..	165
4	2	Coffee	53	(—) 58	..	..	(—) 5
5	4—I	Unmanufactured tobacco.	2225	(—)1294	1167	(—) 970	1128
6	4—II	Cigarettes	2370	(—)2834	770	..	306
7	7	Kerosene	2980	..	..	..	2980
8	11	Asphalt, Bitumen & Tar.	240	..	..	..	240
9	11A	Petroleum Products, not otherwise specified	90	..	..	..	90
10	11B	Blended or compound lubricating oils and greases.	500		..	..	500
11	12	Vegetable non-essential oils	(—) 16	..	..	..	(—) 16
12	13	Vegetable Products	(—) 30	..	..	..	(—) 30
13	14	Points and Varnishes	332	(—) 132	..	..	200
14	14D	Synthetic organic dyestuffs	240	..	..	..	240
15	14DD	Synthetic organic products	23	..	..	..	23
16	14F	Cosmetics and Toilet preparations	102	(—) 102	..	..	..
17	14HH	Fertilisers	1250	..	..	..	1250
18	15	Soap	190	(—) 220	..	..	(—) 30
19	15A	Plastics	747	(—) 530	..	..	217
20	16	Tyres	1435	(—)1144	..	..	291
21	16A	Ruber Products	268	(—) 200	..	..	68
22	17	Paper	850	(—) 350	..	..	500
23	18	Rayon and Synthetic fibres and yarn	1434	(—)2384	..	..	(—) 950
24	18A	Cotton Yarn	(—) 60	..	..	..	(—) 60
25	18B	Woolen Yarn	125	(—) 140	..	..	(—) 15
26	18D	Jute twist, yarn, thread and ropes	80	..	..	40	120
27	18E	Yarn, not otherwise specified	1700	..	..	..	1700
28	21	Wooden fabrics	44	(—) 44	5	..	5
29	22	Artificial silk fabrics	574	(—) 300	585	..	859
30	22A	Jute manufacturers	188	(—) 212	..	80	56
31	23	Cement	1137	(—) 910	..	..	227
32	23D	Mosaic Tiles	(—) 10	..	..	..	(—) 10
33	23A	Glass and Glassware	30	(—) 30	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	26	Steel ingots	60	..	..	30	90
35	26AA	Iron or Steel Products	2280	..	..	1140	3420
36	27	Aluminium	668	(—) 670	..	420	418
37	28	Tin Plates	100	..	..	10	110
38	29	Internal Combustion engines	16	(—) 16	..	..	..
39	29A	Refrigerators & Airconditioners.	370	(—) 370	..	..	..
40	30	Electric motors & parts	295	(—) 130	..	..	165
41	30A	Power-driven pumps	200	..	..	..	200
42	31	Electric Batteries & Parts	236	(—) 145	..	..	91
43	32	Electric bulbs	10	(—) 10	..	..	..
44	33	Electric fans	84	(—) 84	..	..	..
45	33A	Wireless Receiving sets	252	(—) 132	..	..	120
46	33AA	Parts of W. R. sets	(—) 120	..	..	..	(—) 120
47	34	Motor vehicles	605	(—) 605	..	..	..
48	34A	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	20	..	..	..	20
49	37	Cinematograph firms-exposed	37	(—) 27	..	..	10
50	37B	Cinematograph projectors and parts	2	..	..	..	2
51	40	Steel furniture	(—) 35	..	..	..	(—) 35
52	48	Safer and Strong Boxes etc.	(—) 5	..	..	..	(—) 5
53	53	Zip or slide fasteners	(—) 5	..	..	..	(—) 5
54	56	Playing cards	(—) 5	..	..	..	(—) 5
			24271	(—)13073*	2527	750	14475

*Includes Rs. 40 lakhs on account of refund under special excise duty since merged with basic duty.

SUMMARY

(Rs. in lakhs)

	States' Share	Centre's share	Total
a) Basic excise duty	2270	8928	11198
b) Additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax	2503	24	2527
c) Regulatory duties of excise	..	750	750
TOTAL	4773	9702	14475

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 28th May, **1972,** *Jyaistha* **7, 1894** (*Saka*)

The following Act of Parliament received the asset of the President on the 28th, May, 1972, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FINANCE ACT, 1972

No. 16 of 1972

[28th May, 1972]

An Act to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1972-73. Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty Third year of the Republic of India as follows:-

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title and commencement.** (I) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1972.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in the Act, sections 2 to 60 shall be deemed to have come into force on the Ist day of April, 1972.

CHAPTER II

RATE OF INCOME-TAX

2. **Income-tax.** (t) Subject to the provision of sub-section (2) and (3), for the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April 1972, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased:-

(*a*) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B and D of that Part by a surcharge for purposes of the union.

(*b*) in the cases to which Paragraph C of that Part applies, by a surcharge for purposes of the union and a special for purposes of the union ; and

(*c*) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge. Calculated in each case in the manner provided there in.

(2) In making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1972 where the total income of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (31 of 1956) includes any profits and gains from life insurance business the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

(*i*) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included, at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business ; and

(*ii*) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income

(3) Incases to which Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, 43 of 1961 (here after referred to as the Income tax Act) applies, the tax chargeable shall be determined as proveded in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (I) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be

(4) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in Part II of the First Schedule.

(5) In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first provision to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax"shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule ;

Provided that in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent "advance tax" shall be computed at that rate.

(6) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule.—

(*a*) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 109 of the Income-tax Act ;

(*b*) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act ;

(*c*) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture of processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation of distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent of such total income ;

(*d*) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government.

(*e*) all other words and expressions used in this section and the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. **Amendment of Section 2.**—In section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (14), for sub-clause (*ii*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

(*ii*) personal effects, that is to say, movable property (including wearing apparel and furniture, but excluding jewellery) held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "jewellery" includes—

(*a*) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, and whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ;

(*b*) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ;

(*b*) in clause (24):—

(*i*) after sub-clause (*ii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April 1973, namely :—

(*iia*) voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly or partly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly or partly for such purposes, not being contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "trust" includes any other legal obligation ;

(*ii*) after sub-clause (*viii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*ix*) any winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games of any sort or from gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever ;"

(*c*) in clause (37*A*), in sub-clause (*ii*), for the figures and letter "194A", the figures and letters "194 A, 194 B" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 10. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act.—

(*a*) for clause (3), the following clause shall be substituted, namely.—

"(3) any receipts which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, not being winnings from lotteries, to the extent such receipts do not exceed on thousand rupees in the aggregate ;

Provided that this clause shall not apply to—

(*i*) capital gains chargeable under the provisions of section 45; or

(*ii*) receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession or occupation ; or

(*iii*) receipts by way of addition to the remuneration of an employee ;";

(*b*) in clause (10), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.—

(*i*) for the words, "a local authority or a Corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act", the words "or a local authority" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) for the portion beginning with the words "or any other gratuity" and ending with the words "which ever is less;", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependants on his death to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of twenty-four thousand rupees or fifteen months' salary so calculated, whichever is less;"

(*c*) in clause (25), after sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely ;—

"(*iv*) any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved gratuity fund ;";

5. Amendment of section 11. In section 11 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), for the words "income from property held under trust", the words "income derived from property held under trust" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

6. Substitution of new section for section 12. For section 12 of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

"**12. Income of trusts or institutions from contributions.** Any voluntary contributions received by a trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly for such purposes (not being contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution) shall for the purposes of section 11 be deemed to be income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes and the provisions of that section and section 13 shall apply accordingly.

12A. **Conditions as to registration of trusts, etc.** The provision of section 11 and section 12 shall not apply in relation to the income of any trust or institution unless the following conditions are fulfilled namely :—

(*a*) the person in receipt of the income has made an application for registration of the trust or institution in the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner to the Commissioner before the 1st day of July, 1973, or before the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the creation of the trust or the establishment of the institution, whichever is later :

Provided that the commissioner may, in his discretion, admit an application for the registration of any trust or institution after the expiry of the period aforesaid ;

(*b*) where the total income of the trust or institution as computed under this Act without giving effect to the provisions of section 11 and section 12 exceeds twenty five thousand rupees in any previous year, the accounts of the trust or institution for that year have been audited by an accountant as defined in the *Explanation* below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the person in receipt of the income furnishes along with the return of income for the relevant assessment year the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant and setting forth such particulars as may be prescribed.",

7. **Amendment of Section 13.** In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

(*a*) in sub-section (1),—

(*i*) in the opening portion, for the words and figures "Nothing contained in section 11", the words and figures "Nothing contained in section 11 or section 12" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) the following *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*c*) in determining whether any part of the income or any property of any trust or institution is, during the previous year, used or applied, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3), in so far as such use or application relates to any period before the 1st day of July, 1972, no regard shall be had to the amendments made to this section by section 7 other than sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*) thereof Finance Act, 1972" ;

(*b*) in sub-section (2), for clause (*g*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*g*) if any income or property of the trust or institution is diverted during the previous year in favour of any person referred to in sub-section (3).

Provided that this clause shall not apply where the income, or the value of the property or, as the case may be, the aggregate of the income and the value of the property, so diverted does not exceed one thousand rupees;" ;

(*c*) in sub-section (3),—

(*i*) after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

(*cc*) any trustee of the trust or manager (By whatever name called) of the institution;" ;

(*ii*) in clause (*d*), for the words "or member", the words "member, trustee or manager" shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) in clause (*e*), for the brackets and letter "(*c*)", the brackets and letters "(*c*), (*cc*)" shall be substituted ;

(d) in sub-section (4) for the word and figures "sections 11" the words and figures "section 11 or section 12" shall be substituted ;

(*e*) for *Explanation* 1, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Explanation* 1.—For the purposes of section, 11, 12, 12A and this section, "trust" include any other legal obligation and for the purposes of this section "relative", in relation to an individual means—

(*i*) spouse of the individual ;

(*ii*) brother or sister of the individual ;

(*iii*) brother or sister of the spouse of the individual;

(*iv*) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the individual ;

(*v*) any lineal ascendant or descendant of the spouse of the individual ;

(*vi*) spouse of a person referred to in sub-clause (*ii*), sub-clause (*iii*), sub-clause (*iv*) or sub-clause (*v*)

(*vii*) any lineal descendant of a brother or sister or either the individual or of the spouse of the individual".

8. **Amendment of section 45.**—In section 45 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "sections 53, 54 and 54B", the words, figures and letters "sections 53, 54, 54B and 54C" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

9. **Insertion of new section 34C.**—In the Income-tax Act, after section 54B, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely :—

'54.C. **Capital gain on transfer of jewellery held for personal use not to be charged in certain cases.**—Where capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset being jewellery held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him, and the assessee has, within a period of six months after such transfer, acquired any other jewellery for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependent on him, the capital gain shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions of this section, that is to say,—

(*i*) if the cost of the jewellery so acquired is not less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery, the whole of such capital gain shall not be charged under section 45; or

(*ii*) if the cost of the jewellery so acquired is less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery, so much of the capital gain as bears to the whole of the capita gain the same proportion as the cost of the jewellery so acquired bears to the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery shall not be charged under section 45.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, "jewellery" shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it in the *Explanation* to sub-clause (*ii*) of clause '(14) of section 2.'

10. **Amendment of Section 56.**—In section 56 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*ia*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*ib*) income referred to in sub-clasue (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 2;".

11. **Insertion of new clause section 74A.**—In the Income-tax Act, after section 74, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

74A. **Losses from certain specified sources falling under the head "Income from other sources".**—1) Where the net result of the computation made for any assessment year in respect of any source falling under the head "Income from other sources" and being a source specified in sub-section (2), is a loss, such loss shall not be set off except against income, if any, from the same source.

(2) The sources referred to in sub-section (1) are—

(*a*) lotteries ;

(*b*) crossword puzzles ;

(*c*) races including horse races ;

(*d*) card games ;

(*e*) other games of any sort.

(*f*) gambling or betting of any form or nature whatsoever not falling under any of the foregoing clauses.

12. **Amendment of section 75.**—In section 75 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the figures and word "73 and 74", the figures, word and letter "73, 74 and 74A" shall be substituted.

13. **Amendment of section 77.**—In section 77 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) for the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (1) of section 73" the words, brackets, figures and letter, "sub-section (1) of section 73 or section 74A" shall be substituted.

14. **Amendment of section 80A.**—In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), for the word, figures and letter "section 80T.", the words, figures and letters "section 80T or section 80TT", shall be substituted.

15. **Amendment of section 80B.**—In section 80B of the Income-tax Act, clause (7) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

16. Amendment of section 80C. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973,—

(*a*) in sub-section (2),—

(*i*) in clause (*a*), in sub-clauses (*iii*) and (*iv*), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end and after sub-clause (*iv*) as so amended, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely,—

"(*v*) as a contribution for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 (hereafter in this section referred to as the Unit-linked Insurance Plan) made under section 19(1) (cc) of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963;", 52 of 1963.

(*ii*) in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*g*) in item (3), the word "or" shall be inserted at the end and after item (3) as so amended, the following item shall be inserted, namely,—

"(4) as a contribution for participation by any one member of such association or body in the unit-linked Insurance Plan;" '

(*b*) after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted namely,—

"(5) If the assessee participating in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, or in the case of an assessee being an association of persons or a body of individuals referred to in clause (*g*) of sub-section (2), the member thereof participating in the Plan, terminates his participation in the Plan (by notice to that effect or where he ceases to participate by reasons of failure to pay any contribution, by not reviving his participation) before contribution in respect of such participation have been paid for five years, then—

(*a*) no deduction shall be allowed to the assessee under this section in respect of the contribution, if any, paid in the previous year in which the participation is so terminated; and

(*b*) the deductions allowed in respect of the contributions paid in the previous years preceding the previous year referred to in clause (*a*) shall be deemed to be the income of the assessee of that previous year and shall be chargeable to tax accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purpose of the sub-section, the deduction allowed under this section in respect of the contribution paid in any previous year shall be the amount by which the deduction allowed under this section for that year exceeds the deduction which would have been allowed for that year if no such contribution had been paid during that year."

17. Amendment of secrion 80G. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act, in *Explanation* 2 below sub-section (5), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973,—

(*a*) in clause (*i*), for the word and figures "section 11", the words, figures and letter "section 11, section 12 or section 12A" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*), for the word and figures "section 11", the words and figures "section 11 or section 12" shall be substituted.

18. Omission of section 80 I. Section 80 I of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

19. Amendment of Section 80. In section 80 J of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1), for the brackets, words, figures letters "(reduced by the aggregate of the deduction if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H and section 80I)", the brackets, words, figures and letter "(reduced by the deduction, if any, admissible to the assessee under section 80H)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-section (3), the word, figures and letter, "section 80I" shall be omitted.

20. Amendment of section 80L. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973,—

(*a*) in clause (*vii*), the word "or" at the end shall be omitted. ;

(*b*) in clause (*viii*), for the words "member of the society,", the words "member of the society; or" shall be substituted ;

(*c*) after clause (*viii*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely ,—

(*ix*) dividends from any co-operative society,",

1. **Cmission of section 80Q. Insertion of new section 80TT,** Section 80Q of the Income-tax Act shall be deleted with effect from the Ist day of April, 1973.

2. After section 80T of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

800TT. Deduction in respect of winning from lottery Where the gross total income of an assessee, not being a cmpany, includes any income by way of winnings from any lottery (Such income being hereafter in this section referred to as winnings), there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from the winnings of an amount equal to,—

(*a*) in a case where the gross total income does not exceed ten thousand rupees or where the winnings do not exceed five thousand rupees, the whole of such winnings ;

(*b*) in any other case, five thousands rupees as increase by a sum equal to fifty per cent of the amount by which the winnings exceed five thousand rupees".

23. **Substitution of new section 90.** For section 90 of the Income -tax Act, the follwoing section shall be substituted namely :—

90 Agreement with Foreign countries. The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any country outside India—

(*a*) for the granting of relief in respect of income on which have been paid both income-tax under this Act and income-tax in that country, or

(*b*) for the avoidance of double taxation of income under this Act and under the corresponding law inf force in that country, or

(*c*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of income-tax chargable under this Act or under the corresponding law in force in that country, or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*d*) for recovery of income-tax under this Act and under the corresponding law in froce in that country, and may, by notification in the Official Gazettte, make such provisions as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.".

24. **Amendment of section 125.** In section 125 of the Income-tax Act, in the provision to sub-section (1), after the figures "228" the figures and letter "228A", shall be inserted.

25. **Amendment of sections 132A, 201, 213 to 217, and 220, 243, and 244 and Second Schedule.** In section 132A, Section 201, Sections 213 to 217, Section 220, Section 243 and section 244 of the Income-tax Act and in rule 60 of the Second Schedule to that Act, for the words "nine per cent", wherever they occur, the words "Twelve per cent." shall be substituted.

26. **Amendment of section 139.** In section 139 of the Income-tax Act,—

(*a*) in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) for the words "six months", the words "four months'. shall be subtituted

(*b*) for the provision to sub-section (2), the following proviso shall be substuited, namely :—

"Provided that, on an application made in the prescribed manner, the income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, extend the date for furnishing the return, and, notwithstanding that the date is so extended, interest shall be chargable in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (8)."

(*c*) for sub-section (4A), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the Ist day of April 1973, namely :—

(4A) Every person in receipt of income derived from property held under trust or other legal obligation wholly charitable/or religious purposes or in part only for such purposes, or of income being voluntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of caluse (24) of section 2, shall if the total income in respect of which he is assessable as a representative assessee (the total income for this purpose being computed under this Act without giving effect to the provisions of section 11 find 12) exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargable to income-tax furnish a return of such income of the previous year in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed and all the provisions of this Act shall so far as may be apply as if it were a return required to be furnished under sub-section (1),".

(*d*) in sub-section (8) (*a*),—

(*i*) for the portion begining with the words, brackets and figure "Where the return under sub-section (1)" and ending with the words "waive the interest payable by any person under this sub-section.", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Where the return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) for an assessment year is furnished after the specified date, or is not furnished, then whether or not the income-tax Officer has extended the date for furnishing the return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) the assessee shall be liable to pay simple interest at twelve per cent. per annum, reckoned from the day immediately following the specified date to the date of the furnishing of the return or where no return has been furnished, the date of completion of the assessment under section 144, onthe amount of the tax payable on the total income as determined on regular assessment, as reduced by the advance tax, if any, paid, and any tax deducted at source;

Provided that the Income-tax Officer may, in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed reduce or waive the interest payable by any assessee under this sub-section.

Explanation I.— For the purposes of this sub-section, "specified date", in relation to a return for an assessment year, means,—

"(*a*) in the case of every assessee whose total income or the total income of any person in respect of which is assessable under this Act, includes any income from business or profession, the date of the expiry of four months from the end of previous year or where there is more than one previous year, from the end of the previous year which expired last before the commencement of the assessment year, or the 30th day of June of the assessment year, whichever is later ;

(*b*) in the case of every other assessee, the 30th day of June of the assessment year.

(*ii*) the existing *Explanation* shall be re-numbered as *Explanation* 2.

27. Amendment of section 164. In section 164 of the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April 1973,—

(*a*) in sub-section (2) for the words and figures "tax shall be charged on so much of the relevant income as is not exempt under section 11", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or which is of the nature referred to in sub clause (*iia*) of clause (25) of section 2, tax shall be charged on so much of the relevant income as is not exempt under section 11 or section 12" shall be substitued ;

(*b*) in sub-section (3) for the words "In case where the relevant income is derived from property held under :rust in part only for charitable or religrous purpose", the words, brackets, figures and letter "In a case where the relevant income is derived from property held under trust in part only for charitable or religious purposes or is of the nature referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of clause (24) of section 2" shall be substituted.

28. Insertion of new section 194B and 194C.—After section 194A of the Income-tax Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"**194B. Winnings from lottery or cross word puzzle.**—The person responsible for paying to any person any income by way of winnings from any lottery or crossword puzzle in an amount exceeding on thousand rupees shall, at the time pf payment thereof, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force :

provided that no deduction shall be made under this section from any payment made before the 1st day of June 1972.

194C. Payments to contractors and sub-contractors.—(1) Any person responsible for paying any sum to any resident (hereafter in this section referred to as the contractor) for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) in pursuance of a contract between the contractor and—

(*a*) the Central Government or any State Government ; or

(*b*) any local authority ; or

(*c*) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act ; or

(*d*) any Company,

shall at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the contractor or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to two per cent of such sum as income-tax on income comprised therein.

(2) Any person (being a contractor and not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family) responsible for paying any sum to any resident (hereafter in the section referred to as the sub-contractor) in pursuance of a contract with the sub-contractor for carrying out, or for the supply of labour for carrying out the whole or any part of the work undertaken by the contractor or for supplying whether wholly or partly any labour which the contractor has undertaken to supply shall, at the time of credit of such sum to the account of the sub-contractor or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to one per cent. of such sum as income-tax on income comprised therein.

(3) No deduction shall be made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) from—

(*i*) any sum credited or paid in pursuance of any contract the consideration for which does not exceed five thousand rupees ; or

(*ii*) any sum credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1972.

(4) Where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the total income of the contractor or the sub-contractor justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rate or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, the Income-tax Officer shall, on an application made by the contractor or the sub-contractor in this behalf give to him such certificate as may be appropriate.

(5) Where any such certificate is given, the person responsible for paying the sum referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall, until such certificate is cancelled by the Income-tax Officer, deduct income-tax at the rates specified in such certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be."

29. Amendment of section 197.—In section 197 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), for the figures, letter and word "194-A and 195", the figures, letters and word "194A, 194B and 195" shall be substituted.

30. Amendment of sections 198, 199, 200, 202 and 203.—In section 198, section 199, section 200, section 202 and section 203 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 194A and", the words, figures and letters "section 194A, section 194B, section 194C and" shall be substituted.

31. Amendment of section 204.—In section 204 of the Income-tax Act, after the word, figures and letter "section 194A", the words, figures and letters "section 194B, section 194," shall be inserted.

32. Amendment of section 205.—In section 205 of the Income-tax Act, for the words, figures and letter "section 194A and", the words, figures and letters "section 194A, section 194B, section 194C" and shall be substituted.

33. Amendment of section 207.—In section 207 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the words "in the case of income other than income chargeable under the head "Capital gains", 'the following shall be substituted, namely :—

'in the case of income other than—

(*a*) income chargeable under the head "Capital gains"; and

(*b*) income referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 2.'

34. Amendment of section 208.—In section 208 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1), for the words "exclusive of capital gains", the words, brackets and figures "exclusive of capital gains and income referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section, 2," shall be substituted.

35. Amendment of section 209.—In section 209 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (*a*),—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*ii*), for the words "the amount of capital gains", the words, brackets and figures, "the amount of capital gains and income referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 2" shall be substituted;

(*b*) in sub-clause (*iii*), for the words, figures and letter "section 194A and", the words, figures and letters "section 194A, section 194C and" shall be substituted.

36. Amendment of section 211.—In section 211 of the Income-tax Act, in the *Explanation* below sub-section (1), for the words "by the capital gains", the words, brackets and figures "by the amount of capital gains and income referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 22" shall be substituted.

37. Amendment of section 212.—In section 212 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), for the brackets and words "(exclusive of capital gains, if any)", the brackets, words and figures "(exclusive of capital gains, if any)" the brackets, words and figures "[exclusive of capital gains and income referred to in sub-clause (*ix*) of clause (24) of section 2, if any]" shall be substituted.

38. Amendment of section 215.—In section 215 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (5), for the word, figures and letter "section 194A", the words, figures and letters "section 194A, section 194C" shall be substituted.

39. Insertion of new section 228A.—After section 228 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"**228A. Recovery of tax in pursuance of agreements with foreign countries.**—(1) Where an agreement is entered into by the Central Government with the Government of any country outside India for recovery of Income-tax under this Act and the corresponding law in force in that country and the Government of that country or any authority under that Government which is specified in this behalf in such agreement sends to the Board a certificate for the recovery of any tax due under such corresponding law from a person having any property in India, the Board may forward such certificate to any Tax recovery Officer within whose jurisdiction such property is situated and thereupon such Tax Recovery Officer shall—

(*a*) proceed to recover the amount specified in the certificate in the manner in which he would proceed to recover the amount specified in a certificate received from an Income-tax Officer; and

(*b*) remit any sum so recovered by him to the Board after deducting his expenses in connection with the recovery proceedings.

(2) Notwithstanding the issue of a certificate under section 222 to the Tax Recovery Officer, where an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making a payment of tax, the Income-tax Officer may, if the assessee has property in a country outside India (being a country with which the Central Government has entered into an agreement for the recovery of income-tax under this Act and the corresponding law in force in that country), forward to the Board a certificate specifing the amount of arrears due from the assessee and the Board may take such action thereon as it may deem appropriate having regard to the terms of the agreement with such country".

40. Amendment of section 252.—In section 252 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely :—

"(4) The Central Government may appoint one or more members of the Appellate Tribunal to be the Vice-President or, as the case may be, Vice-Presidents thereof.

(5) A Vice-President shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the functions of the President as may be delegated to him by the President by a general or special order in writing.

41. Amendment of section 295.—In section 295 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*m*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*mm*) the circumstances in which the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Income-tax Officer;".

42. Amendment of Fourth Schedule.—In the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, in Part C, for the brackets, words and figures "[*See* sections 2(5), 17(1) (*iii*), 36(2) (*v*)]", the brackets words and figures "[*See* sections 2(5), 10(25) (*iv*), 17(1)(*iii*), 36(1) (*v*)]" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

43. Omission of Sixth Schedule.—The Sixth Schedule to the Income-tax Act shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973.

Wealth tax

44. Amendment of section 2.—In section 2 of the Wealth tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act),—27 of 1957.

(*a*) after clause (*h*), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

'(*ha*) "co-operative society" means a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or under 2 of 1912 or under any other law for the time being in force in any State for the registration of co-operative societies;';

(*b*) existing clause (*ha*) shall be deemed to have been re-lettered as clause (*ha*) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1965.

45. Amendment of section 5.—In section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(*a*) in sub-section (1)—

(*i*) after clause (*xviia*), the following clauses shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely:—

"(*xviib*) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, 19 of 1925, applies or which is a recognised provident fund within the meaning of clause (38) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(*xviic*) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any gratuity fund which is an approved gratuity fund within the meaning of clause (5) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(*xviid*) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any superannuation fund which is an approved superannuation fund within the meaning of clause (6) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;"

(*ii*) after clause (*xxx*) the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973 namely:—

'(*xxxi*) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any asset referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this clause and clause (*xxxii*) the term "industrial undertaking". means an undertaking engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture of processing of goods or in mining;

(*xxxii*) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of the interest of the assessee in the assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any asset referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or an association of persons of which the assessee is a partner or, as the case may be, a member.'

(*b*) in sub-section (1A), for the brackets, figures and word "(*xxxiii*) and (*xxix*)", the brackets, figures and word "(*xxviii*), (*xxix*), (*xxxi*) and (*xxxii*)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973;

(*c*) in sub-section (3), after the proviso, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—For the purposes of clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this sub-section, in computing the period of six months in relation to any asset (not being any share or security held as stock-in-trade for the purposes of the business of the assessee) in a case where such asset (hereafter in this *Explanation* referred to as the relevant asset) was acquired by the assessee by conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, or with the money constituting, any other asset exempt from wealth-tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), there shall be included, if the assessee acquired the relevant asset within thirty days after he ceased to hold such other asset, so much for the period for which the assessee held such other asset as falls within the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date.".

46. Insertion of new section 21A.—After section 21 of the Wealth-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1973, namely:—

"21A. **Assessment in cases of diversion of property, or of income from property, held under trust for public charitable or religious purposes.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*i*) of sub-section (1) of section 5, where any property is held under trust for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India; and

(*i*) any part of such property or any income of such trust whether derived from such property or from voluntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of cluase (24) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, is used or applied, or

(*ii*) any part of the income of the trust whether derived from such property or from voluntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (*iia*) of clause (24) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being a trust created on or after the 1st day of April, 1962, ensures,

directly, or indirectly for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act, wealth-tax shall be liable upon and recoverable from the trustee or manager (by whatever name called) in the like manner and to the same extent as if the property were held by an individual who is a citisen of India and resident in India for the purposes of this Act and—

(*a*) at the rates specified in Part I of the Schedule in the case of an individual; or (*b*) at the rate of one and one-half per cent.,

whichever course is more beneficial to the revenue:

Provided that in the case of a trust created before the 1st day of April, 1962, the provisions of clause (*i*) shall not apply to any use or application, whether directly or indirectly, of any part of such property or any income from such trust for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3)of section 13 of the Income-tax Act if such use or application is by way of compliance with a mandatory term of the trust :

Provided further that in a case where the aggregate of the funds of the trust invested in a concern in which any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act has a substantial interest as provided in *Explanation* 3 to that section does not exceed five per cent. of the capital of that concern, the exemption under clause (*i*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 shall not be denied in relation to any property other than such investment, by reason only that the funds of the trust have been invested in a concern in which any person referred to in the aforesaid sub-section (3) has such substantial interest.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(*a*) any part of the property or income of a trust shall be deemed to have been used or applied forthe benefit of any person referred to in sub-section (3) of section 13 of the income-tax Act in every case in which it can be so deemed to have been used or applied within the meaning of clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of that section at any time during the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date;

(*b*) "trust" includes any other legal obligation. ".

47. **Amendment of sections 31 and 34A.**—In sections 31 and 34A of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words "nine per cent.", the words "twenlve per cent." shall be substituted.

48. **Amendment of section 32.**—In section 32 of the Wealth-tax Act, for the words and figures "sections 221 to 227", the words, figures and letter "sections 221 to 227, 228A" shall be substituted.

49. **Amendment of section 44A.**—In section 44A of the Wealth-tax Act, for the portion beginning with the words "The Central Government may" and ending with the words "for implementing the agreement.', the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any reciprocating country—

(*a*) for the avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to wealth-tax payable under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in the reciprocating country, or

(*b*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of wealth-tax chargeable under this Act or under the corresponding law in force in that country or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*c*) for recovery of tax under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in that country,

and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provision as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.".

50. **Amendment of section 45.**—In section 45 of the Wealth-tax Act,—

(*a*) for the words "The provisions of this Act shall not apply to—", the words "No tax shall be levied under this Act in respect of the net wealth of —" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after clause (*f*), the following clause shall be, and shall be deemed always to have been, inserted, namely—

"(*g*) any co-operative society.".

51. **Amendment of section 46.**—In section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*c*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(*cc*) the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Wealth-tax Officer ;".

Gift-tax

52. **Amendment of sections 32 and 33A.**—In sections 32 and 33A of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, 18 of 1958, (hereinafter referred to as the Gift-tax Act), for the words "nine per cent". the words "twelve per cent." shall be substituted.

53. Amendment of Section 33.—In section 33 of the Gift-tax Act for the words and figures "Sections 221 to 227", the words, figures and letter "sections 221 to 227, 228A" shall be substituted.

54. Amendment of Section 44.—In section 44 of the Gift-tax Act, for the portion beginning with the words "The Central Government may" and ending with the words "for implementing the agreement", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any reciprocating country—

(*a*) for the avoidance or relief of double taxation with respect to gift-tax payable under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in the reciprocating country, or

(*b*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of gift-tax chargeable under this Act or under the corresponding law in force in that country or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*c*) for recovery of tax under this Act and under the corresponding law in force in that country.

and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provision as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.".

55. Amendment of Section 45.—In section 45 of the Gift-tax Act, with effect from the Ist day of April, 1973,—

(*a*) In clause (*e*), for the word and figures "section 11", the words and figures "section 11 or section 12" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) in *Explanation 3*,—

(*i*) in clause (*i*) for the word and figures "section 11", the words, figures and letter "section 11 or section 12 or section 12A" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*) for the word and figures "section 11", the words and figures "section 11 or section 12, shall be substituted.

56. Amendment of section 46.—In section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*c*) the following clause shall be inserted, namely,—

"(*cc*) the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate, Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Gift-tax Officer;".

Surtax

57. Substitution of new section for section 24A.—For Section 24 A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 (7 of 1964) hereunder referred to as the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act], the following section shall be substituted, namely,—

"**24A. Agreement with foreign countries.**—The Central Government may enter into an agreement with the Government of any country outside India—

(*a*) for the granting of relief in respect of chargeable profits on which have been paid both surtax under this Act and tax of a similar character or income-tax on such profits in that country, or

(*b*) for the avoidance of double taxation of chargeable profits under this Act and under any law relating to the taxation of income or profits in force in that country, or

(*c*) for exchange of information for the prevention of evasion or avoidance of surtax chargeable under this Act or the tax chargeable under the corresponding law in force in that country or investigation of cases of such evasion or avoidance, or

(*d*) for recovery of tax under the Act and under any law relating to the taxation of income or profits in force in that country.

and may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make such provision as may be necessary for implementing the agreement.".

58. Amendment of section 25.—In section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (*c*), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

> "(*cc*) the circumstances in which, the conditions subject to which and the manner in which, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may permit an appellant to produce evidence which he did not produce or which he was not allowed to produce before the Income-tax Officer;".

Miscellaneous

59. Certain casual and non recurring receipts not to be included in the total income for the assessment year 1972–73.—Notwithstanding the amendment made by this Act to the Income-tax Act in computing, in the case of any person, the total income of a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the Ist day of April, 1972, any income falling within clause (3) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act as it stood immediately before the Ist day of April, 1972, shall not be included.

60. Applicability of revised rate of interest.—For the removal of doubt, it is hereby declared that where interest is payable under—

(*a*) section 139 of the Income-tax Act or any other provision of that Act referred to in section 25 of this Act, or

(*b*) section 31 or section 34A of the Wealth-tax Act; or

(*c*) section 32 or section 33A of the Gift-tax Act; or

(*d*) section 18 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act.

in respect of any period commencing on or before the 31st day of March, 1972 and ending after that date, such interest shall, in respect of so much of such period as falls after that date, be calculated at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

61. Amendment of Act 32 of 1934.—The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

62. (1) Regulatory duties of customs.—(*1*) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in imports, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, or in that Schedule as amended from time to time, a regulatory duty of customs which shall not exceed 15 per cent. of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962, (52 of 1962);

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(*2*) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1973, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, (10 of 1897), shall apply upon such cesser as if the said sub-section had then been repealed by a Central Act;

(*3*) The regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods referred to in sub-section (*1*) shall be in addition to any other duty of customs chargeable on such goods under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).

(*4*) The provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) and the rules and regulations made thereunder, including those relating to refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duty of customs leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of customs on such goods under that Act or those rules and regulations.

(*5*) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed before each House of Parliament.

(*6*) All regulatory duties of customs levied under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Finance Act, 1971 (14 of 1971) and in force immediately before the 18th day of March, 1972, shall subject to any notification issued under section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962, (52 of 1962) read with sub-section (*4*) of the said section 4, continue to have effect until the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force, and accordingly in sub-section (2) of the said section 4, for the reference to the 15th day of May 1972, a reference to the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force shall be deemed to be substituted.

63.—Amendment of Act 1 of 1949.—In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5' for the figures "1972", the figures "1973" shall be substituted.

64.—Amendment of Act 1 of 1944.—In the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (hereinafter referred to as the Central Excises Act)—

(*a*) after section 35, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"35A.—Revision by Board.—The Central Board of Excise and Customs constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, 54 of 1963, may, of its own motion or otherwise, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which any decision or order has been passed under this Act or the rules made thereunder (not being a decision or order passed on appeal under section 35) for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of such decision or order and may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit :

Provided that no decision or order shall be varied so as to prejudicially affect any person unless such person is given a reasonable opportunity of making a representation, and, if he so desires, of being heard in his defence :

Provided further that no proceedings shall be commenced under this section in respect of any decision or order (whether such decision or order has been passed before or after the coming into force of this section) after the expiration of a period of one year from the date of such decision or order.";

(*b*) section 36 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely :—

"(2) The Central Government may, of its own motion or otherwise, call for and examine the record of any proceeding in which any decision or order has been passed under section 35 or section 35A of this Act for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of such decision or order and may pass such order thereon as it thinks fit :

Provided that no decision or order shall be varied so as to prejudicially affect any person unless such person is given a reasonable opportunity of making a representation and, if he so desires, of being heard in this defence :

Provided further that no proceedings shall be commenced under this sub-section in respect of any decision or order (whether such decision or order has been passed before or after the coming into force of this sub-section) after the expiration of a period of one year from the date of such decision or order.";

(*c*) the First Schedule shall be amended in the manner specified in the Third Schedule.

65.—Regulatory duties of exercise.—(1) With a view to regulating or bringing greater economy in consumption, there shall be levied and collected, with effect from such date, and at such rate, as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette, on all or any of the goods mentioned in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, a regulatory duty of excise which shall not exceed 15 per cent, of the value of the goods as determined in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Central Excises Act :

Provided that different dates and different rates may be specified by the Central Government for different kinds of goods.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect after the 15th day of May, 1973 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such cesser; and section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, 10 of 1897—shall apply upon such cesser as if the said section had then been repealed by a Central Act.

(3) The duties of excise referred to in sub-section (1) in respect of the goods specified therein shall be in addition to the duties of excise chargeable on such goods under the Central Excises Act or any other law for the time being in force and such regulatory duties shall be levied for the purposes of the union and the proceeds thereof shall not be distributed among the States.

(4) The provisions of the Central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder, including those relating to the refunds and exemptions from duties, shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the levy and collection of the regulatory duties of excise leviable under this section in respect of any goods as they apply in relation to the levy and collection of the duties of excise on such goods under that Act, or these rules.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be placed, before each House of Parliament.

(6) **14 of 1971.**—All regulatory duties of excise levied under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Finance Act, 1971 and the in force immediately before the 18th day of March, 1972, subject to any notification under rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, read with sub-section (4) of the said section, continue to have effect until the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force, and accordingly in sub-section (2) of the said section 7, for the reference to the 15th day of Sat, 1972, a reference to the date on which the other provisions of this section come into force shall be deemed to be substituted.

66. Amendment of Act, 5k of 1957.—The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Additional Duties of Excise Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fourth Schedule.

67. Amendment of Act 7 of 1958.—The Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the Mineral Products Act) shall be amended in the manner specified in the Fifth Schedule.

68. Discontinuance of salt duty.—For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1972, no duty under the Central Excise Act of the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

CHAPTER V

DELHI SALES TAX

69. Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1945 as in force in Delhi.—In the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi,—

(*a*) in section 5, in sub-section (2), in sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*), for the words "for use by him as raw materials in the manufacture of goods for sale ; and" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"for use by him as raw materials in manufacture in the Union territory of Delhi (hereafter in this sub-clause referred to as Delhi), of goods (other than goods declared tax-free under section 6),—

(*A*) for sale inside Delhi ; or

(*B*) for sale in the course of inter-State trade or commerce, being a sale occasioning, or effected by transfer of documents of title to such goods during the movement of such goods from Delhi ; or

(*C*) for sale in the course of export outside India being a sale occasioning the movement of such goods from Delhi, or a sale effected by transfer of documents of title to such goods effected during the movement of such goods from Delhi, to a place outside India and after the goods have crossed the customs frontiers of India ; and ";

(*b*) after section 12, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

'**12A.—Liability in case of transfer of business.**—Where a dealer, liable to pay tax under this Act, transfers his business in whole or in part, by sale, gift, lease, leave or licence, hire or in any other manner whatsoever, the dealer and the person to whom the business is so transferred shall jointly and severally be liable to pay the tax (including penalty) due from the dealer up to the time of such transfer, whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed before such transfer, but has remained unpaid or is assessed thereafter :

Provided that the liability of the transferee shall be limited to the value of the assets he obtained by such transfer.

12.B.—Liability in case of company in liquidation.—(1) Every person—

(*a*) who is a liquidator of any company which is being wound up whether under the orders of a court or otherwise ; or

(*b*) who has been appointed the receiver of any assets of a company,

(hereinafter referred to as the liquidator) shall, within thirty days after he has become such liquidator, give notice of his appointment as such to the Commissioner;

(2) The Commissioner shall after making such enquiries or calling for such information as he may deem fit, notify to the liquidator within three months from the date on which he receives notice of appointment of the liquidator the amount which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, would be sufficient to provide for any tax (including any penalty) which is then or is likely thereafter to become payable by the company under this Act.

(3) The liquidator shall not part with any of the asset of the company or the properties in his hand until he has been notified by the Commissioner under sub-section (2), and on being so notified the liquidator, shall set aside an amount equal to the amount notified and until he so sets aside such amount, he shall not part with any of the assets of the company or the properties in his hand :

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall debar the liquidator from parting with such assets or properties in compliance with any order of a court or for the purpose of the payment of the tax and penalty, if any, payable by the company under this Act, or for making any payment to secure creditors whose debts are entitled under law to priority of payment over debts due to Government on the date of liquidation or for meeting such costs and expenses of the winding up of the company as are in the opinion of the Commissioner reasonable.

(4) If the liquidator fails to give notice in accordance with sub-section (1) or fails to set aside the amounts as required by sub-section (3) or parts with any assets of the company or the properties in his hand in contravention of the provision of that sub-section, he shall be personally liable for the payment of the tax and penalty, if any, which the company would be liable to pay under this Act :

Provided that if the amount of any tax (including any penalty) payable by the company is notified under sub-section (2), the personal liability of the liquidator under this sub-section shall be to the extent of such amount.

(5) Where there are more liquidators than one, obligations and liabilities attached to the liquidator under this section shall be attached to all the liquidators jointly and severally.

(6) When any private company is wound up and any tax (including any penalty) assessed under this Act on the company for any period before or in the course of or after its liquidation, cannot be recovered, then every person who was a director of the private company at any time during the period for which the tax is due, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of such tax (including penalty) unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that non-recovery cannot be attributed to any gross negligence, misfeasance or breach of duty on his part in relation to the affairs of the company.

(7) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force.

(8) For the purposes of this section, the expressions "company" and "private company" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them under clauses (*i*) and (*iii*) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 (**1 of 1956**).

12C. Liability of partners of firm to pay tax.—Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary, where any firm is liable to pay any tax (including any penalty) under this Act, the firm and each of the partners of the firm shall be jointly and severally liable for such payment :

Provided that where any such partner retires from the firm, he shall intimate the date of his retirement to the Commissioner by a notice in that behalf in writing and he shall be liable to pay tax (including penalty) remaining unpaid at the time of his retirement and any tax (including any penalty) due up to the date of his retirement though unassessed on that date :

Provided further that if no such intimation is given within fifteen days from the date of retirement, the liability of the partner under the first proviso shall continue until the date on which such intimation is received by the Commissioner.

12D. Liability of guardians, trustees, etc.—Where the business in respect of which tax is payable under this Act is carried on by, or is in charge of any guardian, trustee or agent of a minor or other incapacitated person on his behalf and for the benefit of such minor or other incapacitated person, the tax shall be levied upon and recoverable from such guardian, trustee or agent, as the case may be, in like manner and to the same extent as it would be assessed upon and recoverable from any such minor or other incapacitated person, if he were of full age and of sound mind and if he were conducting the business himself; and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

12E. Liability of Court of Wards, etc.—Where the estate or any portion of the estate of a dealer owning business in respect of which tax is payable under this Act is under the control of the Court of Wards, the Administrator-General, the Official Trustee or any Receiver or Manager (including any person, whatever be his designation who in fact manages the business) appointed by or under an order of a court, the tax shall be levied upon and be recoverable from such Court of Wards, Administrator-General, Official Trustee, Receiver or Manager in likemanner and to the same extent as it would be assessable upon and be recoverable from the dealer if he were conducting he business himself; and all the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

12F. Liability in other cases.—(1) Where a dealer is a firm or an association of persons or a Hindu undivided family, and such firm, association or family has discontinued business—

(a) the tax payable under this Act by such firm, association on family upto the date of such discontinuance may be assessed as if no such discontinuance had taken place; and

(*b*) every person who was at the time of such discontinuance a partner of such firm or a member of such association or family shall, notwithstanding such discontinuance, be liable jointly and severally for the payment of the tax assessed and penalty imposed and payable by such firm, association or family whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed prior to or after such discontinuance, and subject, as aforesaid, the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply as if every such person or partner or member were himself a dealer :

Provided that where the partner of a firm liable to pay such tax (including penalty) dies, the provisions of sub-section (4) shall, so far as may be, apply.

(2) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm or association, the partners or members of the firm or association as it existed before and as it exists after it re-constitution, shall, without prejudice to the provisions of section 12C, jointly and severally be liable to pay any tax (including any penalty) due from such firm or association for any period before its re-constitution.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shll, so far as may be, apply where the dealer, being a firm or association of persons is dissolved, or where the dealer, being a Hindu undivided family has effected partition with respect to the business carried on by it and accordingly references in that sub-section to discontinuance shall be treated as references to dissolution, or, as the case may be, to partitions.

(4) Where a dealer liable to pay tax under this Act dies, then—

(a) if the business carried on by the dealer is continued after his death, by his legal representative or any other person, such legal representative or other person shall be liable to pay the tax (including penalty) due from the dealer under this Act whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed before his death but has remained unpaid or is assessed after death his;

(b) if the business carried on by the dealer is discontinued after his death, his legal representative shall be liable to pay out of the estate of the deceased, to the extent the estate is capable of meeting the charge, the tax (including penalty) due from the dealer under this Act whether such tax (including penalty) has been assessed before his death but has remained unpaid or is assessed after his death,

and the provisions of this Act shall, so far as may be, apply to such legal representative or other person as if he were the dealer himself.

Explanation. For the purposes of this sub-section "legal representative" has the meaning assigned to it in ....clause (11) of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908" , 5 of 1908.

(*c*) in section 17, for the words "the transferee shall for all the purposes of this Act", the words, figures and letter "then, save as otherwise provided in section 12A, the transferee shall for all the purposes of this Act" shall be substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGES ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons body of individual, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred toin sub-clause (*vii*) clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies:—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 ;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 ;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 ;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 ;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 ;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 ;

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at many time during the previous year satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age, or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family.—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000 ;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 . . . . . . 10 per cent. ;

(*b*) in any other case . . . . . . 15 per cent. ;

Provided that the amount of surcharge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—

(i) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs. 15,000 if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned); and

(ii) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 15 per cent. of the total income ;

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 Rs. 1,500 *plus* 25 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. . Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

In the case of every registered firm,— *Rate of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 *Nil*

(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;

(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;

(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 Rs. 2,100 plus 12 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000

(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 . Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ;

(*b*) in the case of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(c) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. on the aggregate of the following amounts namely :—

(i) the amout of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(ii) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (a), or as the case may be, clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority :—

Rate of Income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956,—

Rates of Income-tax

(i) on the part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business.	52·5 per cent.;
(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income .	the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on Income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefor e specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of two and a half per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—31 of 1956.

Rates of Income-tax

I. In the case of a domestic company—

(1) where the company is a company in which public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total 45 per cent. of the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 income ;

(ii) in case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 55 per cent. of the total income ;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company—

(a) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000.	55 per cent ;

(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . 60 per cent.;

(*ii*) in any other case . . . . . 65 per cent. of the total income;

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from vavious sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company; and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company —

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government . 50 per cent;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . 70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate herein before specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of two and a half per cent, of such income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, and 195 of the Income-tax Act tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction, at the following rates :—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(*a*) where the person is resident—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	*Nil*
(*ii*) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles.	30 per cent.	4·5 per cent.
(*iii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) . . .	20 per cent.	3 per cent. ;

	Income-tax	
	Rate of income-tax	Rate of surcharge
(*b*) where the person is not resident in India—		
(*i*) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 4.526 percent on the amount of the income, income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher ;	
(*ii*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	15 per cent.	2.25 per cent.
2. In the case of the compny—		
(*a*) where the company is a domestic company—		
(*i*) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent.
(*ii*) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security) . . .	22 per cent	1 per cent.
(*b*) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(*i*) on the income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	24.5 per cent.	1.225 per cent.
(*ii*) on the income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, and which has been approved by the Central Government	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent
(*iii*) on the income by way of fees payable by an Indian concern for rendering technical services in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, and which has been approved by the Central Government .	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.
(*iv*) on the income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent.
(*v*) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent.

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) *of section* 80*I and computing "advance tax."*

In the case in which income tax has to be calculated under the first provision to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or decducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance-tax" payable under Chapter XVIIC of the said Act has be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advanec tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rate of sixty-five per cent.) shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rate or rates:—

Paragraph A

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided Family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (*vii*) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this part applies,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,000	10 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	Rs. 500 *plus* 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,350 *plus* 23 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,500 *plus* 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 ;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000	Rs. 6,000 *plus* 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 60,000	Rs. 11,000 *plus* 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 but does not exceed Rs. 80,000	Rs. 23,000 *plus* 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 60,000 ;
(10) where the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 37,000 *plus* 75 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 80,000 ;
(11) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 52,000 *plus* 80 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ;
(12) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,32,000 *plus* 85 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1973 satisfies either of the following two conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 7,000 ;

(*ii*) where the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000 but does not exceed Rs. 7,660, the income-tax payable thereon shall not exceed forty per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 7,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provision of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the following rates, namely :—

(*a*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000	10 per cent. ;
(*b*) in any other case	15 per cent. ;

Provided that the amount of surcharge paybale shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums namely :—

(*i*) an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent, on the amount of income-tax on an income of Rs, 15,000 if such income had been the total income (the income of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the person concerned; and

(*ii*) 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.

Paragragh B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total inocme does not exceed Rs. 10,000	15 per cent. of the total income;
(2) where the total income ecxeeds Rs. 10,000 but not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,500 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000	Rs. 4,000 *plus* 40 per cent. of amount by which the total ineome exceeds Rs. 20,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calcutated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragragh C

In the case of every registered firm—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000	Nil.
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;
(3) where the total income Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 600 *plus* 6 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,100 *plus* 12 per cent of the amount which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 8,100 *plus* 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate herein before specified shall be increased by the aggregate of surcharges for purposes of the Union calculated as specified hereunder :—

(*a*) in the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income, a surcharge calculated at the rate often per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ;

(*b*) in the cas of any other registered firm, a surcharge calculated at the rate of twenty per cent. of the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified ; and (*c*) a special surcharge calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely:—

(*i*) the amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified; and

(*ii*) the amount of the surcharge calculated in accordance with clause (*a*), or, as the case may be, clause (b) of this sub-paragraph.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority:—

Rate of income-tax.

On the whole of the total income . . . 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of fifteen per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—31 of 1956.

Rates of income-tax

(*i*) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business — 52·5 per cent.

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total incomet he rate of income-tax applicable, in accordanc with Paragraph F of this Part, to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of icome-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a compay, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—31 of 1956).

Rates of income-tax

I. in the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000 — 45 per cent. of the total income:

(*ii*) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 — 55 percent. of the total income

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(*i*) in the case of an industrial company—

(*a*) on so much of the total income as does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 — 55 per cent.;

(*b*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . 60 per cent. ;

(*ii*) in any other case . . . . . 65 per cent of the total income :

Provided that the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 50,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the income-tax which would have been payable by the commpany if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(*b*) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000.

II. In the case of a compay other than a domestic company—

(*i*) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(*a*) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or

(*b*) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government . 50 per cent. ;

(*ii*) on the balance, if any, of the total income . 70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(*See* section 61)

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, in Item No. 28(28) (*b*), for each of the entries in the fifth and sixth columns, the entry "60 per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted.

PART II

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British colony	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, for Item No. 22(5) (*b*), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"22(5)	(*b*) Drugs and medicines containing spirit.	Preferential Revenue.	Rs. 14·40 per litre or 60 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 5·00 per litre.	Rs. 14·40 per litre or 60 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 5·00 per litre.	Rs 14·40 per litre or 60 per cent. *ad valorem* whichever is higher, *plus* Rs. 5·00. per litre	..".

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[*See* section 64(c)]

PART I

In the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 1A, for each of the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (4), the entry "one rupee per Kilogram." shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in Item No. 1D, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*," shall be substituted ;

(*iii*) in Item No. 2, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "One hundred rupees per quintal." shall be substituted ;

(*iv*) in Item No. 4,—

(*a*) under "*I Unmanufactured tobacco*", for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) (4), (5), (6) and (8), the entries "Five rupees.", "Forty rupees.", "Four rupees.", "Four rupees." "Three rupees.", "Four rupees." and "Fifty paise." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*b*) under "*II Manufactured tobacco*", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "Two hundred per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*v*) in Item No. 6, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One thousand rupees per Kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*vi*) in Item No. 7, for the entry in the third column, the entry"Three hundred rupees per Kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(*vii*) in Item No. 8, for the entry in the third column against each of the sub-items (*a*) and (*b*) the entry "Five hundred rupees per Kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted ;

(*viii*) in Item No. 9, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Two hundred rupees per Kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." shall be substituted;

(*ix*) in Item No. 10, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred rupees per Kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer," shall be substituted;

(*x*) in Item No. 11, for the entry in the third column, against each of the sub-items (1) and (2), the entry "One hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(*xi*) in Item No. 12, for the entry in the third column, the entry "One hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted.

(*xii*) in Item No. 14, for the entries in the third column against sub-items I (1)(*i*), I(1)(*ii*), I(2), I(3)(*i*), I(3)(*ii*), I(3)(*iii*), 1(3)(iv), I(4)(*i*), I(4)(*ii*), I(4)(*iii*), I(4A), I(5), II(*i*), II(*ii*), III(*i*), III(*ii*), and III(*iii*), the entries "Thirty rupees per quintal.", "One hundred rupees per quintal.", "Twenty-five rupees per quintal.", "Twenty-five rupees per quintal." "Forty rupees per quintal.", "Fifty paise per litre.", "One rupee and fifty paise per litre.", "One hundred rupees per quintal.", "Thirty rupees per quintal.", "One rupee per liter." "Three hundred rupees per quintal.", "One rupee per liter, if in liquid form and thirty rupees per quintal if in any other form.", "Fifty paise per litre.", Twenty five paise per litre.", "Two rupees and fifty paise per litre." "One hundred rupees per quintal" and "Two rupees and fifty paise per litre." shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xiii*) in Item No. 14BB, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*xiv*) in Item No. 14C, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty rupees per quintal." shall be substituted ;

(*xv*) in each of the Item Nos. 14D and 14DD, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*xvi*) in Item No. 14F, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*." shall be substituted ;

(*xvii*) in Item No. 14HH, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted ;

(*xviii*) in Item No. 15, for the entry in the third column against sub-items I(1), 1(2) and II, the enties; "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*", "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" and "Ten per cent. *ad voalorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xix*) in Item No. 15A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2),(3) and (4), the entries "Forty per cent. *ad valorem*', Forty per cent *ad valorem* "Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*" and "Fifty per cent *ad valorem*", shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xx*) in Item No. 16, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1) and (3), the entries Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*" and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted.

(*xxi*) in Item No. 16A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items(1) (2), (3) and (4), the entries Fifty per cent. *ad valorem*", "Thirty per cent *ad valorem*", "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*", and "Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(*xxii*) in Item No. 17, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3) and (4) the entries "Two rupees per Kilogram", "One rupee per Kilogram", "Fifty paise per Kilogram", and"One rupee per Kilogram", shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xxiii*) in Item No. 19,—

(*a*) in the second column, in the opening portion,—

(1) for the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*ii*) 40 per cent, or more by weight of silk ; or

(*iii*) 60 per cent, or more by weight of rayon or artificial silk;",

or

the brackets, figures and words.—

"(*iv*) 50 per cnet. or more by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre);", shall be substituted;

(2) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (i) to (*iii*)", the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*iv*)" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the entry in the third column against sub-item 1(1) the entry "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*", shall be substituted ;

(*xxiv*) in Item No. 20,—

(*a*) in the second column, in the opening portion,—

(1) for the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains no cotton and no artificial silk and less than 40 per cent. by weight of silk; or

(*iv*) if manufactured on a handloom;",

the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains no cotton and no artificial silk and less than 40 per cent. by weight of silk;

(*iv*) if it contains 50 per cent or more by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre) or

(*v*) if manufactured on a handloom;",

shall be substituted ;

(2) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*iv*)", the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*v*)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) for the entry in the third column against sub-item (I), the entry "Fifty paise per square metres". shall be substituted ;

(*xxiv*) in Item No. 21, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Ten per cent, *ad valorem*", shall be substituted.

(*xxvi*) in Item No. 22.—

(*a*) in the second column, in the opening portion.—

(1) for the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains cotton and less than 60 per cent. by weight of rayon or artificial silk; or

(*iv*) If it contains no cottan and less than 40 per cent. by weight of wool and less than 40 per cent by weight of rayon or artificial silk:"

the brackets, figures and words,—

"(*iii*) if it contains cotton and less than 60 per cent. by weight of rayon or artificial silk,

(*iv*) if it contains no cotton and less than 40 per cent. by weight of wool and less than 40 per cent. by weight of rayon or artificial silk, or

(*v*) if it contains 50 per cent. or more by weight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre):"

shall be substituted,

(2) in the proviso, for the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*iv*)" the words, brackets and figures "referred to in (*i*) to (*v*)" shall be substituted,

(b) for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Twenty percent, *ad valorem plus* rupees five per square metre," shall be substituted;

(*xxvii*) in Item No. 23 for the entry in the third column the entry "Twenty five percent. *ad-valorem*" shall be substituted ;

(*xxviii*) in Item No. 23 for the entries in the third cloumn against sub-items (1) and(2)the entries "Twenty per cent, *ad valorem*" and "Ten per cent. *ad valorem*" shall, respectively, be substituted;

(*xix*) in Item No. 25, for the entry in the third cloumn, the entry "Fifty rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted ;

(*xxx*) in Item No. 26, for the entry in that third column, the entry " One hundred rupees per metric tonne." shall be substituted;

(*xxxi*) in Item No. 26AA, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (*i*), (*ii*), (*iii*), (*iv*) and (*v*) the entries "Seventy-five rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots". "Seventy-five rupees per metric tonne *plus* excise duty for the time being leviable on steel ingots. "Five hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being leviaable on steel ingots". "Five hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being on pig iron or steel ingots, as the case may be," and "Two hundred rupees per metric tonne *plus* the excise duty for the time being" leviable on steel ingots", shall respectively, be sbstituted;

(*xxxii*) in Item No 27,—

(a) in the second column, for the brackets, letter, words and figures,—

"(c) Foils, that is a product of Thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 millimetre.", the brackets, letter, words and figures,—

"(c) Foils (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated coated printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material) of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 millemetre.",

shall be substituted ;

(b) for each of the entries in the third column against sub-items (*a*) (*i*),(*a*), (*ii*),(*b*),(*c*),(*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) the entry "Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*" shall be substituted;

(*xxxiii*) in Item No. 28, for the entry in the third column, the entry "Six hundred rupees per metric tonne" shall be substituted ;

(*xxxiv*) in Item No. 29, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (*i*) and (*ii*) the entries "Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*" and "Ten percent *ad valorem*" shall respectively be substituted;

(xxxv) in Item No. 29A, for the entries in the third column against sub-items(1), (2) and (3), the entries "Sixty per cent *ad valorem,*" "Sixty per cent. *ad valorem,*" and "Seventy-five per cent *ad valorem*" shall respectively, be substituted ;

(xxxvi) In Item No. 30, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) (i) (2) (*ii*) (3) and (4) the entries "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*", "Fifteen per cent *ad valorem*", "Ten per cent *ad valorem*", "Twenty per cent *ad valorem,*" and "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*", shall respectively be substituted;

(xxxvii) In Item No. 31, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3) the entries, "Twenty percent *ad valorem.*" "Twenty per cent *ad valorem*" and "Twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*", shall, respectively, be substituted ;

(xxxviii) in Item No. 33, for the entries in third column against sub-items (1), (2) and (3), the entries, "Ten percent *ad valorem*", "Fifteen Percent *ad valorem*" and "Fifteen per cent *ad valorem*", shall respectively, be substituted ;

(xxxix) in Item No. 33 B, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (*ii*), the entry "Ten per cent *ad valorem,*" shall be substituted;

(xl) in Item No. 34, for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3), (3*a*) and (4), the entries "Two hundred and fifty rupees each or ten per cent *ad valorem*", whichever is higher, "One thousand and five hundred rupees each or fifteen per cent *ad valorem,* Whicheve is higher." "Four thousand rupees and twenty per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher", "Fifteen per cent *ad valorem*" and "Three thousand rupees each or fifteen per cent *ad valorem,* whichever is higher", shall, respectively be substituted;

(*xli*) In Item No. 37, under "II. Exposed—", for the entries in] the second and third columns, the following entries shall be substituted Namely :—

	Of a width of 30 mm. or higer	Below 30 mm. in in width
"(1) News-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres . .	One rupee per metre.	Fifty paise per metre
(2) Feature films, advertisement shorts and films not otherwise. specified.	Two rupees per metre	One rupee per metre".

PART II

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)

In the First Schedule to the Centrol Excises Act,—

(i) in Item No. 4, under " II. *Manufactured tobacco—*", for sub-item (1), the following sub-item shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) Cigars and cheroots	Twenty-five rupees per hundred" ;

(ii) for Item No. 11A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"11A ALL PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM REFINING OF CRUDE PETROLEUM OR SHALE (WHETHER GASEOUS, LIQUID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOLID IN FORM), NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, INCLUDING REFINERY GASES, LUBRICATING OIL AND GREASES, WAXEX AND COKE—

(1) Mineral turpentine oil	Twenty per cent *ad valorem plus* one hundred rupees metric tonne.
(2) Liquified petroluem gas	Two hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne.
(3) Wayes	Twenty percent *ad valorem* plus two hundred rupees for metric tonne.
(4) Othrs	Twenty percent *ad valorem.*"

(iii) for item No. 11B, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

11B BLENDED OR COMPOUNDED LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES— .	Twenty per cent *ad valorem.*

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(3) Waxes	Twenty per cent. *advalorem plus* two hundred rupees per metric tonne.
	(4) Others	Twenty per cent, *advalorem*."

(iii) for Item No. 11B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

"11B	BLENDED OR COMPOUNDED LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES—	Twenty per cent. *advalorem*."

"Blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases" means lubricating oils and greases obtained by straight blending of mineral oils, or by blending or compounding of mineral oils with any other ingrendients.

Explanation.—The expression "mineral oil"has the meaning assigned to it in *Explanation I* to item No. 56.

(*iv*) for Item No. 18, the following item shall be substituted namely :—

"18	RAYON AND SYNETHETIC FIBRES AND YARN, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Sixty rupees per Kilogram."

Explanation.—"Rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn" shall be deemed to include—

(i) man-made fibres ;

(*ii*) spun (discontinuous) yarn containing not less than ninety per cent. by weight of man-made fibres calculated on the total fibre content ;

(*iii*) man-made filament (continuous) yarn;

(*iv*) man-made metallic yarn, and

(*v*) for Item No. 18 A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—

'18A	COTTON TWIST, YARN AND THREAD, ALL SORTS, CONTAINING NOTLESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF COTTON CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT, WHETHER SIZED OR UNSIZED, IN ALL FORMS INCLUDING SKEINS, HANKS, COPS, CONES, BOBBINS, PRINS, SPOOLS, REELS, CHEESES, BALLS OR ON WARP BEAMS, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—	
	(1) of counts 29 or more	Five rupees per kilogram.
	(2) of counts less than 29	One rupee per Kilogram,'

Explanation.—(1) "Count means the size of grey yarn (e-sizing material) expressed as the number of 1000 metre hanks per one-half kilogram.

Item No.	Description of goods	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(2) For multiple-fold yarn, "count" means the count of the basic single yarn.	—
	(*vi*) for Item No. 18B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :	
	WOOLLEN YARN, ALL SORTS INCLUDING KNITTING WOOL, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF WOOL CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER—	
	(1) Worsted Yarn—	
	(*a*) of 48s counts and more	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(*b*) of less than 48s counts	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
	(1) Others	Ten per cent. *ad valorem*.
	Explanation.—"Count"means the size of single yarn expressed as the number of 560 yard hanks per pound.	
	(*vii*) after Item No. 18B, the following items shall be inserted namely :—	
"18C	SILK YARN, ALL SORTS, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF SILK (INCLUDING SILK NOIL) CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
18D.	JUTE TWIST, YARN, THREAD, ROPE AND TWINE' ALL SORTS, CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN NINETY PER CENT. BY WEIGHT OF JUTE INCLUDING BIMLIPATAM JUTE OR MESTA FIBRE CALCULATED ON THE TOTAL FIBRE CONTENT, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER.	Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.
18E.	YARN, ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, IN OR IN RELATION TO THE MANUFACTURE OF WHICH ANY PROCESS IS ORDINARILY CARRIED ON WITH THE AID OF POWER AND CONTAINING ANY TWO OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY :—	Rupees fifty per kiolgram.";
	(*i*) cotton ;	
	(*ii*) silk ;	
	(*iii*) wool ;	

Item No.	Description of goods.	Rate of duty
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(*iv*) jute (including Bimlipatam Jute or mesta fibre); and	
	(*v*) man-made fibres.	
	(*viii*) for Item No. 22A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"22A	JUTE MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING MANUFACTURES OF BIMLIPATAM JUTE OR OF MESTA FIBRES), ALL SORTS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, BUT EXCLUDING ANY SUCH MANUFACTURE—	
	(*i*) if it contains 40 per cent. or more by weight of wool; or	
	(*ii*) if it contains no wool or less than 40 per cent. by weight of wool and less than 50 per cent. by wieight of jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre)—	
	(1) Hessians	Six hundred rupees per metric tonne.
	(2) Others	Four hundred rupees per metric tonne.";
	(*i*) after Item No. 22A, the following Item shall be inserted, namely :—	
"22AA	TEXTILE FABRICS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, AND CONTAINING ANY TWO OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING FIBRES, NAMELY :—	Fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*';
	(*i*) cotton ;	
	(*ii*) silk;	
	(*iii*) wool ;	
	(*iv*) jute (including Bimlipatam jute or mesta fibre); and	
	(*v*) man-made fibres.	
	(*x*) for Item No. 33A, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
"33A	WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS, ALL SORTS, INCLUDING TRANSISTOR SETS AND RADIOGRAMS, WITH OR WITHOUT LOUD-SPEAKER—	
	(1) Broadcast television receiver sets.	Twenty per cent, *ad valorem.*
	(2) Others	Three hundred rupees per set.";
	(*xi*) for Item No. 37B, the following Item shall be substituted, namely :—	
'37B	CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTORS AND PARTS THEREOF—	
	(1) Cinematograph projectors.	Twenty per cent, *ad valorem.*
	(2) Parts thereof.	Thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*'
	Explanation.—For the purposes of this Item, "Cinematograph projectors" means cinematograph projectors whether in a completely assembled condition or otherwise.	

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 66)

In the First Schedule to the Additional Duties of Excise Act,—

(*i*) in Item No. 4,—

(*a*) under "I. *Unmanufactured tobacco*——", for the entries in the third column against sub-items (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) and (8), the entries "Sixty paise.", "Five rupees and fifty paise.", "One rupee.", "Fifty paise.", "Fifty paise", 'Seventy-five paise." and "Ten paise." shall, respectively , be substituted;

(*b*) under "II. *Manufactured tobacco*—", for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "One hundred per cent. *ad valorem*". shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in Item No. 22, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "Seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem plus* two rupees per square metre". shall be substituted.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

(*See* section 67)

In the Table annexed to sub-section (1) of secton 3 of the Mineral Products Act,—

(*i*) for the entry in the second column against item 3, the entry "Eight hundred and fifty rupees per kilolitre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer". shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for the entry in the second column against item 7, the entry "Eight hundred and fifty rupees per metric tonne". shall be substituted.

K. K. SUNDARAM,
Joint Secy. to the Govt of India.

As introduced in Lok Sabha on

Bill No. 44 of 1972

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1972

A

BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972–73.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1972.

2. **Issue of Rs. 2,08,49, 82,12,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1972-73.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there my be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate [inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of theSchedule to the Appropriation (Vote on Accont) Act, 1972] to the sum of twenty thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine crores, eighty-two lakhs and twelve thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year 1972–73 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* sections 2 and 3)

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No.of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Defence	1,21,19,000	..	1,21,19,000
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army . .	9,21,94,00,000	9,00,000	9,22,03,00,000
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy .	68,03,50,000	50,000	68,04,00,000
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force .	2,71,91,80,000	1,20,000	2,71,93,00,000
5	Defence Services, Non-Effective . .	54,10,00,000	..	54,10,00,000
6	Department of Education	2,44,04,000	..	2,44,04,000
7	Education	79,25,54,000	..	79,25,54,000
8	Department of Social Welfare . . .	8,73,78,000	..	8,73,78,000
9	External Affairs	34,21,13,000	5,000	34,21,18,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	61,07,29,000	. .	61,07,29,000
11	Ministry of Finance	19,78,44,000	. .	19,78,44,000
12	Customs	11,06,39,000	*44,000*	11,06,83,000
13	Union Excise Duties	22,10,76,000	*70,000*	22,11,36,000
14	Taxes on Income including Coropration Tax, etc. .	22,55,62,000	*2,04,000*	22,57,66,000
15	Stamps	5,17,17,000	. .	5,17,17,000
16	Audit	37,40,03,000	*58,15,000*	37,98,18,000
17	Currency and Coinage	16,77,60,000	. .	16,77,60,000
18	Mint	5,47,19,000	. .	5,47,19,000
19	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . . .	12,64,32,000	*25,17,000*	12,89,49,000
20	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works . . .	8,76,44,000	*1,000*	8,76,45,000
21	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	73,46,24,000	. .	73,46,24,000
22	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.	7,28,73,42,000	**1,60,23,02,000**	8,88,96,44,000
23	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Union Territory Governments . . .	51,82,000	. .	51,82,000
24	Pre-partition Payments	25,000	*4,47,000*	4,72,000
	CHARGED—*Interest on Debt and Other Obligations* .		*7,30,03,60,000*	7,30,03,60,000
	CHARGED—*Payments of States Share of Union Excise Duties*		*5,37,43,60,000*	5,37,43,60,000
25	Department of Agriculture	5,57,71,000	. .	5,57,71,000
26	Agriculture	31,43,74,000	. .	31,43,74,000
27	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research .	32,53,88,000	. .	32,53,88,000
28	Forest	1,97,34,000	. .	1,97,34,000
29	Department of Food	1,20,41,51,000	. .	1,20,41,51,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30	Department of Community Development	50,13,000	..	50,13,000
31	Department of Co-operation	3,21,82,000	..	3,21,82,000
32	Ministry of Foreign Trade	4,93,91,000	..	4,93,91,000
33	Foreign Trade	1,26,84,50,000	..	1,26,84,50,000
34	Export Oriented Industries	7,61,03,000	..	7,61,03,000
35	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	1,57,71,000	..	1,57,71,000
36	Medical and Public Health	31,23,28,000	..	31,23,28,000
37	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,67,71,000	..	1,67,71,000
38	Cabinet	84,72,000	..	84,72,000
39	Department of Personnel	4,61,53,000	..	4,61,53,000
40	Police	1,10,83,65,000	..	1,10,83,,65,000
41	Census	4,05,34,000	..	4,05,34,000
42	Statistics	5,21,72,000	..	5,21,72,000
43	Territorial and Political Pensions	2,27,95,000	..	2,27,95,000
44	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	14,32,26,000	..	14,32,26,000
45	Delhi	70,67,82,000	*32,52,000*	71,00,34,000
46	Chandigarh	8,47,21,000	*34,46,000*	8,81,67,000
47	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,12,38,000	*5,000*	12,12,43,000
48	Arunachal Pradesh	16,21,33,000	..	16,21,33,000
49	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	91,24,000	..	91,24,000
50	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,48,03,000	..	2,48,03,000
51	Mizoram	1,62,44,000	..	1,62,44,000
52	Ministry of Industrial Development	2,13,61,000	..	2,13,61,000
53	Industries	4,66,52,000	..	4,66,52,000
54	Village and Small Industries	22,59,63,000	*15,00,000*	22,74,63,000
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	34,44,000	..	34,44,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56	Broadcasting	17,24,76,000	..	17,24,76,000
57	Information and Publicity	9,27,38,000	..	9,27,38,000
58	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	10,19,15,000	..	10,09,15,000
59	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	3,78,94,000	..	3,78,94,000
60	Electricity Schemes	3,67,00,000	..	3,67,00,000
61	Department of Labour and Employment	1,65,13,000	..	1,65,13,000
62	Labour and Employment	22,34,60,000	*5,000*	22,34,65,000
63	Department of Rehabilitation	13,60,89,000	*42,000*	13,61,31,000
64	Ministry of Law and Justice	6,57,30,000	..	6,57,30,000
65	Administration of Justice	2,84,000	*40,15,000*	42,99,000
66	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	79,14,000	..	79,14,000
67	Ministry of Planning	5,12,000	..	5,12,000
68	Planning Commission	1,73,64,000	..	1,73,64,000
69	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,72,97,000	..	1,72,97,000
70	Roads	25,37,94,000	*10,000*	25,38,04,000
71	Shipping	9,10,03,000	*5,000*	9,10,08,000
72	Lighthouses and Lightships	1,34,51,000	..	1,34,51,000
73	Ports	5,32,97,000	..	5,32,97,000
74	Road and Inland Water Transport	48,99,000	..	48,99,000
75	Department of Steel	1,14,75,000	..	1,14,75,000
76	Department of Mines	17,91,15,000	*35,000*	17,91,50,000
77	Geological Survey	16,84,97,000	..	16,84,97,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	29,16,000	..	29,16,000
79	Meteorology	6,44,62,000	..	6,44,62,000
80	Aviation	15,57,22,000	..	15,57,22,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
81	Tourism	3,13,20,000	. .	3,13,20,000
82	Ministry of Works and Housing	3,05,76,000	. .	3,05,76,000
83	Public Works	42,86,85,000	*38,50,000*	43,25,35,000
84	Stationery and Printing	16,76,10,000	*3,000*	16,76,13,000
85	Department of Atomic Energy	31,80,000	. .	31,80,000
86	Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	54,90,76,000	. .	54,90,76,000
87	Ministry of Communications	74,24,000	. .	74,24,000
88	Overseas Communications Services	5,24,04,000	. .	5,24,04,000
89	Posts and Telegraphs Working Expenses .	2,92,32,73,000	*10,000*	2,92,32,83,000
90	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	45,11,98,000	. .	45,11,98,000
91	Department of Company Affairs	1,23,59,000	. .	1,23,59,000
92	Department of Electronics	3,79,49,000	. .	3,79,49,000
93	Department of Culture	4,50,30,000	. .	4,50,30,000
94	Archaeology	2,44,22,000	. .	2,44,22,000
95	Department of Parliamentary Affairs . . .	12,34,000	. .	12,34,000
96	Department of Science and Technology . . .	3,54,30,000	. .	3,54,30,000
97	Survey of India	8,90,94,000	. .	8,90,94,000
98	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial . Research	24,73,30,000	. .	24,73,30,000
99	Department of Supply	1,84,89,000	. .	1,84,89,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	5,08,50,000	. .	5,08,50,000
101	Lok Sabha	2,79,34,000	*1,0[illegible],000*	2,80,38,000
102	Rajya Sabha	1,16,17,000	*90,000*	1,17,07,000
	CHARGED—*Staff, Household and Allowances of the President*	. .	*49,68,000*	49,68,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
103	Secretariat of the Vice-President	3,78,000	. .	3,78,000
	CHARGED—*Union Public Service commiussion* .	. .	*1,14,10,000*	1,14,10,000
104	Defence Capital Outlay	1,90,70,00,000	*20,00,000*	1,90,90,00,000
105	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence .	6,25,00,000	. .	6,25,00,000
106	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	1,04,75,000	. .	1,04,75,000
107	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press .	1,02,19,000	. .	1,02,19,000
108	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage .	24,06,51,000	. .	24,06,51,000
109	Capital Outlay on Mints	63,46,000	. .	63,46,000
110	Commuted Value of Pensions	10,07,24,000	*2,80,000*	10,10,04,000
111	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance. .	3,00,70,000	. .	3,00,70,000
112	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	30,88,88,000	. .	30,88,88,000
113	Loans and Advances by the Central Government .	7,79,74,35,000	*10,87,04,04,000*	18,66,78,39,000
	CHARGED—*Repayment of Debt*	. .	*12557,49,85,000*	1,25,57,49,85000
114	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers . . .	1,58,64,17,000	*2,05,000*	1,58,66,22,000
115	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture .	54,31,92,000	*1,00,000*	54,32,92,000
116	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade .	3,29,57,000	. .	3,29,57,000
117	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	25,69,14,000	. .	25,69,14,000
118	Capital Outlay in Union Territories . . .	27,27,12,000	*2,07,62,000*	29,34,74,000
119	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,52,50,000	. .	2,52,50,000
120	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development	20,54,74,000	. .	20,54,74,000
121	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	12,48,16,000	. .	12,48,16,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
122	Capital Outlay on Irrigation ad Flood Control Schemes	11,90,15,000	..	11,90,15,000
123	Other Capital Outlay ofthe Ministry of Irrigation and Power	32,71,19,000	..	32,71,19,000
124	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	7,99,05,000	..	7,99,05,000
125	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	82,95,13,000	..	82,95,13,000
126	Capital Outlay on Roads	85,63,05,000	2,00,000	85,65,05,000
127	Capital Outlay on Ports	10,20,10,000	,00,000	10,25,10,000
128	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	17,60,32,000	..	17,60,32,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	71,16,79,000	..	71,16,79,000
130	Capital Outlay on Aviation	5,66,79,000	2,00,000	5,68,79,000
131	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	11,94,87,000	..	11,94,87,000
132	Capital Outlay on Pubilc Works	12,54,25,000	10,00,000	12,64,25,000
133	Delhi Capital Outlay	7,22,40,000	17,00,000	7,39,40,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing	2,71,57,000	..	2,71,57,000
135	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy .	70,77,66,000	..	70,77,66,000
136	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	1,45,27,00,000	..	1,45,27,00,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commnications	3,60,75,000	..	3,60,75,000
	TOTAL	57,70,59,31,000	1 0,79,22,81,000	208,49,82,12,000

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill is introduced in pursuance of article 114(1) of the Constitution of India to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund and the grants made by the Lok Sabha for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for the finacial year 1972-73.

Y. B. CHAVAN.

A
BILL

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73.

(*Shri Y. B. Chavan,*
Minister of Finance)

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) ACT, 1972

AN

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73 :—

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. **Short title.**—This Act may be called the Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1972,

2. **Issue of Rs. 2,08,49,182,12,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1972-73.**—From and out of the Consolidated Fund of India there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 3 of the Shchedule amounting in the aggregate (inclusive of the sums specified in column 3 of the Schedule to the Appropriation. (Vote on Account) Act, 1972) (6 of 1972) to the sume of twenty thousand, eight hundred and forty-nine crores, eighty-two lakjs and twelve thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the findncial year 1972-73 in respect of the services specified in column 2 of the Schedule.,

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE

(*See section* 2 *and* 3)

1	2	3		
	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ministry of Defence	1,21,19,000	..	1,21,19,00
2	Defence Services, Effective—Army . .	9,21,94,00,000	9,00,000	9,22,03,00,00
3	Defence Services, Effective—Navy . .	68,03,50,000	50,000	68,04,00,000
4	Defence Services, Effective—Air Force .	2.71,91,80,000	1,20,000	2,71,93,00,000
5	Defence Services, Non-Effective . .	54,10,00,000	..	54,10,00,000
6	Department of Education	2,44,04,000	..	2,44,04,000
7	Education	79,25,54,000	..	79,25,54,000
8	Department of Social Welfare . . .	8,73,78,000	..	8,73,78,000
9	External Affairs	34,21,13,000	5,000	34,21,18,000
10	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs	61,07,29,000	..	61,07,29,000
11	Ministry of Finance	19,78,44,000		19,78,44,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Customs	11,06,39,000	*55,000*	11,06,83,000
13	Union Excise Duties	22,10,76,000	*70,000*	22,11,46,000
14	Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	22,55,62,000	*2,04,000*	22,57,66,000
15	Stamps	5,17,17,000	..	5,17,17,000
16	Audit	37,40,03,000	*58,15,000*	37,98,18,000
17	Currency and Coinage	16,17,60,000	..	16,77,06,000
18	Mint	5,47,19,000	..	5,47,19,000
19	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.	12,64,32,000	*25,17,000*	12,89,49,000
20	Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works	8,76,44,000	*1,000*	8,76,45,000
21	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	73,46,24,000	..	73,46,24,000
22	Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	7,28,73,42,000	*1,60,23,02,000*	8,88,95,44,000
23	Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments	51,82,000	..	51,82,000
24	Pre-partition Payments	25,000	*4,47,000*	4,72,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and Other Obligations*	..	*7,30,03,060,000*	7,30,03,60,000
	CHARGED.—*Interest on Debt and Other Obligations.*	..	*7,30,03,60,000*	7,30,03,60,000
	CHARGED.—*Payment of States Share of Union Excise Duties*	..	*5,37,43,60,000*	5,37,43,60,000
25	Department of Agriculture	5,57,71,000	..	5,57,71,000
26	Agriculture	31,43,74,000	..	31,43,74,000
27	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	32,53,88,000	..	32,53,88,000
28	Forest	1,97,34,000	..	1,97,34,000
29	Department of Food	1,20,41,51,000	..	1,20,41,51,000
30	Department of Community Development	50,13,000	..	50,13,000

1	2	3		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31	Department of Co-operation	3,21,82,000	..	3,21,82,000
32	Ministry of Foreign Trade	4,93,91,000	..	4,93,91,000
33	Foreign Trade	1,26,84,50,000	..	1,26,84,50,000
34	Export Oriented Industries	7,61,03,000	..	7,61,03,000
35	Ministry of Health and Family Planning	1,57,71,000	..	1,57,71,000
36	Medical and Public Health	31,23,28,000	..	31,23,28,000
37	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,67,71,000	..	1,67,71,000
38	Cabinet	84,72,000	..	84,72,000
39	Department of Personnel	4,61,53,000	..	4,61,53,000
40	Police	1,10,83,65,000	..	1,10,83,65,000
41	Census	4,05,34,000	..	4,05,34,000
42	Statistics	5,21,72,000	..	5,21,72,000
43	Territorial and Political Pensions	2,27,95,000	..	2,27,95,000
44	Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	14,32,26,000	..	14,32,26,000
45	Delhi	70,67,82,000	*32,52,000*	71,00,34,000
46	Chandigarh	8,47,21,000	*34,46,000*	8,81,67,000
47	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,12,38,000	*5,000*	12,12,43,000
48	Arunachal Pradesh	16,21,33,000	..	16,21,33,000
49	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	91,24,000	..	91,24,000
50	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,48,03,000	..	2,48,03,000
51	Mizoram	1,62,44,000	..	1,62,44,000
52	Ministry of Industrial Development	2,13,61,000	..	2,13,61,000
53	Industries	4,66,52,000	..	4,66,52,000
54	Village and Small Industries	22,59,63,000	*15,00,000*	22,74,63,000
55	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	34,44,000	..	34,44,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56	Broadcasting	17,24,76,000	..	17,24,76,000
57	Information and Publicity	9,27,38,000	..	9,27,38,000
58	Ministry of Irrigation and Power	10,09,15,000	..	10,09,15,000
59	Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	3,78,94,000	..	3,78,94,000
60	Electricity Schemes	3,67,00,000	..	3,67,00,000
61	Department of Labour and Employment	1,65,13,000	..	1,65,13,000
62	Labour and Employment	22,34,60,000	5,000	22,34,65,000
63	Department of Rehabilitation	13,60,89,000	42,000	13,61,31,000
64	Ministry of Law and Justice	6,57,30,000	..	6,57,30,000
65	Administration of Justice	2,84,000	0,1 ,000	42,99,000
66	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	79,14,000	..	79,14,000
67	Ministry of Planning	5,12,000	..	5,12,000
68	Planning Commission	1,73,64,000	..	1,73,64,000
69	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	1,72,97,000	..	1,72,97,000
70	Roads	25,37,94,000	10,000	25,38,04,000
71	Shipping	9,10,03,000	5,000	9,10,08,000
72	Lighthouses and Lightships	1,34,51,000	..	1,34,51,000
73	Ports	5,32,97,000	..	5,32,97,000
74	Road and Inland Water Transport	48,99,000	..	48,99,000
75	Department of Steel	1,14,75,000	..	1,14,75,000
76	Department of Mines	17,91,15,000	35,000	17,91,50,000
77	Geological Survey	16,84,97,000	..	16,84,97,000
78	Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	29,16,000	..	29,16,000
79	Meteorology	6,44,62,000	..	6,44,62,000
80	Aviation	15,57,22,000	..	15,57,22,000
81	Tourism	3,13,20,000	..	3,13,20,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82	Ministry of Works and Housing . . .	3,05,76,000	..	3,05,76,000
83	Public Works	42,86,85,000	*38,50,000*	43,25,35,000
84	Stationery and Printing	16,76,10,000	*3,000*	16,76,13,000
85	Department of Atomic Energy . . .	31,80,000	..	31,80,000
86	Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	54,90,76,000	..	54,90,76,000
87	Ministry of Communications	74,24,000	..	74,24,000
88	Overseas Communications Service . . .	5,24,04,000	..	5,24,04,000
89	Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) .	2,92,32,73,000	*10,000*	2,92,32,83,000
90	Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues	45,11,98,000	..	45,11,98,000
91	Department of Company Affairs . . .	1,23,59,000	..	1,23,59,000
92	Department of Electronics	3,79,49,000	..	3,79,49,000
93	Department of Culture	4,50,30,000	..	4,50,30,000
94	Archacology	2,44,22,000	..	2,44,22,000
95	Department of Parliamentary Affairs . .	12,34,000	..	12,34,000
96	Department of Science and Technology . .	3,54,30,000	..	3,45,30,000
97	Survey of India	8,90,94,000	..	8,90,94,000
98	Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	24,73,30,000	..	24,73,30,000
98	Department of Supply	1,84,89,000	..	1,84,89,000
100	Supplies and Disposals	5,08,50,000	..	5,08,50,000
101	Lok Sabha	2,79,34,000	*1,04,000*	2,80,38,000
102	Rajya Sabha.	1,16,17,000	*90,000*	1,17,07,000
	CHARGED.—*Staff, Household and Allowances of President*	..	*49,68,000*	49,68,000
103	Secretariat of the Vice-President . .	3,78,000	..	3,78,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	CHARGED.—*Union Public Service Commission* .	..	*1,14,10,000*	1,14,10,000
104	Defence Capital Outlay	1,90,70,00,000	*20,00,000*	1,90,90,00,000
105	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence	6,25,00,000	..	6,25,00,000
106	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare	1,04,75,000	..	1,04,75,000
107	Capital Outlay on the India Security Press. .	1,02,19,000	..	1,02,19,000
108	Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage .	24,06,51,000	..	24,06,51,000
109	Capital Outlay on Mints	63,46,000	..	63,46,000
110	Commuted Value of Pensions	10,07,24,000	*2,80,000*	10,10,04,000
111	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance	3,00,70,000	..	3,00,70,000
112	Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	30,88,88,000	..	30,88,88,000
113	Loans and Advances by the Central Government	7,79,74,35,000	*10,87,04,04,000*	18,66,78,39,000
	CHARGED.—*Repayment of Debt*	..	*1,25,57,49,85,000*	1,25,57,49,85,000
114	Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers . .	1,58,64,17,000	*2,05,000*	1,58,66,22,000
115	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture	54,31,92,000	*1,00,000*	54,32,92,000
116	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade	3,29,57,000	..	3,29,57,000
117	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning	25,69,14,000	..	25,69,14,000
118	Capital Outlay in Union Territories.. . .	27,27,12,000	*2,07,62,000*	29,34,74,000
119	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,52,50,000	..	2,52,50,000
120	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development	20,54,74,000	..	20,54,74,000
121	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	12,48,16,000	..	12,48,16,000
122	Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	11,90,15,000	..	11,90,15,000
123	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power	32,71,19,000	..	32,71,19,000

1	2	3		
		Sums not exceeding		
No. of Vote	Services and purposes	Voted by Parliament	Charged on the Consolidated Fund	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
124	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	7,99,05,000	. .	7,99,05,000
125	Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	82,95,13,000	. .	82,95,13,000
126	Capital Outlay on Roads	85,63,05,000	*2,00,000*	85,65,05,000
127	Capital Outlay on Ports	10,20,10,000	*5,00,000*	10,25,10,000
128	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	17,60,32,000	. .	17,60,32,000
129	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines	71,16,79,000	. .	71,16,79,000
130	Capital Outlay on Aviation	5,66,79,000	*2,00,000*	5,68,79,000
131	Other Capital outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	11,94,87,000	. .	11,94,87,000
132	Capital Outlay on Public Works	12,54,25,000	*10,00,000*	12,64,25,000
133	Delhi Capital Outlay	7,22,40,000	*17,00,000*	7,39,40,000
134	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing	2,71,57,000	. .	2,71,57,000
135	Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy	70,77,66,000	. .	70,77,66,000
136	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	1,45,27,00,000	. .	1,45,27,00,000
137	Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	3,60,75,000	. .	3,60,75,000
	TOTAL	57,70,59,31,000	*1,50,79,22,81,000*	2,08,49,82,12,000

AN

ACT

to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1972-73

(As passed by the Houses of Parliament)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Resolution

New Delhi, 14*th September*, 1972

No. F.3(43)-B72.—The Annual Financial Statement for 1972-73, as presented to the Parliament on the 16 th March, 1972, is now publishhed in its final form for general information.

2. The proposals for additional taxation in the Finance Bill, as introduced in the Lok Sabha as on the 16th March 1972, amounted to gross additional revenue of Rs. 183·25 crores as follows:—

	(In thousands of Ruppes)
Customs	22,00,00
Union Excise Duties.	1,44,75,00
Corporation Tax	13,50,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,00,00
	1,83,25,00

The States share of Union Excise Duties and of Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax was placed at T. Rs. 47,73,00 and T. Rs. 2,41,00 respectively the net accretion to the Centre being T. Rs. 133,11,00. The surplus on Revenue account was estimated at T. Rs. 352,40,29 and the overall deficit at T. Rs 241,53,95.

3. As a result of modifications in the Finance Bill, 1972 the gross additional revenue from proposals for additional taxation will be reduced by T. Rs. 9,56,73 as detailed below:—

	(In thousands of Rupees)
Customs	(—)1,60,00
Union Excise Duties.	(—)10,00,00
Less States share in the reduction of Union Excise Duties	(+)2,03,27
	(+)9,56,73

4. The demands for Grants for 1972-73 were voted without modification.

5. The surplus on Revenne account will thus stand at. T. Rs. 342,83,56 and the overall deficit at T. Rs. 251,10,68.

वित्त मंत्रालय

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग

नई दिल्ली, 14 सितम्बर, 1972

संकल्प

संख्या एफ० 3 (43)–बी/72.—1972–73 का वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण जो 16 मार्च, 1972 को संसद् में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, अब अपने अन्तिम रूप में सामान्य जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है।

2. वित्त विधेयक में, जैसा कि 16 मार्च, 1972 को लोक-सभा में पेश किया गया था, 183.25 करोड़ रुपये के कुल अतिरिक्त राजस्व के लिए अतिरिक्त कर प्रस्ताव किए गए थे, जिनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	(हजार रुपयों में)
सीमा शुल्क	22,00,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	1,44,75,00
निगम कर	13,50,00
निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	3,00,00
	1,83,25,00

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्कों और निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी करों में राज्यों का हिस्सा क्रमशः 47,73,00 हजार रुपये और 2,41,00 हजार रुपये रखा गया था जब कि केन्द्र के हिस्से में 133,11,00 हजार रुपये की शुद्ध वृद्धि दिखाई गई थी। राजस्व खाते में 352,40,29 हजार रुपये का अधिशेष आंका गया था और कुल मिला कर 241,53,95 हजार रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया था ।

3. वित्त विधेयक 1972 में किये गये संशोधनों के परिणाम स्वरूप कुल अतिरिक्त राजस्व के अतिरिक्त कर प्रस्तावों में 9,56,73 हजार रुपये की कमी हो जायगी जिसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

	(हजार रुपयों में)
सीमा-शुल्क	(−) 1,60,00
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क	(−) 10,00,00
घटाइये— केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों में कटौती के परिणामस्वरूप राज्यों का हिस्सा	(+) 2,03,27
	(−) 9,56,73

4. 1972–73 की अनुदानों की मांगें बिना किसी संशोधन के स्वीकार कर ली गई थी ।

5. इस प्रकार, राजस्व खाते में 342,83,56 हजार रुपये का अधिशेष रहेगा और कुल मिला कर 251,10,68 हजार रुपये का घाटा होगा ।

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

©

केन्द्रीय सरकार
का
1972-73
का
बजट
BUDGET
OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1972-73

(अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकृत)

As finally adopted

वित्त मंत्रालय
नई दिल्ली, 16 मार्च 1972

VITYA MANTRALYA
(MINISTRY OF FINANCE)
New Delhi, the 16th March, 1972

आई० जी० पटेल,
सचिव भारत सरकार

I. G. PATEL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

विषय सूची

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण 4–11

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II—Detailed Statements of Receipts and disbursments of the Central Government . . 12—43

I.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और

I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिये है For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estmate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 197 –72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व प्राप्तियां—	REVENUE RECEIPTS—					
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—					
सीमा-शुल्क . . .	Customs	II	5,24,01,64	5,34,00,00	6,52,00,00	7,00,00,00 (+)20,40,00*
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क . .	Union Excise Duties .	,,	17,58,54,81	20,31,44,45	21,03,04,00	23,30,00,00 (+)1,34,75,00. * (—)45,69,73@
निगम कर . . .	Corporation Tax . .	,,	3,70,51,55	4,11,00,00	4,42,00,00	4,80,00,00 +13,50,00*
निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर .	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	,,	1,14,07,98	70,22,51	80,79,00	1,19,89,00 +59,00*
मृत सम्पत्ति -शुल्क . .	Estate Duty . . .	,,	1,56,08	29,95	35,53	33,93
सम्पत्ति कर . . .	Taxes on Wealth . .	,,	15,30,69	30,00,00	30,00,00	43,00,00
व्यय-कर . . .	Expenditure Tax . .	,,	—1,36	25	—1,08	73
दान-कर . . .	Gift Tax	,,	2,45,47	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
अन्य शीर्षक . . .	Other Heads . . .	,,	54,92,51	61,30,17	65,68,48	84,99,63
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक . .	TOTAL—TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE .	,,	28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	37,60,73,29 +1,23,54,27*
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	,,	28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,84,27,56

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*वित्त अधिनियम 1972 का प्रभाव ।

@राज्यों को देय हिस्सा जो राजस्व में से घटा दिया गया है ।

* Effect of Finance Act 1972
@ Share payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय—	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—					
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTION OF TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES .	II	48,12,38	50,88,15	52,98,78	57,79,36
ऋण व्यवस्था . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	,,	6,05,53,60	6,48,39,47	6,83,69,46	7,30,00,61
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	,,	2,01,82,38	2,36,61,03	2,55,21,49	2,67,55,65
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	,,	3,06,69,83	3,76,40,69	3,59,93,65	4,33,20,57
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	,,	13,94,98	20,43,26	22,37,85	16,79,42
आगे ले जायी गई रकम .	Carried over . . .		11,76,13,17	13,32,72,60	13,74,21,23	15,05,35,61

I.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimtae, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गई रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	II	28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,84,27,56
ऋण-व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICES . .	„	5,88,76,45	6,61,77,86	6,71,73,62	6,86,66,63
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	„	11,55,53	10,40,20	12,20,62	11,99,87
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES .	„	40,95,97	40,13,71	51,93,55	51,68,37
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . . .	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES . . .	„	13,04,88	16,02,41	9,83,79	16,72,98
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधार की योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . .	„	8,21,74	7,54,05	7,64,98	7,82,63
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	„	14,03,37	16,57,76	17,96,91	15,93,66
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	„	1,00,59,33	1,24,23,61	1,26,38,54	1,45,30,49
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS . .	„	60,26,82	70,98,69	2,13,16,70	1,22,91,68
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन (रेलों तथा डाक और तार के अंशदानों से भिन्न) .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS (OTHER THAN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS AND P & T.) . . .	„	16,58,80	21,04,66	26,50,37	27,62,01
रेलों का अंशदान . . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM RAILWAYS . . .	„	26,36,01	25,96,72	20,92,68	19,35,49
डाक और तार का अंशदान . .	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	„	2,67,85	3,11,74	2,54,34	3,03,50
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	„	7,47,31	11,70,02	18,78,02	11,19,39
जोड़–राजस्व प्राप्तियां . .	TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		37,31,93,43	41,49,78,76	45,56,00,05	50,04,54,17
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा कमी .	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE OR DEFICIT . . .		..	..	26,54,26	..
जोड़	TOTAL .		37,31,93,43	41,49,78,76	45,82,54,31	50,04,54,17

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण जारी—

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENT

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousand of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For detail *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
II—भारत की समेकित निधि	CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward .	II	11,76,13,16	13,32,72,60	13,74,21,23	15,05,35,61
लोक निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी विविध सुधारों की योजनाएं . . .	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS . . .	,,	39,12,86	42,71,34	41,56,40	40,17,94
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .	,,	21,49,36	22,61,92	24,68,43	25,94,21
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT .	,,	26,44,59	28,34,74	27,12,85	22,03,43
विविध	MISCELLANEOUS		2,32,67,20	2,77,96,80	4,07,18,10	4,05,02,59
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन .	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS . .	,,	10,15,01,11	12,19,49,05	14,50,80,00	14,33,97,36
असाधारण मदें . . .	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS .	,,	6,57,59	6,61,51	8,58,52	10,60,47
रक्षा सेवाएं (क) . . .	DEFENCES SERVICES (A) .	,,	10,51,45,67	10,79,23,00	12,48,38,78	12,18,59,00
जोड़—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला व्यय .	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .	,,	35,68,91,55	40,09,70,96	45,82,54,31	46,61,70,61
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अधिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	,,	1,63,01,88	1,40,07,80	..	3,42,83,56
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	,,	37,31,93,43	41,49,78,76	45,82,54,31	50,04,54,17

(क) शुद्ध आंकड़े, प्राप्तियां व्यय में घटा दी गई है ।

(A) Figures shown—net+the receipts have been deducted.

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	ब्यौरे के लिये विवरण देखिये For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व अधिशेष (जैसा कि पृष्ठ 5 पर दिखाया गया है)	REVENUE SURPLUS (AS SHOWN IN PAGE 5) .	II	1,63,01,88	1,40,07,80	..	3,42,83,56
सरकारी ऋण—	PUBLIC DEBT—					
स्थायी ऋण—	PERMANENT DEBT—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised in India .	,,	5,82,38,51	5,00,20,00	7,31,37,33	5,15,00,00
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	Debt raised outside India	,,	5,26,63,03	6,66,37,00	6,66,44,00	6,25,73,00
अस्थायी ऋण—	FLOATING DEBT—					
राजकोष हुण्डिया (शुद्ध) . .	Treasury Bills (net) .		2,84,14,00	2,32,00,00	1,05,00,00	2,52,00,00
अन्य अस्थायी ऋण (शुद्ध) . .	Other Floting Debt (net)		15,53,33	—1,83,36	—1,55,66	2,12,20
ऋणों और अग्रिमों का परिशोधन .	REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें .	State and Union Territory Governments .	,,	6,58,23,01	6,60,00,00	8,50,00,00	7,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and Advances	,,	2,64,33,73	2,70,00,00	4,44,00,00	2,69,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	,,	1,02	..	..	..
जोड़—भारत की समेकित निधि—	TOTAL—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA— .					
आगे ले जायी गयी रक़म . .	Carried over	,,	24,94,28,51	24,66,81,44	27,95,25,67	27,66,68,76

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौर के लिए विवरण देखिए For details vide Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—					
राजस्व की कमी (जो पृष्ठ 4 पर दिखाई गई है)	Revenue Deficit (as Shown in Page 4)—		..	..	26,54,26	..
राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	Capital Account not met from Revenue—					
सामाजिक और विकास-सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	Social and Developmental Service;	II	3,13,82,01	3,05,97,27	5,31,61,71	3,09,26,74
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	,,	47,81,45	58,20,36	58,48,88	70,77,80
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण संबंधी सुधार की विविध योजनाएं	Public Works (Including Roads) and Schemes of Miscellaneous Public Improvements	,,	75,23,84	1,00,45,73	97,04,27	1,25,39,02
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	Transport and Communication; (other than Roads	,,	23,96,99	30,67,20	17,73,71	19,77,08
मुद्रा और टकसाल	Currency & Mint	,,	1,69,56,27	9,04,52	8,59,76	20,65,94
विविध	Miscellaneous		20,50,63	—13,43,63	41,41,16	—1,25,69,12
रक्षा संबंधी परिव्यय	Defence Capital Outlay	,,	1,47,83,08	1,62,43,00	1,62,58,00	1,89,77,00
रेलों की पूंजी (जो रेलों के बजट में दिखायी गयी है)	Railway Capital (as shown in tne Railway Budget)	,,	1,35,88,86	1,51,00,00	1,52,16,95	1,58,70,00
डाक और तार	Posts and Telegraphs	,,	6,95,73	38,60,00	24,14,62	53,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व से न किया जाने वाला पूंजीगत व्यय	Total—Capital Account not met from Revenue	,,	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46
ऋण परिशोधन	Repayment of Debt—					
स्थायी ऋण	Permanent Debt—					
भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised in India	,,	2,84,41,41	3,33,69,60	3,37,75,13	3,01,20,53
भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला ऋण	Debt raised outside India	,,	1,94,45,98	2,16,22,84	1,96,99,91	2,51,97,34
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	Loans and advances by Central Goveonment—					
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारें	State and Union Territory Governments	,,	10,27,53,28	9,66,30,61	12,14,26,38	10,97,58,51
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	,,	5,25,11,86	5,86,63,68	6,37,49,32	7,69,19,34
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	Inter State Settlement	,,	..	20,99	22,15	31,68
जोड़—I—भारत की समेकित निधि आगे ले जाई गई रकम	Total—I—Consolidated Fund of India					
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	,,	29,73,11,39	29,46,02,17	35,07,06,21	32,41,91,86

I—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
I—GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1972-73	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-1973
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward .	24,94,28,51	24,66,81,44	27,95,25,67	27,66,68,76
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA	16,13,14	....	70,00,64	..
III—सार्वजनिक खाता . .	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
छोटी बचतें (शुद्ध)£ . . .	Small Savings (Net)£ .	1,84,28,28	1,80,40,00	2,10,35,00	2,30,35,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां (शुद्ध) . .	State Provident Funds (Net)	89,23,04	84,45,41	91,23,51	95,10,43
लोक भविष्य निधि . . .	Public Provident Fund (Net)	2,32,43	4,00,00	3,00,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Income tax Annuity .	—12,76,06	—14,75,00	—14,75,00	—15,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (Net)	—2,06,03	—1,50,00	—1,00,00	—1,00,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	11,55,38	—13,04,00	—22,12,00	—12,34,00
अन्य मदें (शुद्ध)	Other Items (Net) . .	70,64,73	3,12,27	—2,63,60	3,17,77
जोड़	TOTAL . . .	3,43,21,77	2,42,68,68	2,64,07,91	3,04,04,20
जमा और अग्रिम . . .	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्य ह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds (Net) .	50,40,91	36,35,37	37,53,09	12,13,57
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध) . .	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) . .	1,69,16,07	2,05,65,15	1,74,02,34	2,45,26,42
जोड़	TOTAL . .	2,19,56,98	2,42,00,52	2,11,55,43	2,57,39,99
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध)	REMITTANCE (NET)	..	..	..	..
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध) . . .	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA (NET) . .	12,20,47	..	..	..
जोड़-III-सार्वजनिक खाता . .	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . . .	5,74,99,22	4,84,69,20	4,75,63,34	5,61,44,19
जोड़—प्राप्तियां . .	TOTAL—RECEIPTS . .	30,85,40,87	29,51,50,64	33,40,89,65	33,28,12,95
पूर्व-शेष . . .	Opennir g Balance . .	1,55,97,41	50,45,35	2,30,34,87	50,14,67
जोड़	TOTAL : . .	32,41,38,28	30,01,95,99	35,71,24,52	33,78,27,62

टिप्पणी—"सरकारी ऋण" के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित वार्षिकी पत्रों को छोड़कर

NOTE—Excludes Annuity Certificatesi ncluded under "Public Debt."

भुगतानों का सामान्य विवरण—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार पयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		ब्यौरे के लिए विवरण देखिए For details *vide* Statement	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Buget Estimate, 1972-73
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .		29,73,11,39	29,46,02,17	35,07,06,21	32,41,91,86
II.—भारत की समेकित निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA .		1,35	..	4	70,00,00
III.—सार्वजनिक खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—					
	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—					
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य प्रारक्षित निधियां (शुद्ध)	Depreciation and other Reserve Fund (Net) . .		..	..	..	..
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम (शुद्ध)	Other Deposits and Advances (Net) . .		.. ..	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL . .		..	..	..	..
प्रेषणाएं (शुद्ध) . . .	REMITTANCES (NET) . .		33,68,38	5,76,18	14,03,60	15,31,77
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अंतरण (शुद्ध) . . .	Transfer of Cash between England and India (Net).		..	..	..	..
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा (शुद्ध) . .	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS (NET)		4,22,29	..	..	..
III. जोड़—सार्वजनिक खाता .	TOTAL—III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT . . .		37,90,67	5,76,18	14,03,60	15,31,77
जोड़—भुगतान . . .	TOTAL—DISBURSEMENT		30,11,03,41	29,51,78,35	35,21,09,85	33,27,23,63
इति शेष	Closing Balances .		2,30,34,87	50,17,64	50,14,67	51,03,99
जोड़	TOTAL . . .		32,41,38,28	30,10,95,99	35,71,24,52	33,78,27,62

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—				
कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक—	TAXES DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUES—				
I—सीमा-शुल्क . . .	I.—Customs.	5,24,01,64	5,34,00,00	6,52,00,00	7,20,40,00
II—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क . .	II,—UNION EXCISE DUTIES .	17,58,54,81	20,31,44,45	21,03,04,00	24,19,05,27
III—निगम-कर . . .	III.—Corporation Tax . .	3,70,51,55	4,11,00,00	4,42,00,00	4,93,50,00
IV—निगम-कर से भिन्न आय संबंधी कर	IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .	1,14,07,98	70,22,51	80,79,00	1,20,48,00
V—मृत सम्पत्ति शुल्क . .	V.—Estste Duty . . .	1,56,08	29,95	35,53	33,93
VI—सम्पत्ति कर . . .	VI.—Taxes on Wealth . .	15,30,69	30,00,00	30,00,00	43,00,00
VII—व्यय-कर . . .	VII.—Expenditure Tax . .	—1,36	25	—1,08	73
VIII—दान-कर . . .	VIII.—Gift Tax . . .	2,45,47	2,00,00	2,50,00	2,50,00
IX—भू-राजस्व . . .	IX.—Land Revenue . . .	22,22	16,23	20,21	20,21
X—राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क . .	X.—State Excise Duties . .	5,27,80	5,19,60	5,28,43	5,57,97
XI—गाड़ियों पर कर . .	XI.—Taxes on vehicles . .	2,48,04	3,03,67	2,73,03	3,03,87
XII—बिक्री कर . . .	XII.—Sales Tax . . .	28,47,41	29,94,24	29,78,98	32,38,05
XIII—अन्य कर और शुल्क . .	XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties .	11,14,89	15,59,62	19,37,03	35,12,84
XIV—स्टाम्प . . .	XIV.—Stamps	7,12,86	7,18,80	8,08,23	8,41,01
XV—रजिस्ट्री फीस . . .	XV.—Registration Fees. . .	19,29	18,01	22,67	25,68
जोड़—कर, शुल्क और राजस्व के अन्य मुख्य शीर्षक . . .	TOTAL—TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUES .	28,41,39,37	31,40,27,33	33,76,35,93	38,84,27,56
ऋण व्यवस्था . . .	DEBT SERVICE				
XVI—ब्याज— . . .	XVI.—Interest—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से ब्याज . . .	Interest from State and Union Territory Governments. .	2,59,02,35	3,17,00,00	3,47,00,00	3,45,00,00
रेलों से ब्याज . . .	Interest from Railways . .	1,38,21,65	1,47,80,63	1,31,22,20	1,40,33,92
डाक और तार से ब्याज . .	Interest from Post and Telegraphs	10,50,96	12,30,00	11,02,85	13,04,89
अन्य वाणिज्यिक विभागों से ब्याज .	Interest from other Commercial Departments	14,08,35			
ब्याज सम्बन्धी अन्य प्राप्तियां .	Other Interest Receipts . .	1,66,93,14	1,84,67,23	1,82,48,57	1,88,27,82
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था .	TOTAL—DEBT SERVICES .	5,88,76,45	6,61,77,86	6,71,73,62	6,86,66,63
आगे ले जायी गई रकम .	Carried over	34,30,15,82	38,02,05,19	40,48,09,56	45,70,94,19

भुगतानों का अनुमान
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की संचित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA				
करों, शुल्कों और अन्य मुख्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	COLLECTON OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES—				
1—सीमा शुल्क	1.—Customs	8,65,21	9,79,85	9,91,07	11,32,50
2—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क	2.—Union Excise Duties	14,33,92	14,76,67	15,76,61	17,30,87
3—निगम कर	3.—Corporation Tax	2,36,16	3,81,19	2,53,26	2,68,40
4—निगम कर से भिन्न आय सम्बन्धी कर	4.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	16,53,15	15,79,25	17,74,55	18,80,83
5—मृतसम्पत्ति शुल्क	5.—Estate Duty	16,68	13,79	16,46	16,21
6—सम्पत्ति कर	6.—Taxes on Wealth	32,78	30,02	61,71	87,10
7—व्यय कर	7.—Expenditure Tax	2	6	..	1
8—दान-कर	8.—Gift Tax	5,53	3,95	5,14	5,06
9—भू-राजस्व	9.—Land Revenue	15,79	18,55	18,96	19,33
10—राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क	10.—State Excise Duties	5,76	6,36	6,21	6,51
11—गाड़ियों पर कर	11.—Taxes on Vehicles	10,06	11,34	11,29	12,03
12—बिक्री कर	12.—Sale Tax	49,43	52,07	51,52	54,78
13—अन्य कर और शुल्क	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	44,66	45,85	45,83	47,25
14—स्टाम्प	14.—Stamps	4,39,56	4,86,40	4,83,61	5,15,55
15—रजिस्ट्री फीस	15.—Registration Fees	2,67	2,79	2,56	2,73
जोड़—करों, शुल्क और अन्य राजस्वों का संग्रह	TOTAL.—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	48,12,38	50,88,15	52,98,78	57,79,36
ऋण-व्यवस्था—	DEBT SERVICES—				
16—ऋण और अन्य देनदारियों पर ब्याज	16.—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	6,05,53,60	6,48,39,47	6,83,69,46	7,30,00,61
17—ऋण में कमी करने या ऋण से बचने के लिये विनियोग	17.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	..	..	..
जोड़—ऋण व्यवस्था	TOTAL.—DEBT SERVICE	6,05,53,60	6,48,39,47	6,83,69,46	7,30,00,61
आगे ले जायी गई रकम	Carried over	6,53,65,98	6,99,27,62	7,36,68,24	7,87,79,97

II.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72	संशोधित अनुमान 1917–72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73
		Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I.—भारत की संचित निधि—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF IND I—A—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward	34,30,15,82	38,02,05,19	40,48,09,55	45,70,94,19
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . . .	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES— .				
XVII–न्याय प्रशासन . .	XVII.—Administration of Justice.	64,19	55,98	57,13	56,63
XVIII–जेल . . .	VII.—Jails	3,66	3,73	4,70	4,70
XIX–पुलिस . . .	XIX.—Police	1,68,22	1,67,54	1,92,76	1,75,74
XX–पूर्ति और निपटान . .	XX.—Supplies and Disposals .	6,49,83	5,59,84	6,73,83	6,75,91
XXI–विविध विभाग . .	XXI.—Miscellaneous Department	2,69,65	2,53,11	2,92,20	2,86,89
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . .	TOTAL.—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE	11,55,53	10,40,20	12,20,62	11,99,87
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL, AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES—				
XXII–शिक्षा . . .	XXII.—Education . . .	1,96,68	1,50,84	1,77,14	1,65,78
XXIII–चिकित्सा . . .	XXIII.—Medical . . .	1,57,03	1,19,65	1,28,51	1,30,12
XXIV–लोक-स्वास्थ्य . .	XXIV.—Public Health . .	3,00,25	1,57,42	1,50,67	1,26,04
XXIV क—परिवार नियोजन . .	XXIV-A.—Family Planning .	..	..	9,39,19	5,68,00
XXV–कृषि . . .	XXV.—Agriculture . .	4,41,56	1,66,49	1,95,52	1,67,68
XXVI–ग्राम-विकास . . .	XXVI.—Rural Development .	..	..	..	..
XXVII–पशु-पालन . . .	XXVII.—Animal Husbandry .	32,67	54,78	44,47	53,32
XXVIII–सहकारिता . . .	XXVIII.—Co-operation . .	6,23	3,44	5,33	3,82
XXIX–उद्योग . .	XXIX.—Industries . . .	3,94,58	3,25,70	3,86,42	4,09,11
XXX–प्रसारण . . .	XXX.—Broadcasting . .	15,64,31	21,72,57	20,77,71	22,71,47
XXXI–सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	XXXI.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works . . .	1,85	1,89	1,97	1,99
XXXII–सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन . . .	XXXII.—Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations . . .	10,32,81	8,60,93	10,86,62	12,71,04
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं .	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE . . .	40,95,97	40,13,71	51,93,55	51,68,37
आगे ले जाई गई रकम .	Carried over	34,82,67,32	38,52,59,10	41,12,23,72	46,34,62,43

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Reivsed Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत का संचित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward	6,53,65,98	6,99,27,62	7,36,68,24	7,87,79,97
प्रशासनिक सेवाएं—	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES—				
18—संसद, राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों के विधान मंडल . . .	18.—Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures .	4,93,48	10,40,81	15,94,22	9,53,45
19.—सामान्य प्रशासन . .	19.—General Administration .	29,67,28	47,50,82	47,05,63	50,39,30
20.—लेखा परीक्षा . . .	20.—Audit	23,66,88	26,96,36	26,92,88	31,92,16
21.—न्याय प्रशासन . . .	21.—Administration of Justice .	1,12,60	1,27,00	1,29,15	1,41,95
22.—जेल	22.—Jails	29,01	26,85	66,57	27,70
23.—पुलिस . . .	23.—Police	1,01,59,93	1,00,33,79	1,14,57,00	1,20,42,66
24.—विदेशिक कार्य . . .	24.—External Affairs. . .	22,12,42	29,43,13	27,93,44	31,25,80
25.—पूर्ति और निपटान . .	25.—Supplies and Disposals .	4,90,87	5,13,79	4,98,95	5,60,01
26.—विविध विभाग . .	26.—Miscellaneous Departments	13,40,91	15,28,48	15,83,65	16,72,62
जोड़—प्रशासनिक सेवाएं . .	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	**2,01,82,38**	**2,36,61,03**	**2,55,21,49**	**2,67,55,65**
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried over	8,55,48,36	9,35,88,65	9,91,89,73	10,55,35,62

II.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

भुगतान	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA —*contd.*				
आगे लाई गई रकम . . .	Brought Forward . . .	34,82,67,32	38,52,59,10	41,12,23,72	46,34,62,43
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—			..	
XXXIII-बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं .	XXXIII.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	11,74	8,80	14,14	14,57
XXXV-सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और निकासी निर्माण कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	XXXV.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial) .	4,54	6,37	2,77	3,00
XXXVI-बिजली योजनाएं .	XXXVI.—Electricity Schemes .	12,88,60	15,87,24	9,66,88	16,55,41
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनाएं . .	TOTAL—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY Schemes . .	13,04,88	16,02,41	9,83,79	16,72,98
आगे ले जाई गई रकम . .	Carried over . . .	34,95,72,20	38,68,61,51	41,22,07,51	46,51,35,42

भुगतानों का [illegible]—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.—*contd.*				
आगे लाई गयी रकम	Brought Forward	8,55,48,36	9,35,88,65	9,91,89,73	10,55,35,62
सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES:—				
27—वैज्ञानिक विभाग	27.—Scientific Departments	67,18,72	84,19,98	81,23,88	99,13,50
28—शिक्षा	28.—Education	91,96,02	99,57,25	97,42,26	1,13,89,67
29—चिकित्सा	29.—Medical	17,85,18	19,37,39	18,88,72	22,57,86
30—लोक-स्वास्थ्य	30.—Public Health	9,99,92	6,81,46	6,12,71	7,25,00
30क—परिवार नियोजन	30A.—Family Planning	..	6,06,47	5,34,36	7,27,37
31—कृषि	31.—Agriculture	26,28,46	38,54,16	37,75,31	56,48,48
32—ग्राम-विकास	32.—Rural Development	..	..	49	10
33—पशुपालन	33.—Animal Husbandry	3,05,90	4,79,23	4,48,10	6,18,98
34—सहकारिता	34.—Co-operation	2,54,15	2,69,56	2,66,55	3,29,19
35—उद्योग	35.—Industries	35,11,05	38,74,15	38,51,70	43,88,74
36—प्रसारण	36.—Broadcasting	11,79,57	13,92,42	13,16,64	15,01,68
37—सामुदायिक विकास परियोजनाएं, राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा और स्थानीय विकास कार्य	37.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	52,29	66,33	1,52,39	2,00,56
38—श्रम और नियोजन	38.—Labour and Employment	10,58,06	20,19,78	14,71,60	17,35,34
39—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी विविध संगठन	39.—Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	29,78,38	40,78,46	38,06,03	38,79,92
40—राजस्व से किया जाने वाला औद्योगिक विकास संबंधी पूंजी परिव्यय	40.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue	95	1,10	1,10	1,10
41—राजस्व खाते के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय	41.—Capital Outly on Broadcasting with in the Revenue Account	1,18	2,95	1,81	3,08
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवायें	TOTAL.—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,06,69,83	3,76,40,69	3,59,93,65	4,33,20,57
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	11,62,18,19	13,12,29,34	13,51,83,38	14,88,56,19

II.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I–भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . . .	Brought Forward . . .	34,95,72,20	38,68,61,51	41,22,07,51	46,51,35,41
लोक निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण सम्बन्धी विधि योजनाएं—	PUBLIC WORKS INCLUDING ROADS AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS— .				
XXXVII–लोक निर्माण-कार्य . .	XXXVII.—Public Works .	8,21,74	7,54,05	7,64,98	7,82,63
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) .	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)—				
XXXIX–बन्दरगाह और नौचालन .	XXXIX.—Ports and Pilotage .	44,14	66,97	74,47	59,47
XL–व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा . .	XL.—Mercantile Marine .	18,60	21,11	18,61	18,94
XLI–प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत .	XLI.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,26,43	1,20,43	1,56,84	1,56,04
XLII–विमानन . . .	XLII.—Aviation . . .	6,18,13	7,34,62	6,92,79	3,88,71
XLIII—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनायें .	XLIII.—Roads and Water Transport Schemes . . .	58,49	59,00	72,00	77,00
XLIV—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	XLIV.—Overseas Communications Service . . .	5,37,58	6,55,63	7,82,20	8,93,50
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न) . . .	TOTAL.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	14,03,37	16,57,76	17,96,91	15,93,66
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	CARRIED OVER . . .	35,17,97,31	38,92,73,32	41,47,69,40	46,75,11,70

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA.—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	11,62,18,19	13,12,29,34	13,51,83,38	14,88,56,19
बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें—	MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.—				
42—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें	42.—Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,15,40	2,73,05	2,40,93	2,24,32
44—सिंचाई, नौ-परिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	44.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	11,63	31,09	33,17	41,72
45—बिजली योजनायें	45.—Electricity Schemes	11,67,95	17,39,12	19,63,75	13,13,38
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें	TOTAL.—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	13,94,98	20,43,26	22,37,85	16,79,42
लोक-निर्माण-कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक-निर्माण सम्बन्धी सुधारों की विविध योजनायें—	PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS AND SCHEMES OR MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS				
50—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	50.—Public Works	73,85,76	41,30,40	40,29,10	39,09,79
52—राजस्व से किये जाने वाले लोक-निर्माण कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	52.—Capital Outlay on Public Works met from Revenue	1,27,10	1,40,94	1,27,30	1,08,15
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	TOTAL.—Public Works	39,12,86	42,71,34	41,56,40	40,17,94
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)—	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)				
53—बन्दरगाह और नौचालन	53.—Pors and Pilotage	1,91,84	1,00,90	1,13,45	1,06,49
54—व्यापारिक समुद्री बेड़ा	54.—Mercantile Marine	4,33,92	6,02,81	4,84,26	6,49,62
55—प्रकाशस्तम्भ और प्रकाशपोत	55.—Lighthouses and Lightships	1,17,96	1,40,30	1,33,40	1,34,51
56—विमानन	56.—Aviation	9,75,17	8,35,65	11,80,39	10,31,74
57—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनायें	57.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	92,64	1,08,72	1,08,33	1,48,61
58—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा	58.—Overseas Communcations Service	3,37,83	4,73,54	4,48,60	5,23,24
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	21,49,36	22,61,92	24,68,43	25,94,21
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over	12,36,75,39	13,98,05,86	14,40,46,06	15,71,47,76

II.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	35,17,97,31	38,92,73,32	47,47,69,40	46,75,11,70
मुद्रा और टकसाल	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
XLV—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	XLV.—Currency and Coinage	97,09,27	1,20,70,41	1,21,28,36	1,43,84,14
XLVI—टकसाल	XLVI.—Mint	1,77,19	79,50	2,43,99	1,46,35
XLVI—क-कोलार की सोने की खानें	XLVI-A—Kolar Gold Mines	1,72,87	2,73,70	2,66,19	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल—	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	1,00,59,33	1,24,23,61	1,26,38,54	1,45,30,49
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
XLVIII—पेंशनों और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के लिये अंशदान और वसूलियां	XLVIII.—Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	1,92,88	1,92,68	2,70,68	2,28,21
XLIX—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	XLIX.—Stationery and Printing	1,13,64	1,19,66	1,27,95	1,32,65
L—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	L.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	9,09,04	10,00,00	12,00,00	16,00,00
LI—वन	LI.—Forest	3,32,33	3,01,33	3,48,48	3,71,92
LII—विविध	LII.—Miscellaneous	44,78,93	54,85,02	1,93,69,59	99,58,90
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	60,26,82	70,98,69	2,13,16,70	1,22,91,68
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS—				
LIII—रेलों का अंशदान	LIII.—Contributions from Railways	26,36,01	25,96,72	20,92,68	19,35,49
LIV—डाक और तार का अंशदान	LIV.—Contribution from Post and Telegraphs	2,67,85	3,11,74	2,54,34	3,03,50
LVIII—वाणिज्यिक और अन्य उपक्रमों से लाभांश आदि	LVIII.—Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings	16,58,80	21,04,66	26,50,37	27,62,01
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL.—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	45,62,66	50,13,12	49,97,39	50,01,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	37,24,46,12	41,38,08,74	45,37,22,03	49,93,34,87

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1972–73 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	12,36,75,39	13,98,05,86	14,40,46,06	15,71,47,76
	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
62—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई	62.—Currency and Coinage	15,53,56	16,39,21	14,79,25	16,56,40
63—टकसाल	62.—Mint	4,17,39	4,55,95	4,96,39	5,47,03
63–क—कोलार की सोने की खानें	63.—Kolar Gold Mines	6,73,64	6,39,58	7,37,21	..
जोड़—मद्रा और टकसाल	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	26,44,59	28,34,74	27,12,85	22,03,43
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
64—दुर्भिक्ष सहायत	64.—Famine Relief	19	51	2,21	2,21
65—पेंशनें और अन्य सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ	65.—Pensions and other retirement benefits	9,48,80	10,12,34	11,27,88	12,49,61
66—प्रादेशिक और राजनीतिक पेंशनें	66.—Territorial and Politcal pensions	22,39	28,30	28,19	2,27,95
67—भारतीय राजाओं की निजी थैलियां और भत्ते	67.—Privy Purses and Allowances of India Rulers	4,65,12	4,68,33	3,49,75	..
68—लेखन सामग्री और छपाई	68.—Stationery and Printing	8,15,84	4,10,13	3,85,42	5,08,51
69—अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखाने	69.—Opium and Alkaloid Factories	4,29,82	6,82,20	6,53,03	8,76,45
70—वन	70.—Forest	5,17,58	5,77,18	5,43,91	6,44,32
71—विविध	71.—Miscellaneous	2,00,67,46	2,46,17,81	3,76,27,89	3,69,93,54
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL.—MISCELLANEOUS	2,32,67,20	2,77,96,80	4,07,18,10	4,05,02,59
अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENT—				
73—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क में से राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी	73.—Payments of States' share of Union Ecxcise Duties.	3,00,03,73	4,22,84,64	4,75,28,56	5,37,43,60
74—राज्यों और संघीय राज्य-क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को सहायक अनुदान	74.—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territories Governments	6,12,14,46	7,83,19,83	9,58,75,74	8,79,86,94
75—केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों के बीच विविध समायोजन	75.—Miscellanenus Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	38,57	55,04	53,99	51,82
76—अन्य विविध अंशदान और समर्पण (असाइनमेंट)	76.—Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.	12,44,35	12,89,54	16,21,71	16,15,00
जोड़—अंशदान और विविध समायोजन	TOTAL.—CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS	10,15,01,11	12,19,49,05	14,50,80,00	14,33,97,36
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried over :	25,10,88,29	29,23,86,45	33,25,57,01	34,32,51,14

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	37,24,46,12	41,38,08,74	45,37,22,03	49,93,34,87
असाधारण मदें	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS—				
LX—असाधारण प्राप्तियां	LX.—EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS	7,47,31	11,70,02	18,78,02	11,19,30
XIL—विभाजन-पूर्व की प्राप्तियां	LXI.—Prepartition Receipts	..	..	..	..
XLI-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध प्राप्तियां	LXI-A.—Receipts Connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें	TOTAL—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	7,47,31	11,70,02	18,78,02	11,19,30
रक्षा सेवायें	DEFENCE SERVICES—				
LXII—रक्षा सेवायें सक्रिय	LXII.—Defence Servces-Effective	73,82,40	66,06,00	72,22,00	72,83,00
LXIII—रक्षा सेवायें—निष्क्रिय	LXIII.—Defence Services-Non-effective	2,25,01	1,99,00	2,07,00	2,27,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवायें	TOTAL—DEFENCE SEEVICES	76,97,41	68,05,00	74,29,00	75,10,00
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—				
LXIX—डाक और तार—	LXIX.—Posts and Telegraphs	2,71,09,81	2,85,12,00	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00
रेलें—	RAILWAYS—				
रेल बजट के अनुसार रेलों का राजस्व	Railway Revenue as per Railway Budget	10,06,95,28	10,70,44,65	10,78,22,15	11,43,33,13
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 26 देखिए)	TOTAL.—REVNUE RECEIPT Carried Over (See page 26)	50,86,05,93	55,73,40,41	59,98,51,20	65,32,97,30
राजस्व से व्यय की अधिकता अथवा कमी	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit	..	..	26,54,26	..

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970-71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971-72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971-72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972-73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की सनेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	25,10,88,29	29,23,86,45	33,25,57,01	34,32,51,14
असाधारण मदें—	EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS				
77—असाधारण व्यय	77.—Extraordinary Charges	6,55,74	6,55,75	8,55,75	10,55,75
78—विभाजन-पूर्व की अदायगियां	78.—Pre-partition Payments	1,85	5,76	2,77	4,72
78-क—राष्ट्रीय संकट से सम्बद्ध व्यय	78-A.—Expenditure connected with the National Emergency	..	..	..	..
जोड़—असाधारण मदें—	TOTAL.—EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	6,57,59	6,61,51	8,58,52	10,60,47
रक्षा सेवायें—	DEFANCE SERVICE—				
79—रक्षा सेवायें	79.—Defence Services-Effective				
स्थल-सेना	Army	7,95,77,91	7,95,78,60	9,39,21,10	8,99,68,00
नौ-सेना	Navy	57,89,97	59,23,40	67,38,30	67,98,00
वायु-सेना	Air-Force	2,28,75,30	2,44,96,00	2,65,39,30	2,71,93,00
82—रक्षा सेवायें-निष्क्रिय	82.—Defence Service Non-effective	45,09,90	47,30,00	50,69,08	54,10,00
जोड़—रक्षा सेवाएं	TOTAL—DEFENCE SERVICE :	11,27,53,08	11,47,28,00	13,22,67,78	12,93,69,00
डाक और तार—	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS —				
90—डाक और तार—कार्यचालन व्यय	90.—Posts & Telegraphs Working Expenses	2,34,99,52	2,60,08,91	2,54,33,70	2,64,88,02
सामान्य राजस्व को लाभांश	Dividend to General Revenues	13,18,80	15,41,74	13,57,19	16,08,39
डाक और तार विभाग के अधिशेष से विनियोग	Appropriation from P. & T. Surplus	22,91,49	9,61,35	22,09,11	29,03,59
सामान्य राजस्व से लिये गए ऋणों की वापसी	Repayment of loans from General Revenues.	9,58,76	..	..	..
घटाइये—डाक और तार राजस्व प्रारक्षित निधि से किया जाने वाला व्यय	*Deduct*—Amount met from P. T. Revenue Reserve Fund	—9,58,76	..	..	..
जोड़—डाक और तार	TOTAL.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	2,71,09,81	2,85,12,00	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00
रेलें—रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेलों का व्यय	RAILWAY—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget	10,06,95,28	10,70,44,65	10,78,22,15	11,43,33,13
जोड़—राजस्व से व्यय	TOTAL.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE				
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम (पृष्ठ 29 देखिए)	Carried over (See page 29)	49,23,04,05	54,33,32,61	60,25,05,46	61,90,13,74
व्यय से राजस्व की अधिकता अथवा अभिशेष	EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE OR SURPLUS	1,63,01,88	1,40,07,80	..	3,42,83,56

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1972–73 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*Contd.*				
राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता—	CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT —				
सामाजिक और विकास संबंधी सेवायें—	SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES —				
94—लोक-स्वास्थ्य का सुधार	94.—Improvement of Public Health	89,69	65,86	68,46	46,95
95—कृषि सम्बन्धी सुधार और गवेषणा	95.—Agricultural Improvement and Research	1,42,19	1,77,49	1,38,35	1,54,57
96—औद्योगिक और आर्थिक विकास	96.—Industrial and Economic Development	3,08,08,19	2,96,84,22	5,23,43,89	2,99,22,42
97—प्रसारण	97.—Broadcasting	3,50,94	6,69,70	6,11,01	8,02,80
जोड़—सामाजिक और विकास सम्बन्धी सेवाएं	TOTAL.—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	3,13,82,01	3,05,97,27	5,31,61,71	3,09,26,74
बहु-प्रयोजनी नदी योजनाएं, सिचाई और बिजली योजनाएं	MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—				
98—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें	98.—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES	11,57,49	12,37,94	10,91,00	12,74,95
99—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और निकासी संबंधी निमाण कार्य वाणिज्यिक)	99.—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (COMMERCIAL)	..	..	50	1,00
100—सिंचाई, नौपरिवहन, तटबन्ध और जल-निकासी सम्बन्धी निर्माण-कार्य (अवाणिज्यिक)	100.—IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-commercial)	1,49,66	2,57,07	2,41,14	1,91,81
101—बिजली योजनाएं	101.—Electricity Schemes	34,74,30	43,25,35	45,16,24	56,10,04
जोड़—बहुप्रयोजनी नदी योजनायें, सिंचाई और बिजली योजनायें	TOTAL.—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	47,81,45	58,20,36	58,48,88	70,77,80
लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण संबंधी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं	PUBLIC WORKS (INCUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS				
103—लोक-निर्माण कार्य	103.—Public Works	53,12,97	77,27,61	73,82,81	99,31,29
104—दिल्ली पूंजी परिव्यय	104.—Delhi Capital outlay	12,85,03	12,29,99	13,62,61	12,58,68
105—चण्डीगढ़ पूंजी परिव्यय	105.—Chandigarh Capital outlay	39,12	35,00	50,00	50,00
108—दण्डकारण्य विकास यीजनायें	108—Dandakaranya Development Schemes.	3,42,45	2,52,96	2,68,00	3,73,00
108-क—कांडला अबाध व्यापार क्षेत्र पर पूंजी परिव्यय	708-A.—Capital Outlay on Free Trade Zone, Kandla	4,08	6,92	5,42	6,42
109—अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों पर पूंजी परिव्यय	109.—Capital Outlay on other Works.	5,40,19	7,93,25	6,35,43	9,19,63
जोड़—लोक-निर्माण कार्य (सड़कों सहित) और लोक निर्माण संबंधी सुधारों की विविध योजनाएं	TOTAL.—PUBLIC WORKS (INCLUDING ROADS) AND SCHEMES OF MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	75,23,84	1,00,45,73	97,04,27	1,25,39,02
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	CARRIED OVER	4,36,87,30	4,64,63,36	6,87,14,86	5,05,43,56

भुगतानों का अनुमान——जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम . .	Brought Forward	4,36,87,30	4,64,63,36	6,87,14,86	5,05,43,56
परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS) . .				
110—बन्दरगाह . . .	110.—Ports	8,42,95	10,50,99	6,71,26	9,43,98
111—प्रकाश-स्तम्भ और प्रकाश-पोत .	111.—Lighthouses and Lightships	14,70	79,84	43,49	1,01,38
112—विमानन . . .	112.—Aviation	7,36,82	13,39,27	6,58,33	5,68,79
113—रेल-सड़क समन्वय योजनाओं पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	113.—Capital Outlay on Rail-Road Coordination Schemes . .	..	..	..	..
114—सड़क और जल परिवहन योजनाएँ .	114.—Road and Water Transport Schemes	2,51	3,00	50	1,00
115—समुद्रपारीय संचार सेवा .	115.—Overseas Communications Services.	2,45,25	1,98,95	1,69,08	1,99,15
116—जहाजों, तेलवाहक जहाजों आदि पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	116.—Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	5,54,76	3,95,15	2,31,05	1,62,78
जोड़—परिवहन और संचार (सड़कों से भिन्न)	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS)	23,96,99	30,67,20	17,73,71	19,77,08
मुद्रा और टकसाल . . .	CURRENCY AND MINT—				
117—मुद्रा और सिक्का ढलाई .	117.—Currency and Coinage .	1,68,58,29	7,63,11	7,14,09	20,02,48
118—टकसाल . . .	118.—Mint	8,90	28,82	40,68	63,46
118क—कोलार की सोने की खानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय . . .	118-A.—Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines.	89,08	1,12,59	1,04,99	..
जोड़—मुद्रा और टकसाल .	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT .	1,69,56,27	9,04,52	8,59,76	20,65,94
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
		(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी—	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लाई गई रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58
विविध—	MISCELLANEOUS—				
93—सिक्योरिटी प्रिंटिंग प्रेस .	93.—Security Printing Press. .	19,45	63,08	26,78	1,02,19
119—वन . . .	119.—Forests	37	10,00	5,00	10,50
119–क–अफीम और अलकलायड के कारखानों पर पूंजी परिव्यय . .	119-A.—Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories. .	12,22	90,91	70,21	91,07
120–पेंशनों के राशिकृत मूल्य की अदायगी . . .	120.—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions . . .	7,10,52	9,62,55	7,01,64	7,73,25
121–स्टर्लिंग पेंशनों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	121.—Capitaly Outlay on Sterling Pensions	—3,84,72	—4,04,52	—4,04,52	—4,08,55
124–सरकारी व्यापार की योजनायें .	124.—Schemes of Government Trading	7,26,19	—12,75,18	—24,04,27	—53,38,33
जोड़ . . .	TOTAL—CARRIED OVEO .	10,84,03	—5,53,16	—20,05,16	—47,69,87
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried Over . . .	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान	DISBURSEMENTS	वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
		(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम . .	Brought Forward	6,30,40,56	5,04,35,08	7,13,48,33	5,45,86,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	10,84,03	—5,53,16	—20,05,16	—47,69,87
125क–आकस्मिकता निधि में विनियोग .	125.—Appropriation to the Contingency Fund . . .	15,00,00	..	70,00,00	—70,00,00
126–विकास अनुदान . .	126. Grants for Development .	1,55,91	—1,34,73	—1,97,94	—1,43,51
127–विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को क्षतिपूर्ति और पुनर्वास अनुदान	127.—Compensation and Rehabilitation Grants to Displaced Persons.	—33,57			
129–सिंधु नदी जल सन्धि के अनुसार अदायगियों पर पूंजी परिव्यय .	129.—Capital Outlay on Payments under Indus Water Treaty .	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74	—6,55,74
जोड़—विविध	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS . .	20,50,63	—13,43,63	41,41,16	—1,25,69,12
130–रक्षा सम्बन्धी पूंजी परिव्यय .	130.—Defence Capital Outlay .	1,47,83,08	1,62,43,00	1,62,58,00	1,89,77,00
131/132–रेल पूंजी (जो रेलवे बजट में दिखाई गई है) ।	131/132.—RAILWAY CAPITAL (AS SHOWN IN THE RAILWAY BUDGET)	1,35,88,86	1,51,00,00	1,52,16,95	1,58,70,00
134–डाक और तार . . .	134.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS .	6,95,73	38,60,00	24,14,62	53,00,00
जोड़—राजस्व खाते से बाहर का पूंजी खाता	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46
आगे ले जायी गई रकम . .	Carried Over	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I—भारत की समेकित निधि—जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
सरकारी ऋण —	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क—भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण .	*A.—Debt raised in India—*				
I—स्थायी ऋण— . . .	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण . . .	Market Loans	5,02,82,83	5,00,00,00	7,26,87,46	5,15,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items	79,55,68	20,00	4,49,87	..
जोड़—स्थायी ऋण .	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT .	5,82,38,51	5,00,20,00	7,31,37,33	5,15,00,00
II—अस्थायी ऋण—	II.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राजकोष हुंडियां . . .	Treasury Bills. . . .	92,86,13,50	1,02,32,00,00	1,10,94,89,50	1,22,52,00,00
अन्य मदें . . .	Other Items	1,21,98,89	1,17,64	1,17,64	6,12,50
जोड़—अस्थायी ऋण . .	TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT . .	94,08,12,39	1,02,33,17,64	1,10,96,07,14	1,22,58,12,50
ख—भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला—ऋण	*B.—Debt raised outside India* .	5,26,63,03	6,66,37,00	6,66,44,00	6,25,73,00
जोड़—सरकारी ऋण .	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT . .	1,05,17,13,93	1,13,99,74,64	1,24,93,88,47	1,33,98,85,50
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम— . .	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम .	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments. . .	6,58,23,01	6,60,00,00	8,50,00,00	7,60,00,00
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम . .	Other Loans and advances. .	2,64,33,73	2,70,00,00	4,44,00,00	2,69,00,00
जोड़—केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम . .	TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT .	9,22,56,74	9,30,00,00	12,94,00,00	10,29,00,00
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा . .	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT . .	1,02	..	..	..
जोड़—राजस्व प्राप्तियां —पृष्ठ 20 से आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	TOTAL—Revenue Receipts—Brought forward from page 20 .	50,86,05,93	55,73,40,41	59,98,51,20	65,32,97,3
जोड़—I-भारत की समेकित निधि-प्राप्तियां	TOTAL I—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS . .	1,65,25,77,62	1,79,03,15,05	1,97,86,39,67	2,09,60,82,80

भुगतानों का अनुमान--जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
I--भारत की समेकित निधि--जारी	I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	9,41,58,86	8,42,94,45	10,93,79,06	8,21,64,46
सरकारी ऋण--	PUBLIC DEBT—				
क--भारत में लिया जाने वाला ऋण	*A.—Debt raised in India*				
I--स्थायी ऋण--	I.—PERMANENT DEBT—				
बाजार ऋण	Market Loans	2,83,37,03	3,32,09,60	3,33,20,00	3,00,22,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	1,04,38	1,60,00	4,55,13	98,53
जोड़--स्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	2,84,41,41	3,33,69,60	3,37,75,13	3,01,20,53
II--अस्थायी ऋण	I.—FLOATING DEBT—				
राज कोष हुंडियां	Treasury Bills	90,01,99,50	1,00,00,00,00	1,09,89,50	1,20,00,00,00
अन्य मदें	Other Items	1,06,45,56	3,01,00	2,73,30	4,00,30
जोड़--अस्थायी ऋण	TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	91,08,45,06	1,00,03,01,00	1,09,92,62,80	1,20,04,00,30
ख--भारत से बाहर लिया जाने वाला	*B.—Debt raised outside India*	1,94,45,98	2,16,22,84	1,96,99,91	2,51,97,34
जोड़--सरकारी ऋण	TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	95,87,32,45	1,05,52,93,44	1,15,27,37,84	1,25,57,18,17
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम --	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—				
राज्यों और संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम	Advances to State and Union Territory Governments.	10,27,53,28	9,66,30,61	12,14,26,38	10,97,58,51
अन्य ऋण और अग्रिम	Other Loans and Advances	5,25,11,86	5,86,63,68	6,37,49,32	7,69,19,34
जोड़--केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋण और अग्रिम	TOTAL—LOANS AND ADVANCES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	15,52,65,14	15,52,94,29	18,51,75,70	18,66,77,85
अन्तर्राज्यीय निपटारा	INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT	..	20,99	22,15	31,68
जोड़--राजस्व से व्यय (पृष्ठ 23 से आगे लायी गयी रकम)	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE (BROUGHT FORWARD FROM PAGE 21)	49,23,04,05	54,33,32,61	60,25,05,46	61,90,13.74
जोड़--I--भारत की समेकित निधि--भुगतान	TOTAL—I.—CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS	1,70,04.60,50	1,83,82,35,78	2,04,98,20,21	2,14,36,05,90

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA				
समेकित निधि या अन्य किसी आरक्षित निधि से विनियोग	Appropriation from the Consolidated Fund or from any Reserve Fund	16,13,14	..	70,00,64	..
जोड़—II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—प्राप्तियां . . .	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—RECEIPTS. . .	16,13,14	..	70,00,64	..

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
II--भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	II.—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि	CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—				
भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि के अग्रिमों से व्यय	Expenditure out of advances from the Contingency Fund of India . . .	1,35	..	4	70,00,00
जोड़--II—भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि—भुगतान	TOTAL—II—CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA—DISBURSEMENTS . .	1,35	..	4	70,00,00

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED DEBT—				
अल्प बचत योजनाएं . . .	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME . .	7,89,82,16	7,63,25,00	8,09,00,00	8,53,85,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां . .	State Provident Funds . .	1,93,84,62	1,91,90,69	2,01,05,32	2,10,93,85
लोक भविष्य निधि . . .	Public Provident Fund . .	2,33,11	4,00,00	3,00,00	4,00,00
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा . .	Income Tax Annuity Deposits .	2,00,84	1,50,00	1,50,00	1,25,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध) . .	Compulsory Deposits (Net) .	..	..	..	..
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा का निवेश (शुद्ध) . . .	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net) . . .	11,55,38	..	..	..
अन्य मदें— . . .	OTHER ITEMS—				
सेवा निधियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Service Funds .	1,30	1,32	1,22	1,00
अन्य खाते . . .	Other Accounts . .	90,11,44	46,64,46	47,81,59	51,75,93
जोड़—अन्य मदें . .	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	90,12,74	46,65,78	47,82,81	51,76,93
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण . .	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान–जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1972–73 Revised Estimate, 1972-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
अनिधिबद्ध ऋण—	UNFUNDED—DEBT—				
अल्प बचत योजनाएं	SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME	6,05,53,88	5,82,85,00	5,98,65,00	6,23,50,00
राज्य भविष्य निधियां	State Provident Funds	1,04,61,58	1,07,45,28	1,09,81,18	1,51,83,42
लोक भविष्य निधि	Public Provident Fund	68	..	..	..
आयकर वार्षिकी जमा	Income Tax Annuity Deposits	14,76,90	16,25,00	15,25,00	16,50,00
अनिवार्य जमा (शुद्ध)	Compulsory Deposits (Net)	2,06,03	1,50,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
अमरीकी सरकार की प्रतिरूप निधि की जमा रकम का निवेश (शुद्ध)	Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds (Net)	..	13,04,00	22,12,00	12,34,00
अन्य मदें—	OTHER ITEMS				
सेवा-निधियों की जमा	Deposits of Service Funds	2,68	2,22	2,50	2,55
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	19,45,33	43,51,29	50,43,91	48,56,61
जोड़—अन्य मदें	TOTAL—OTHER ITEMS	19,48,01	43,53,51	50,46,41	48,59,16
जोड़—अनिधिबद्ध ऋण	TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और

II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accouts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1972–73 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10 89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य आरक्षित निधियां—	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि . . .	Railway Pension Fund . .	20,23,85	20,14,62	16,85,41	21,49,36
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्य ह्रास और राजस्व आरक्षित निधियां . .	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget . .	1,33,67,83	1,34,14,31	1,23,58,21	1,32,53,48
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget . .	21,67,22	22,24,97	22,17,93	24,19,02
डाक और तार पूंजी आरक्षित निधि .	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund .	..	..	..	..
डाक और तार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.) . . .	13,01,92	3,85,44	2,32,89	4,43,63
अन्य आरक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds . .	1,41,81	2,41,64	2,34,02	2,11,47
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(*b*) *Non-Interest bearing*				
डाक और तार नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
डाक और तार पूंजीगत आरक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund .	14,23,06	9,88,76	24,11,46	29,11,73
अन्य आरक्षित निधियां . .	Other Reserve Funds . .	3,62,81	23,53	3,24,90	3,28,92
अन्य जमा रकमें और अग्रिम —	Other Deposit and Advances—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(a) *Interest bearing*—				
जहाजरानी विकास निधि .	Shipping Development Fund .	50,33,25	38,07,62	37,76,95	68,95,25
आयकर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax and Surcharge	11,49	10,60	10,89	11,60
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes . . .	2,70	2,51	2,51	2,51
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension —*cum*—Life Assurance Fund . . .	..	23,60,00	9,14,25	31,29,45
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष . . .	National Defence Fund . .	3,47	1,67,00	18,81,50	4,33,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carrieed Over	2,58,39,41	2,56,41,00	2,60,50,90	3,21,89,42
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान--जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1972–73 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget, Estimate 1972-73
III-सार्वजनिक खाता--जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
जमा और अग्रिम—	DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
मूल्यह्रास और अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	Depreciation and other Reserve Funds—				
(क) ब्याजू	(a) *Interest bearing*—				
रेलवे पेंशन निधि	Railway Pension Fund	8,65,25	8,79,62	10,36,30	10,01,23
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल मूल्यह्रास और राजस्व आरक्षित निधियां	Railway Depreciation and Revenue Reserve Funds as per Railway Budget	1,13,87,82	1,19,56,22	1,07,95,97	1,32,33,30
रेलवे बजट के अनुसार रेल विकास निधि	Railway Development Fund as per Railway Budget	20,69,01	23,53,87	23,52,12	24,19,02
डाक तार नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	..	.	.	.
डाक और तार राजस्व आरक्षित निधि	Revenue Reserve Fund (P. & T.)	9,58,76	.	.	.
अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	40,24	93,48	80,38	2,32,41
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू —	(*b*) *Non-interest bearing*				
डाक और तार नवीकरण आरक्षित निधि	P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund	.	.		
डाक और तार पूंजी आरक्षित निधि	P. & T. Capital Reserve Fund	4,23,06	3,69,37	14,36,00	36,15,29
अन्य आरक्षित निधियां	Other Reserve Funds	3,45	5,34	10,49	2,79
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	1,57,47,59	1,56,57,90	1,57,11,71	2,05,04,04
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	7,64,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियां और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां RECEIPTS		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 197 .–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	2,58,39,41	2,56,41,00	2,60,50,90	3,21,89,42
(ख) गैर-ब्याजू—	(b) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि . .	Central Road Fund . .	4,75,00	5,50,00	4,75,00	6,00,00
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा . .	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,98	1,82	6,57	..
विपणन विकास निधि . .	Marketing Development Fund .	41,27,37	45,91,00	54,35,00	59,10,00
नागर विमानन निधि . .	Civil Aviation Fund . .	1,25,00	2,55,00	2,55,00	3,00,00
विशेष विकास निधि—	Special Development Fund				
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from other Asistance under the Colombo Plan .	2,55,27	21,00	26,76	15,50
भारत अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थगित निधि .	Fund from Assistance under the Indo--U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement .	1,87,94	40,00	▮ 2,71	▮ 3,00
अन्य निधियां . . .	Other Funds . .	36,05,51	..	..	..
जोड़—	TOTAL . . .	40,49,72	61,00	29,47	18,50
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	3,46,20,48	3,10,99,82	3,22,51,94	3,90,17,92
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,1	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान–जारी
DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान DISBURSEMENTS		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
		(हजार रुपयों में) (In thousands of Rupees)			
III–सार्वजनिक खाता–जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	1,57,47,59	1,56,57,90	1,57,11,71	2,05,04,04
अन्य जमा और अग्रिम –	OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—				
(क) ब्याजू—	(*a*) *Interest Bearing*—				
जहाज रानी विकास निधि	Shipping Development Fund	43,53,87	40,18,88	47,12,61	68,95,25
आय-कर, अधिकर, अतिरिक्त लाभ-कर और अधिभार की जमा	Deposits of Income-tax, Super-Tax, Excess Profit Tax and Surcharge	21,35	11,50	11,60	11,50
ब्रांच लाइन कम्पनियों की जमा	Deposits of Branch Line Companies	3,63	1,82	4,41	..
भारतीय राजाओं के निमित्त न्यासों में जमा	Deposits of Trusts for Indian Princes	21,05	21,04	21,05	21,05
परिवार पेंशन तथा जीवन बीमा निधि	Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund		1,02,00	6,00	30,00
राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष	National Defence Fund	10,82	10,00	1,50,00	50,00
(ख) गैर ब्याजू—	(b) *Non-Interest bearing*—				
केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	Central Road Fund	4,86,00	5,81,94	5,07,05	6,32,30
विपणन विकास निधि	Marketing Development Fund	39,28,13	45,91,00	54,35,00	59,10,00
नागर विमानन-निधि	Civil Aviation Fund	1,20,73	2,69,00	2,54,00	2,91,00
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	2,46,93,17	2,52,65,08	2,68,13,43	3,43,45,14
आगे ले जायी गई रकम	Carried Over	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

प्राप्तियां	RECEIPTS	वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . . .	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward . .	3,46,20,48	3,10,99,82	3,22,51,94	3,90,17,92
कौयला खान श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . . .	Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund .	4,20,08	3,87,52	3,92,92	3,96,19
कौयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि .	Coal Mines Centtal Rescue Station Fund . . .	27,54	22,45	22,45	22,45
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	89,83	88,44	89,29	89,59
अबरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	31,47	33,00	35,00	35,00
लोहा और इस्पात निधि . .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	3,70,55	10,00	10,00	10,00
डाकघर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से संबंध बोनस निधि . .	Post Office Certificates Commulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	31,58,39	37,66,58	35,74,17	36,11,42
बचत-पत्र—बैंक श्रृखला बोनस निधियां .	Savings Certificates—Bank Series Bonus Funds . . .	63	..	..	..
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Funds .	81,57	2,10,00	85,00	75,00
संकट कालीन जोखिम (माल) बीमा निधि, 1971 . . .	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund, 1971 .	..	..	75,00	5,00,00
संकटकालीन जोखिम (जपक्रम) बीमा निधि 1971 . . .	Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund, 1971 .	..	..	2,00,00	10,00,00
स्थानीय निधियों की जमा रकमें . .	Deposits of Local Funds .	1,71,80	80,01	76,46	63,64
असैनिक जमा . . .	Civil Deposits	9,70,05,23	7,52,89,03	7,11,27,17	7,48,49,18
अन्य जमा रकम . . .	Other Deposits	1,31,45,77	1,05,29,24	1,19,74,92	1,22,24, 44
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	14,91,23,34	12,15,16,09	11,99,14,32	13,18,94,83
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78

भुगतानों का अनुमान--जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता–जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम . .	Brought Forward	2,46,93,17	2,52,65,08	2,68,13,43	3,43,45,14
विशेष विकास निधि . .	Special Development Fund—				
भारत-अमरीकी तकनीकी सहयोग करार के अधीन प्राप्त सहायता से स्थापित निधि	Fund from Assistance under the Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Agreement . . .	62,26	40,00	2,71	3,00
कोलम्बो आयोजना के अधीन प्राप्त अन्य सहायता से स्थापित निधि . .	Fund from other Assistance under the Colombo Plan . .	19,77,44	10,01	10,01	42,39
अन्य निधियां	Other Funds . . .	2,02,74	..	..	..
जोड़	TOTAL	22,42,44	50,01	12,72	45,39
योयला खान और श्रमिक आवासन और सामान्य कल्याण निधि . .	Coal Mine Labour Housing & General Welfare Fund . .	5,43,48	5,04,60	4,11,84	4,38,04
कोयला खान केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा केन्द्र निधि .	Coal Mines Central Rescue Station Fund	21,87	24,96	23,54	25,94
लोहा खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि . .	Iron-Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	61,88	99,33	69,82	1,09,53
अभरक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि .	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.	43,72	52,36	47,69	52,60
लोहा और इस्पात समकरण निधि .	Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund	26,57	30,25	26,25	20,30
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	2,76,33,13	2,60,26,59	2,74,05,29	3,50,36,94
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गई रकम	Brought Forward	10,89,68,85	10,07,31,47	10,62,38,13	11,21,80,78
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward	14,91,23,34	12,15,16,09	11,99,14,32	13,18,94,83
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund . . .	6	5,00	4,24	37,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-Insurance Fund . . .	88,48	95,00	1,00,00	1,10,00
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund. .	2,17,79	2,28,00	1,86,34	1,86,34
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation	..	7,95	..	..
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित आयकर, अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभकर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profirts Tax including interest and Surcharge .	—5,08	..	..	..
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	62,77,39	36,64,47	35,71,96	13,08,82
बर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	60	1	1	1
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank .	1	5,30,82	3,64,68	3,60,29
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances	4,84,86,46	4,37,91,82	4,90,67,00	4,93,40,34
जोड़—अन्य जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—OTHER DEPOSIT AND ADVANCE	20,41,89,05	16,98,39,16	17,32,08,55	18,32,38,13
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	..	..	11,12,56	..
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund . .	1,12,83	65,68	65,68	26,02
अन्य उचन्त (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net) .	..	50,00,00	3,56,05	42,79,26
धनादेश (चैक) और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net) . .		..	..	12,83,71
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Account (net)	..	9,08,76	8,14,09	..
जोड़—उचन्त	TOTAL—SUSPENSE . . .	1,12,83	59,74,44	23,48,38	55,88,99
विविध	Miscellaneous	1,44,47	50,44	31	16
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSIT & ADVANCE .	20,44,46,35	17,58,64,04	17,55,57,24	18,88,27,28
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम	Carried Over	31,34,15,20	27,65,95,51	28,17,95,37	30,10,08,06

भुगतानों का अनुमान—जारी

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—contd.

भुगतान

DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)

(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—जारी	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	7,46,47,08	7,64,62,79	7,98,30,22	8,17,76,58
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . .	2,76,33,13	2,60,26,59	2,74,05,29	3,50,36,94
डाक-घर सर्टिफिकेट और बढ़ने वाली मीयादी जमा से सम्बद्ध बोनस विधि	Post Office Certificate and Cumulative Time Deposits Bonus Fund	11,51,52	16,19,96	16,35,00	16,22,49
संकटकालीन जोखिम (माल और कारखाना) बीमा निधियां	Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories) Insurance Fund .	2,49	6,64	6,50	6,50
	Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund 1971 . . .	..	..	1,00	17,30
संकटकालीन (उपक्रम) बीमा निधि	Emergencies Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Fund 1971 . .	..	..	1,00	22,50
स्थानीय निधियां की जमा रकमें	Deposits of Local Funds . .	1,67,19	76,62	65,43	51,68
असैनिक जमा	Civil Deposits	7,56,24,10	6,26,24,34	6,09,47,31	6,31,65,18
अन्य जमा रकमें	Other Deposits	1,10,91,47	1,03,43,54	1,06,78,35	1,08,40,69
ब्याज और अधिभार सहित, आयकर अधिकर और अतिरिक्त लाभ कर की जमा	Deposits of Income Tax, Super Tax, Excess Profits Tax including Interest and Surcharge .	66	..	..	..
शारीरिक क्षति (क्षतिपूर्ति बीमा) निधि	Personal Injuries (Compensation) Insurance) Fund .	39	39	1,15	3,50
युद्ध जोखिम (समुद्री जहाज) पुनर्बीमा निधि	War Risks (Marine Hulls) Re-INSURANCE FUND . . .	..	2,25	2,25	2,28
रेलवे सुरक्षा कार्य निधि	Railway Safety Works Fund. .	..	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
फोर्ड फाउण्डेशन द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता का जमा खाता	Deposit Account of the Assistance given by the Ford Foundation .	16,66	82	58	20
अन्य खाते	Other Accounts	60,30,21	34,11,03	34,40,83	13,03,91
वर्मा सरकार के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Government of Burma	10	77	48	8
रिजर्व बैंक के साथ हिसाब खाता	Accounts with the Reserve Bank .	4,66	5,28,55	5,05,68	5,11,44
अन्य अग्रिम	Other Advances . . .	4,88,72,70	4,60,10,74	4,92,04,96	4,89,30,29
जोड़—अन्य जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—OTHER DEPOSITS AND ADVANCE:	47,05,95,28	15,09,52,24	15,41,95,81	16,18,14,98
रोकड़ बाकी निवेश खाता (शुद्ध)	Cash Balance Investment Account (net)	1,49,19	1,95,48	..	1,19,68
बट्टा शोधन निधि	Discount Sinking Fund . .	..	..	..	..
अन्य उचंत खाते (शुद्ध)	Other Suspense Accounts (net) .	53,43,92	..	..	..
धनादेश (चेक) और हुंडियां (शुद्ध)	Cheques and Bills (net) . .	5,60,26	5,00,00	1,98,73	..
विभागीय और दूसरे ऐसे ही खाते (शुद्ध)	Departmental and Similar Accounts (net)	12,01,59	..	..	11,52,23
जोड़—उचन्त	TOTAL—SUSPENSE	72,54,96	6,95,48	1,98,73	12,71,91
विविध	Miscellaneous	46,39,13	15,80	7,27	40
जोड़—जमा और अग्रिम	TOTAL—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES .	18,24,89,37	15,16,63,52	15,44,01,81	16,30,87,29
आगे ले जायी गयी रकम . .	Carried Over	25,71,36,45	22,81,26,31	23,42,32,03	24,48,63,87

II—केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्राप्तियों और
II—ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS AND

प्राप्तियां
RECEIPTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक प्राप्तियां 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	31,34,15,20	27,65,95,51	28,17,95,37	30,10,08,06
प्रेषणाऐं	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाऐं	I—REMITTANCES WITH IN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनी-आर्डर	Inland Money Orders . .	6,10,22,69	6,20,00,00	6,20,00 ,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittnces . . .	6,15,18	23,00,00	25,74,00	26,00,00
II—इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषणाएं	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण—खाता	Remittance Accounts between England and India . . .	2,70,15,88	2,18,59,62	2,97,23,15	2,78,97,79
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES . .	8,86,53,75	8,61,59,62	9,42,97,15	9,24,97,79
इंगलैण्ड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तर	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittance through the Reserve Bank	1,95,38,96	1,23,33,80	1,31,28,89	1,89,53,76
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	10,96,79,38	..	..	..
रेल	Railways	—63,73,51	—52,77,38	—1,21,64,97	—1,14,76,12
डाक और तार	Posts & Telegraph . . .	1,44,18,27	63,85,79	1,05,56,79	1,13,16,43
रक्षा सेवाएं	Defence Services . .	—11,77,24,14	—12,27,23,98	—14,08,22,05	—13,91,05,22
जोड़ III—सार्वजनिक खाता—प्राप्तियां	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS	42,16,07,91	25,34,73,36	24,67,91,18	27,31,94,70
जोड़—(I+II+III)	TOTAL—(I+II+III)	2,07,57,98,67	2,04,37,88,41	2,23,24,31,49	2,36,92,77,50
प्रारम्भिक शेष	OPENING BALANCE	1,55,97,41	50,45,35	2,30,34,97	50,14,67
कुल जोड़ . . .	GRAND TOTAL	2,09,13,96,08	2,04,88,33,76	2,25,54,66,36	2,37,42,92,17

भुगतानों का अनुमान–समाप्त

DISBURSEMENT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—Concld.

भुगतान
DISBURSEMENTS

(हजार रुपयों में)
(In thousands of Rupees)

		वास्तविक भुगतान 1970–71 Accounts, 1970-71	बजट अनुमान 1971–72 Budget Estimate, 1971-72	संशोधित अनुमान 1971–72 Revised Estimate, 1971-72	बजट अनुमान 1972–73 Budget Estimate, 1972-73
III—सार्वजनिक खाता—समाप्त	III.—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—*contd.*				
आगे लायी गयी रकम	Brought Forward . . .	25,71,36,45	22,81,26,31	23,42,32,03	24,48,63,87
प्रेषणाएं	REMITTANCES—				
I—भारत में प्रेषणाएं	I.—REMITTANCES WITH IN INDIA—				
अन्तर्देशीय मनीआर्डर	Inland Money orders. . .	5,91,20,56	6,20,00,00	6,20,00,00	6,20,00,00
अन्य प्रेषणाएं	Other Remittances . . .	62,06,05	28,76,18	39,77,60	41,31,77
II—इंग्लैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण	II.—REMITTANCES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
इंग्लैण्ड और भारत के बीच प्रेषण—खाता	Remittance Account between England and India . . .	2,66,95,52	2,18,59,62	2,97,23,15	2,78,97,79
जोड़—प्रेषणाएं	TOTAL—REMITTANCES. . .	9,20,22,13	8,67,35,80	9,57,00,75	9,40,29,56
इंगलैंड और भारत के बीच नकदी का अन्तरण	TRANSFER OF CASH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA—				
रिजर्व बैंक की मार्फत प्रेषणाएं	Remittances through the Reserve Bank	1,83,18,49	1,23,33,80	1,31,28,89	1,89,53,76
रिजर्व बैंक में जमा	RESERVE BANK DEPOSITS—				
असैनिक	Civil	11,00,83,43	..	..	..
रेल	RAILWAYS	—63,65,69	—52,77,38	—1,21,64,97	—1,14,76,12
डाक और तार	POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	1,44,18,27	63,85,79	1,05,56,79	1,13,16,43
रक्षा सेवाएं	DEFENCE SERVICES	—11,77,13,72	—12,27,23,98	14,08,22,05	—13,91,05,22
जोड़ III—सार्वजनिक खाता—भुगतान	TOTAL III—PUBLIC ACCOUNT—DISBURSEMENTS . . .	36,78,99,36	20,55,80,34	20,06,31,44	21,85,82,28
जोड़ (I—II—III)	TOTAL (I—II—III) . . .	2,06,83,61,21	2,04,38,16,12	2,25,04,51,69	2,36,91,88,18
इतिशेष	Closing Balance . . .	2,30,34,87	50,17,64	50,14,67	51,03,99
कुल जोड़—	GRAND TOTAL	2,09,13,96,08	2,04,88,33,76	2,25,54,66,36	2,37,42,92,17

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(BHARAT SARKAR)

सत्यमेव जयते

BUDGET

OF THE

Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for

1972-73

RAIL MANTRALAYA
(Ministry of Railways)
Dated the 14th March, 1972

K. S. Sundara Rajan,
Financial Commissioner for Railways.

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A.—Railway Depriciation Reserve Fund . . . .
B.—Railway Revenue Reserve Fund . . . .
C.—Railway Development Fund . . . .
D.—Railway Pension Fund . . . .

Statement of the Revenue of the Central Goeernment from Railways

(In thousands of Rupees)

HEADS OF REVENUE	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate 1971-72	Revised Estimate 1971-72	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1971-72	Budget Estimate 1972-73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M.—RAILWAYS—REVENUE					
LXIV-A&LXV-A Indian Railways—					
Revenue Receipts					
Passenger Earnings—					
Upper	35,70,73	36,00,00	37,05,61	+1,05,61	38,80,03
Third	259,78,65	282,75,00	278,94,39	—,380,61	290,06,97
TOTAL.—PASSENGER EARNINGS	295,49,38	318,75,00	316,00,00	—2,75,00	328,87,00
Other Coaching Earnings	62,11,09	59,50,00	66,00,00	+6,50,00	66,39,00
Goods Earnings	618,22,46	659,00,00	665,00,00	+6,00,00	716,24,00
Sundry Other Earnings	33,40,06	36,00,00	34,60,00	—1,40,00	35,50,00
TOTAL—EARNINGS	10,09,22,99	10,73,25,00	10,81,60,00	+8,35,00	11,47,00,00
Suspense	—2,54,20	—3,00,00	3,60,00	—60.00	3,90,00
Gross Receipts of Indian Railways	10,06,68,79	10,70,25,00	10,78,00,00	+7,75,00	11,43,10,00
LXIV—B & LX V-B.—Other Miscellaneous Receipts					
Miscellaneous receipts	24,02	15,90	17,77	+1,97	19,88
LXVI—Subsidised Companies.—					
Government share of surplus profits, etc.	2,48	3,75	4,38	+63	3,25
LXVII—Transfer from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
TOTAL—Receipts	10,06,95,29	10,70,44,65	10,78,22,15	+7,77,50	11,43,33,13
Includes earnings of worked lines	25,47	60,13	58,61	—1,52	58,10

£. Statement of the Expenditure on Railways met from the Revenue of the Central Government

(In thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	Increase(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M—RAILWAYS EXPENDITURE					
83.-A & 84-A Working Expenses					
(i) Ordinary Working Expenses	*732,33,38	765,43,78	784,31,99	*18,88,21	809,14,06
(ii) Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	100,00,00	105,00,00	105,00,00	..	110,00,00
(iii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	14,85,00	14,85,00	11,38,00	—3,47,00	15,85,00
83-C.—Payments to Worked Lines—		..			
(i) Net earnings	13,50	12,14	13,91	—1,77	13,61
(ii) Rebate etc.	1,79	1,79	1,79	..	1,79
†83-B & 84-B.—Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	8,07,22	9,11,46	8,93,84	—17,62	8,94,13
85.—Payments to General Revenues—					
(a) Dividend to General Revenues	164,57,66	173,77,35	152,14,88	—21,62,47	159,69,41
(b) *Deduct—Amount met from Revenue Reserve Fund*	—19,84,37	—6,87,20	..	+6,87,20	..
86.—Subsidised Companies—					
Land	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidy	..	33	75	+42	1,70
88 —Open Lines Works —Revenue	6,81,11	9,00,00	7,19,14	+1,80,86	7,00,00
87.—Appropriation from Railway Surplus—					
(i) Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	8,63,07	+8,63,07	12,03,37
(ii) Appropriation to Railway Development Fund	..	..	44,78	+44,78	20,50,06
(iii) Appropriation to Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—Expenditure	1006,95,29	1070,44,65	1078,22,15	+7,77,50	1143,33,13
†Includes—Appropriation from Revenue to Railway Pension Fund	15,00	15,00	12,00	—300	15,00

*Also takes note of the transaction in the Contingency Fund.

3. Distribution of Railways' Surplus

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	Budget Estimate, 1972-73
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus	..	..	9,07,85	32,53,43
Railway Development Fund	..	..	44,78	20,50,06
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	8,63,07	12‘03,37
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..

4. Statement of the Works Expenditure of the Central Government of Railways

(In thousands of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	Incresse(+) Decrease(—) as compared with Budget 1971-72	Budget Estamate, 1972-73
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
M M— Capital—					
Railway Capital not met from Revenue—	*				
131 & 131.—Construction of Railways	135,86,95	151,00,00	152,16,95	+1,16,95	158,70,00
T.—Deposits and Advances.—					
Works expenditure met from Railway Funds —					
Depreciation Reserve Fund	90,68,07	100,00,00	95,00,75	—4,99,25	120,00,00
Development Fund	18,22,77	20,00,00	20,00,00	..	20,00,00
M—Revenue—					
88.—Open Line Works—Revenue	6,81,11	9,00,00	7,19,14	—1,80,86	7,00,00
Grand TOTAL	251,58,90	280,00,00	274,36,84	— 563,16	305,70,00

*Also takes note of the transaction in the Contingency Fund.

A.—RAILWAY DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**		Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**
	Rs. †	Rs.	Rs. ††	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance .	126,60,50	147,44,27	144,22,69	**163,77,52**	Appropriation from Depreciation Reserve Fund	90,68,07	100,00,00	95,00,75	**120,00,00**
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)					
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	102,53,36	107,54,93	107,55,46	**112,58,26**					
Interest on Depreciation Reserve Fund .	@6,01,43	7,03,16	@7,0012	**7,61,92**	Closing Balance	144,47,22	162,02,36	163,77,52	**163,97,70**
TOTAL .	235,15,29	262,02,36	258,78,27	**283,97,70**	TOTAL .	235,15,29	262,02,36	258,78,27	**283,97,70**

*Includes 7,83,93 (provisional) on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

†Includes 8,250 due to writeback of the cost of certain III class coaches to Development Fund and excludes 59,94 transferred to capital on Southern Railway.

††Excludes 24,53 transferred to capital on Southern Railway.

@Includes adjustment of arrear interest 2 in 1970-71 and 28 in 1971-72.

(*a*) Includes 2,53,36 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account C.L. W. (1,23,16) I.C.F (46,34) D. L. W. (83,86)

(*b*) Includes 2,54,93 " " " " " (1,24,08) " (46,85) " (84,00)

(*c*) Includes 2,55,46 " " " " " (1,23,38) " (47,08) " (85,00)

(*d*) Includes 2,58,26 " " " " " (1,24,90) " (48,16) " (85,20)

B.—RAILWAY REVENUE RESERVE FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Opening Balance	(*a*)2,30,75	(*a*)31,45	(*a*)4,24,04	(*a*)**31,45**
Appropriation to Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	..	..	8,63,07	**12,03,37**
(*ii*) Loan from General Revenues	24,91,62	19,26,10	..	..
Interest on Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	(*b*) 21,42	(*c*) 30,12	(*d*) 39,56	(*e*) **29,93**
TOTAL	27,43,79	19,87,67	13,26,67	**12,64,75**

	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Appropriation from Railway Revenue Reserve Fund—				
(*i*) For Amortising				
(*i*) For Capital				
(*ii*) For making good the shortfall in Net Revenue for payment of full dividend	19,84,38	6,87,20	..	..
(*iii*) Repayment of loans	2,95,17	11,25,71	11,25,71	**11,25,71**
(*iv*) Interest on Loans	40,20	1,43,31	1,69,51	**1,0[illegible],56**
Closing Balance	(*a*) 4,24,04	(*a*) 31,45	(*a*) 31,45	(*a*) **31,45**
TOTAL	27,43,79	19,87,67	13,26,67	**12,64,75**

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*Includes 172·29 lakhs (provisional on account of Indian States Railways taken over from 1-4-1950.

(*a*) Includes 31,45 lakhs on accourt cf investments in shares of and loans to Branch Line Companies.

(*b*) Includes 0 80 lakh on account of interest ad dividend etc on investments.

(*c*) Includes 1 28 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc. on investments.

(*d*) Includes 1 26 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc. on investments.

(*e*) Includes 1 26 lakhs on account of interest and dividend etc. on investments.

C.—RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT FUND

(In thouusands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**		Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	†35,98	1,28,90	1,34,19	..	Appropriation from Development Fund	18,22,77	20,00,00	20,00,00	**20,00,00**
Appropriation to Development Fund—									
(*i*) Revenue Surplus	..	..	44,78	**20,50,06**	Repayment of loans	..	..	..	..
(*a*) Loan from General Revenues	21,57,98	22,14,00	21,62,12	**3,59,22**	Interest on loans	2,46,24	3,53,87	3,52,12	**4,19,02**
Interest on Development Fund	9,24	10,97	*11,93	**9,74**	Closing Balance	1,34,19	..	..	..
TOTAL	22,03,20	23,53,87	23,52,12	**24,19,02**	TOTAL	22,03,30	23,53,87	23,52,12	**24,19,02**

†Excludes 82,50 due to anticipated transfer of the cost of certain III class coaches from Depreciation Reserve Fund on Southern Railway

*Excludes arrear adjustment 2 in 1971-72.

D.—RAILWAY PENSION FUND

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**		Accounts, 1970-71	Budget Estimate, 1971-72	Revised Estimate, 1971-72	**Budget Estimate, 1972-73**
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance.	†81,27,17	96,56,55	†93,02,07	**99,51,18**	Appropriation from Pension Fund	8,65,26	8,79,62	10,36,30	**10,01,23**
Appropriation to Pension Fund	(*a*) ††16,37,35	(*b*) 15,50,00	(*c*) ††12,48,82	(*d*) **16,60,00**					
Interest on Pension Fund	3,86,50	4,64,62	*4,36,59	**4,89,36**	Closing Balance	92,85,76	107,91,55	99,51,18	**110,59,31**
TOTAL	101,51,02	116,71,17	109,87,48	**121,00,54**	TOTAL	101,51,02	116,71,17	109,87,48	**121,00,54**

†Includes 124.70 lakhs in 1970-71 and 16·31 lakhs proposed in 1971-72 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected the pensionary form of retirement benefits before the close of the respective penultimate financial years.

††Includes 87.35 lakhs in 1970-71 and 48·82 lakhs proposed in 1971-72 by transfer from the State Railway Provident Fund of the accumulated Government contribution to the Provident Fund of pre-1957 staff who elected pensionary form of retirement benefit during the course of the respective financial years.

*Excludes arrear adjustment 86 in 197-72.

(*a*) Includes 50,00 debitable to Workshop Suspense Account—C.L.W. (17·11) I.C.F.(20,99) and D.L.W. (11,90)

(*b*) Includes 50,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W.(17,04) „ (21,23) „ (11,73)

(*c*) Includes 50,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Accounts—C.L.W. (16,98) „ (21,28) „ (11,74)

(*d*) Includes 60,00 debitable to Workshop Manufacture Suspense Account—C.L.W. (20,20), „ (26,21) „ (13,59)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

सत्यमेव जयते

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
AND
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
ON THE
BUDGET OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
FOR
1972-73

(FINAL EDITION)

[FINAL EDITION]

BUDGET AT A GLANCE
AND
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
on the
Budget of the Central Government
for
1972-73

Budget 1972-73

Explanatory Memorandum

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

PREFACE I

This document gives at a glance the budgetary position for the Revised 1971-72 and Budget 1972-73. Statement I brings out the summary position. Statements II to VIII broadly give details of—

(i) tax revenues,
(ii) non-tax revenues,
(iii) disbursement on revenue account,
(iv) capital receipts,
(v) disbursement on capital account,
(vi) resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments, and
(vii) plan outlay.

STATEMENT I

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements

(In crores of Rupees)

REVENUE RECEIPTS

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Tax Revenues . . .	3,608	3,846	4,228 (+)172*
Less—States' Share of Tax Revenues . . .	890	945	1,005 (+)48*
Net—Centre's Tax Revenues	2,718	2,901	32,23 (+)124*
Non-Tax Revenues . .	1,009	1,180	1,120
Total—Centre's Revenues .	3,727	4,081	4,343 (+)124*

REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Civil Expenditure . .	1,725	1,900	2,026
Defence Expenditure .	1,079	1,249	1,218
Grants-in-aid to State & Union Territory Governments	783	958	880
Total Revenue Expenditure	3,587	4,107	4,124
Revenue : Surplus(+) . Deficit (—) .	+140	—26	+219 (+)124*

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Market Loans (Net) . .	168	294	215
External Aid (Other than PL 480)	324	367	363
PL 480 Aid . . .	113	180	(—)1
Loan Repayments . .	930	1,924	1,029
Other Receipts . . .	488	552	489
Total—Capital Receipts .	2,023	2,587	2,095

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Civil Expenditure . .	491	755	420
Posts & Telegraph . .	38	24	53
Railways	151	152	159
Defence	163	163	190
Loans and Advances .	1,553	1,852	1,867
Total—Capital Disbursements	2,396	2,946	2,689
Deficit on Capital Account	(—)373	(—)359	(—)594
Overal Deficit . .	(—)233	(—)385	(—)375 (+)124*

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*Effect of Finance Act, 1972.

STATEMENT II

Details of Tax Revenues

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	197-73 Budget
Customs	534·00	652·00	700·00 (+)20·40*
Union Excise Duties	2071·56	2103·04	2330·00 (+)134·75*
Corporation Tax	411·00	442·00	480·00 (+)13·50*
Income Tax	491·00	543·00	580·00 (+)3.00*
Estate Duty	7·00	8·00	8·00
Taxes on Wealth	30·00	30·00	43·00
Gift Tax	2·00	2·50	2·50
Other Heads	61·30	65·67	85·00
Gross Tax Revenue	3607·86	3846·21	4228·50 (+)171·65
Less—States shares of Taxes and Duties	890·44	945·14	1005·21 (+)48·10*
Income Tax	420·77	462·21	460·11 (+)2·41*
Estate Duty	6·70	7.64	7·66
Union Excise Duties	462·97	475·29	537·44 +)45·69
Net Tax Revenue	2717·42	2901·07	3223.29

*Effect of Budget Proposals.

STATEMENT III

Details of Non-Tax Revenues

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
Interest Receipts	661·78	671·74	686·67
Administrative Services	10·40	12·21	12·00
Social and Developmental Services	40·14	51·93	51·68
Multipurpose River Schemes etc.	16·02	9·84	16·73
Public Works etc.	7·54	7.65	7·83
Transport and Communications	16·58	17·97	15·94
Currency and Mint	124·23	126·38	145·30
Miscellaneous	70·99	213·17	122·92
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	50·13	49·97	50·01
Extraordinary Items	11,70	19·78	11·19
Total Non-tax Revenues	1009·51	1179·64	1120·27

STATEMENT IV

Details of Disbursements on Capital Accounts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Civil Expenditure	1724·42	1900·10	2025.81
Collection of Taxes and Duties	50·88	52·99	57·79
Debt Services	648·89	683·69	730·01
Administrative Services	236.61	255.21	267·56
Social and Developmental Services	376·40	359·94	433·21
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	20·43	22·38	16.79
Public Works, etc.	42·71	41·56	40·18
Transport and Communications	22·62	24·68	25·94
Currency and Mint	28·35	27·13	22·03
Miscellaneous	277·97	407·18	405·03
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	13·45	16·75	16·67
Extraordinary Items	6·61	8·59	10·60
2. Defence Expenditure (Net)	1079·23	1248·39	1218·59
3. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments	783·20	958·76	879·87
TOTAL	3586·85	4107·25	4124·27

STATEMENT V

Details of Capital Receipts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Market Loans	167·90	293·67	214·78
Gross Borrowings	500·00	626·87*	515·00
Less Repayments	332·10	333·20	300·22
2. External Aid (other than PL 480)	323·77	367·24	362·76
Gross Borrowings	540·00	564·24	614·73
Less Repayments	216·23	197·00	251·97
3. P. L. 480 Aid	113·33	80·08	—1·34
Dollar Credit	114·37	89·70	11·00
Rupee Loans	12·00	12·50	..
P. L. 480 Deposits (Net)	—13·04	—22·12	—12·34
4. Repayment of Loans and Advances	930·00	1294·00	1029·00
State and Union Territory Governments	660·00	850·00	760·00
Others	270·00	444·00	269·00
5. Small Savings	180·40	210·35	230·35
6. Provident Funds	88·45	94·24	99·10
7. Other Receipts	219·69	247·31	159·83
Total—Capital Receipts	2023·54	2586·89	2094·48

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* Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

STATEMENT VI

Details of Disbursements on Capital Accounts

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Civil Expenditure	490·92	754·89	420·17
Social and Developmental Services	305·97	531·61	309·26
Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.	58·20	59·49	70·78
Public Works	100·46	97·04	125·39
Transport and Communications	30·87	17·74	19·77
Currency and Mint	9·05	8·60	20·66
Miscellaneous	(—)13·43	41·41*	(—)125·69**
2. Posts and Telegraphs	38·60	24·15	53·00
3. Railways	151·00	152·1	158·70
4. Defence	162·43	162·58	189·77
5. Loans and Advances	1552·91	1851·76	1866·78
State and Union Territory Governments	966·31	1214·26	1097·95
Government Companies and Corporations	382·59	386·60	480·84
Other	204·04	250·00	288·35
TOTAL	2395·89	2945·55	2688·42

*Includes transfer of Rs. 70 crores to the Contingency Fund.

**Includes transfer of Rs. 70 crores from the Contingency Fund.

STATEMENT VII

Resources transferred to State and Union Territory Governments

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
I. STATE GOVERNMENTS :			
Share of Taxes and Duties	890	945	1053
Income-Tax	421	462	462
Union Excise Duties	463	475	583
Estate Duty	6	8	8
Non-Plan Assistance	799	1219*	846
Grants	371	544	282
Loans	428	675	564
Assistance for State Plan Schemes	726	726	720
Grants	228	234	232
Loans	492	492	488
Assistance for Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes	173	178	397
Grants	142	145	358
Loans	31	33	39
Less Repayment of Loans and Advances	—655	—843	—758
NET RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS	1927	2225	2258
II. UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS :			
Non-Plan Assistance	43	42	12
Grants	39	36	10
Loans	4	6	2
Assistance for Union Territory Plan Schemes	24	17	14
Grants	8	5	5
Loans	16	12	9
Grants for Central and Centrally-sponsored Plan Schemes	2	1	2
Less Repayment of Loans and Advances	—5	—7	—2
NET RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	64	53	26**
NET RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS	1991	2278	2284

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*Includes grants for relief of refugees from East Bengal.

**Excludes Manipur and Tripura which have become States.

STATEMENT VIII

Plan Outlay

1972-73 *Plan Outlay compared to* 1971-72 *Outlay*

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72	1972-73
I. Central Sector	1,688	2,062
Central Plan met from Budget	1,312@	1,624
From internal resources of Public Sector Undertakings including PL 480 assistance to Rural Electrification Corporation	233	275
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	143	163
II. Union Territory Plan	65	62
III. Central assistance for State Plan	720	720
TOTAL	2,473	2,844
Central Sector Outlay by Heads of Development :		
A. Met from Central Government's Budget—	1,455	1,787
Agriculture & Allied Programmes	267	278
Irrigation & Flood Control	5	5
Power	62	88
Industry & Minerals	454	545
Transport & Communications	398	465
Social Services	251	385
Other Programmes	18	21
B. Met from internal resources and other sources—	233	275
Power	28	38
Industry & Minerals	97	109
Transport & Communications	108	128

@Takes into account outlay of Rs. 105 crores on certain schemes since included in the Central Plan.

PREFACE

The Explanatory Memorandum consists of three Sections.

The Introductory Note explains, in brief, the budgetary structure—in particular, the pattern of the Annual Financial Statement, otherwise known as the Budget, and of the Demands for Grants presented in support of the expenditure estimates. The Annual Financial Statement follows the Major Heads of Account prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General, but for facility of understanding this Statement has been summarised under meaningful categories, separately for the Revenue Budget and the Capital Budget, in Statement given in second and third Sections. Among the changes made for purposes of presentation, while summarising the Annual Financial Statement may be meintioned : exhibition of the States' share of Union Excise Duties and Repayment of Debt, as deduction from Revenue receipts or Capital receipts, as the case may be, instead of as expenditure as shown in the Annual Financial Statement, of Defence Services expenditure on a net basis *i.e.*, net of receipt and of certain transactions in the Public Account also on a net basis.

The notes in the first Section detail the main variations in the estimates included in the Revenue and Capital Budgets for 1972-73.

Second and Third Sections—The headwise estimates of Revenue receipts and expenditure met from Revenue as also Capital receipts and Capital disbursements together, with explanations for variations, are given in these sections.The debt position of the Central Government over the year as also other liabilities and assets of the Central Government have also been explained in the third section.

Annexure I and Appendices, thereto which have been added at the end, give the budgetary position, by broad heads and the analysis of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, developmental expenditure on Revenue as well as Capital account and other expenditure on Revenue account in each of the years since 1963-64. Annexure II reconciling the expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement and in the Statements, referred to earlier, has also been added. Annexure III reconciles the disbursements shown in the Demands for Grants and Appropriations with the expenditure shown in the Annual Financial Statement. Other Annexures detail establishment, etc. charges met from Revenue included in Civil and P&T estimates, capitals and loans advanced to the public sector undertakings, assistance from friendly foreign countries and from other institutions. insvestments in industrial and commercial undertakings and returns therefrom, contributions to international bodies and guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding at the end of 1971.

2. The Demands for Grants of individual Ministries are presented in separate volumes. These are supported by an Inroductory Note, explanations of Financial Requirements, Schedules showing details of provisions for establishment charges, lists of im portant items of expenditure on non-Plan schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs and above, item attracting the limitations of 'New Service' and 'New Instrument of Service' and grants-in-aid to parties other than State and Union Territory Governments of more than Rs. 1 lakh included in the Budget for 1972-73.

3. A separate document showing the plan provisions included in the Budget, reclassified according to Heads of Development laid down by the Planning Commission, as well as a supplement to the Demands for Grants containing notes on various Government companies, Undertakings and Corporations as also important schemes have been brought out.

4. In this Memorandum unless otherwise stated all amounts are in lakhs of rupees.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The "annual financial statement" laid before both Houses of Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, is the Budget of the Central Government. This statement covers all the transactions of the Central Government during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. The Budget of the Indian Railways is separately presented to Parliament and dealt with by it, but as the receipts and expenditure of the Railways are, nevertheless, the receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, the figures relating to these are also included in lump in the General Budget.

2. The annual financial statement is prepared by major heads of account, prescribed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General. These heads fall either under the Consolidated Fund of India or in the Public Account of the Government. In addition, the Government of India also maintain a Contingency Fund, set up under Art. 267(1) of the Constitution for making advances for urgent unforeseen expenditure which are recouped to the Fund by debit to the Consolidated Fund of India, after obtaining Parliamentary sanction for such expenditure. The corpus of the Fund has been augmented temporarily from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 100 crores upto 30th April, 1972 under the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972. The receipts and expenditure of Government fall under one or other of the major heads either in the Consolidated Fund or the Public Accounts in accordance with the prescribed rules of classification.

3. All revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all monies received by Government in repayment of loans are credited to the Consolidated Fund and monies can be appropriated from that Fund only in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Constitution. All other public monies received by or on behalf of the Government of India are credited to the Public Account. Government expenditure, including expenditure on loans and advances by Government, the repayment of loans, treasury bills and ways and means advances is met out of the Consolidated Fund. The estimates of expenditure have to show separately the sums required to meet expenditure, which the Constitution has "charged" upon the Consolidated Fund and the sums required to meet other expenditure. The estimates have also to distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. The latter covers expenditure on capital outlay, loans given by the Government and expenditure on the repayment of loans, treasury bills and ways and means advances.

4. The estimates of expenditure to be met from the Consolidated Fund are presented to the Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants, except to the extent to which such expenditure is "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and, in consequence, does not require a vote of the Lok Sabha.

These demands generally cover the requirements of each individual administrative Department/Ministry on revenue account. All revenue expenditure controlled by Head of each Union Territory without Legislature is, however, brought together in a single demand. Similarly all capital expenditure in the Union Territories without Legislature under the control of the Heads of the Territories has been provided in a single demand. The loan requirements, whether for payment to States or others, of all the Ministries and Union Territories without Legislature are included in a composite demand, presented on behalf of Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय) Likewise ,the provision for payment of grants in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature, by all Ministries, is included in a composite demand. Distinct demands are presented for expenditure met from Revenue and for Capital expenditure. The "charged" expenditure under any head for which there is a voted demand, is included in that demand but not presented for vote. Where expenditure is wholly charged, a separate Appropriation is included for it in the Book of Demands.

5. Within each demand the estimates are arranged by suitable sub-heads, which indicate the categories and nature of expenditure included in the demand. So long as the total demand is not exceeded, Government (and authorities subordinate to them to whom powers may be delegated) can meet excesses under one sub-head from savings in another except that excess in "charged" expenditure cannot be met by savings under "voted" heads and *vice versa*.

6. One qualification must be remembered in considering the demands for grants. Although they are generally by major heads, the total of all the demands relating to a major head and the "charged" expenditure provided under that head may not agree with the total shown in the annual financial statement. This is because certain recoveries are taken in the accounts in reduction of expenditure, while in the demands, which when passed, provide the authority for incurring the particular item of expenditure, these recoveries are not taken into account. The recoveries mostly relate to inter-departmental adjustments or recoveries from other Governments, *ad hoc* funds etc. Thus, if the Union Excise Department does some work for Customs, the gross expenditure will appear in the demand under Union Excise while the

accounts will show only the net expenditure (*i.e.* gross expenditure less recovery from Customs) under the major head 'Union Excise Duties'.

7. After the demands have been voted by the Lok Sabha, the monies required to meet the grants so voted and the expenditure "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and included in the annual financial statement presented to Parliament are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund under the authority of an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament.

8. For payments out of the Public Account no demand is required to be presented to Parliament and the requirements are met from time to time as they arise. These payments are largely of the nature of banking transactions. State Provident Funds, Depreciation and other Reserve Funds of Government departments, Post Office Savings Bank, Post Office Cash and other Savings Certificates, Postal Life Insurance Fund, *ad hoc* funds created by Government by appropriation from revenue or otherwise, miscellaneous deposits and remittances are included in the Public Account. It is broadly correct to say that none of the monies lying in the Public Accounts belongs to Government. They have to be paid back some time or the other to the public as in the case of State Provident Funds Postal Savings Bank, Postal Cash Certificates, Postal Life Insurance funds, etc., or to be utilised by Government in an agreed manner as in the case of *ad hoc* funds set up for special purposes. It may be mentioned, to complete the picture, that the approval of Parliament is necessary to any appropriation from revenue to create a fund and unless the monies thus funded are made over to corporate bodies with separate legal status of their own, similar approval is required for incurring subsequent expenditure from such funds. When an amount is transferred to any such fund, it is shown as expenditure in the estimates of the year, in which the transfer is made. Expenditure met from these funds is similarly shown in the estimates of the year in which it is incurred but an equivalent amount is transferred from the fund to meet this expenditure. Parliamentary control is thus secured on both the creation of such funds and the utilisation of the monies held in them.

SECTION I

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

NOTES ON ESTIMATES

REVISED ESTIMATES 1971-72

REVENUE BUDGET

Revenue Receipts.

The total gross tax revenue is now estimated at Rs. 3846 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 3608 crores. Receipts under Income Tax and Corporation Tax will be Rs. 83 crores more than the Budget estimate mainly due to expeditious collection of arrears. Union Excise Duties will be more by Rs. 31 crores mainly due to the regulatory duties levied in December, 1971. Customs revenue will also exceed the Budget estimate by Rs. 118 crores due to spurt in imports and also the regulatory duties levied in December, 1971. States' share of taxes will go up by Rs. 55 crores consequent on improved collection of Income Tax and Union Excise Duties.

Non Tax Revenues are now estimated at Rs. 1180 crores as against the original Budget estimate of Rs. 1010 crores. Assistance from abroad, which will partly offset the expenditure on refugee maintenance and was originally estimated to be Rs. 20 crores, is now expected to amount to nearly Rs. 120 crores. The rest of the increase under Non-tax Revenues is mainly attributable to contributions by the State Governments out of the proceeds of the special levies imposed to finance part of expenditure on refugees, larger recovery of interest from State Governments and foreign grants for family planning and other programmes. The dividend from the Railways will, however, be less by Rs. 22 crores following the concessions allowed under the recommendations of the Interim Report of the Railway Convention Committee detailed elsewhere in this Memorandum.

Revenue Expenditure.

Expenditure on Revenue account for the current year is now estimated to be Rs. 4107 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 3587 crores.

Against the initial provision of Rs. 60 crores in the Budget presented in May, 1971, the expenditure on relief to refugees from East Bengal is now expected to be Rs. 325 crores (Rs. 240 crores under the head Grants to States etc. and Rs. 85 crores under the head Miscellaneous Services; the latter includes Rs. 20 crores for assistance to Bangla Desh Government for giving cash doles to refugees on return to that country). In addition, Rs. 40 crores have been provided as cash grants to Bangla Desh Government for her immediate maintenance requirements under the head Miscellaneous (A loan assistance of Rs. 22 crores has been separately provided on capital account). Increase in Defence expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 169 crores.

Balance of the net increase in expenditure on revenue account (of Rs. 46 crores) is made up of increase in interest payments (Rs. 35 crores); increase in food subsidy (Rs. 20 crores); increase in expenditure on Police (Rs. 14 crores), additional assistance for Export Promotion (Rs. 4 crores), and provision for grants to border States for relief and other measures necessitated by hostilities (Rs. 10 crores) offset by savings under Grants to States (Rs. 44 crores) and by lesser contribution to Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Fund (Rs. 5 crores). There are marginal variations in a number of other heads.

The increase in interest payments is mainly due to enhancement in the interest rates on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits and Provident Funds and issue of more treasury bills; while the increase under Police is due to the raising of more battalions for the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police.

The decrease under Grants is mainly due to late implementation of certain schemes for rural employment and rural works and due to lesser payments on account of Wealth Tax on Agricultural Land. The lesser contribution to the Assurance Fund is due to smaller number of beneficiaries opting for the Scheme.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts.

Net Receipts from market loans are placed at Rs. 294 crores, including Rs. 111 crores realised under three National Defence Loans floated in December, 1971; in all there is an increase of Rs. 126 crores over the current Budget.

Net budgetary receipts under external aid (excluding PL 480 assistance and other food aid etc. adjusted as grants under Revenue) are estimated at Rs. 367 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 43 crores more than assumed in the current year's Budget. PL 480 rupee and dollar loans are estimated at Rs. 102 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 24 crores compared with the Budget Estimates.

Loan repayments by States and Union Territories are placed at Rs. 850 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 660 crores mainly due to repayment of Rs. 127 crores more on account of ways and means advances sanctioned in the current year. Repayment by others which was estimated at Rs. 270 crores earlier is now estimated at Rs. 444 crores including Rs. 212 crores on account of loans converted into equality share capital.

On the basis of improved trend in Small Savings collections, net collections are placed at Rs. 210 crores—an improvement of Rs. 30 crores over the current Budget.

Capital Disbursements.

The Revised Estimates of civil expenditure for 1971-72 are placed at Rs. 755 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 491 crores showing an increase of Rs. 264 crores. The Revised estimates take into account conversion of loans amounting to Rs. 212 crores granted to a number of Public Sector Undertakings into equity capital consequent on changes in the companies' capital structure. The Revised Estimates also provide for appropriation of Rs. 70 crores to the Contingency Fund consequent on the increase of the corpus of the Fund from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

The provision for loans and advances to State and Union Territories is Rs. 1214 crores, *i.e.* Rs. 248 crores more than in the current Budget: the special assistance is Rs. 25 crores more, loans for natural calamities relief Rs. 40 crores more, Small Savings loans Rs. 34 crores more, short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers Rs. 20 crores more and ways and means advances Rs. 127 crores more. Loans to foreign governments, public enterprises, port trusts, municipalities etc. are placed at Rs. 638 crores against Rs. 587 crores in the current Budget.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1972-73
REVENUE BUDGET

Revenue Receipts.

The Revenue Budget, after taking into account the effect of the Finance Act, 1972 shows a surplus of Rs. 343 crores as against a deficit of Rs. 26 crores in the current year. The improvement of Rs. 369 crores is the result of an increase of Rs. 386 crores in the net Revenue Receipts, including Rs. 124 crores due to the effect of the Finance Act, 1972 offset by an increase of Rs. 17 crores in the Revenue Disbursements.

Gross Tax Revenue in 1972-73 at the existing levels of taxation is estimated at Rs. 4400 crores showing an increase of Rs. 554 crores over the Revised Estimates for 1971-72. Income and Corporation Taxes are estimated to be more by Rs. 92 crores Union Excise Duties are expected to yield Rs. 362 crores more and Customs duties Rs. 68 crores more taking into account full year's effect of the regulatory duties imposed in the current year. Wealth Tax will yield Rs. 13 crores more taking into account the changes in the rates of Wealth Tax made in the Finance Act, 1971 which would take effect from 1-4-1972.

Non Tax Revenue next year is estimated at Rs. 1120 crores against Rs. 1180 crores in the Revised Estimates. As stated earlier the Revised Estimates assume a credit of Rs. 120 crores on account of foreign assistance for refugees from East Bengal. Next year's estimates assume a credit of Rs. 10 crores only being the spill over of the assistance. This accounts for the decrease in the next year's estimates of Non Tax Revenue. The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank next year would however be more by Rs. 20 crores as compared to those of current year. The dividend from Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department taken together would go up by Rs. 10 crores next year due to additions to the capital outlay. The contributions from the State Governments out of the proceeds of Bangla Desh levies including the tax on Railway Passenger Fares levied by the Central Government would amount to Rs. 51 crores next year against Rs. 14 crores in the current year.

Revenue Expenditure.

Revenue Expenditure next year is estimated to be of the same order as for the current year (Rs. 4124 crores against Rs. 4107 crores) even in the absence of provision for refugee relief mainly because of the step up in developmental outlays and continued assistance to Bangla Desh Government.

Compared to the provision for refugee relief of Rs. 325 crores in the current year, next Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 10 crores mainly for residuary expenditure. Next budget also provides grant assistance to Bangla Desh Government of Rs. 38 crores (besides loan assistance of Rs. 80 crores).

Interest payments will be more by Rs. 46 crores mainly because of growing volume of debt raised internally including small savings collections and Provident Funds.

Subsidy to Food Corporation will be Rs. 100 crores next year compared to Rs. 50 crores this year mainly due to larger procurement of indigenous wheat and rice and stoppage of import under PL 480.

CAPITAL BUDGET

Capital Receipts.

Net Receipts from market loans are placed at Rs. 215 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 79 crores over 1971-72. Net budgetary receipts under external aid (excluding PL 480 assistance and other aid adjusted as grants under Revenue) are estimated at Rs. 363 crores *i.e.* Rs. 4 crores less than during 1971-72. The Budget does not assume any PL 480 rupee loans while receipts from convertible currency credit on the basis of agreements signed earlier are assumed at Rs. 11 crores; these estimates represent a decrease of Rs. 91 crores from 1971-72 (Revised). Loan repayments by States and Union Territories are placed at Rs. 760 crores and by other parties at Rs. 269 crores. Net collections under Small Savings Schemes are assumed at Rs. 230 crores, an improvement of Rs. 20 crores over Revised Estimates of 1971-72.

Capital Disbursements.

Budget for 1972-73 provides for civil expenditure of Rs. 420 crores as against Rs. 755 crores in the Revised Estimates, which, as stated earlier, include Rs. 212 crores of investment in capital issued in lieu of loans and Rs. 70 crores for transfer to Contingency Fund. The Revised Estimates also include fresh investment of Rs. 100 crores in Bokaro Steel Ltd. As the authorised capital of Bokaro Steel Ltd., (Rs. 600 crores) is now fully subscribed, there will be no fresh investment in that company in 1972-73. Besides the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 are depressed as they include recoveries from Food Corporation for foodgrains supplied in 1971-72 and also return of Rs. 70 crores from the Contingency Fund consequent on the reduction of its corpus from Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 30 crores. If these factors are taken into account, Budget for 1972-73 provides for considerable step up of developmental outlays in a number of sectors notably chemicals and fertilisers, ship building, atomic energy development, nuclear power stations and National Highways.

The Posts and Telegraphs Capital outlay will be more by Rs. 29 crores owing to accelerated pace of development works specially in Telecommunications. Defence capital outlay will also be more by Rs. 27 crores.

The provisions for loans and advances to States and Union Territories is Rs. 1098 crores *i.e.* Rs. 116 crores less than in 1971-72 (Revised). The special assistance will be Rs. 130 crores, against Rs. 145 crores in the Revised, loans for relief towards natural calamities Rs. 55 crores, (Rs. 75 crores in the Revised), short term loans for purchase of fertilisers Rs. 60 crores (Rs. 80 crores in the Revised) and ways and means advances Rs. 150 crores (Rs. 202 crores in the Revised). Loans to Foreign Governments, public enterprises, port trusts, municipalities etc. are placed at Rs. 769 crores as against Rs. 638 crores in 1971-72 (Revised); provision for loans to Government of Bangla Desh is Rs. 80 crores as against Rs. 22 crores in 1971-72 and for Bokaro Steel Limited Rs. 160 crores against Rs. 53 crores during 1971-72.

SECTION II

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

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ESTIMATES OF REVENUE RECEIPTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories, the estimates of revenue receipts. Further details by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1972-73, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1. *Tax Revenue*			
Customs Duties	534.00	652·00	700·00 +20.40*
Union Excise Duties	2071·56	2103·04	2330·00 +134·75*
Corporation Tax	411·00	442·00	480·00 +13·50*
Taxes on Income	491·00	543·00	580·00 +3·00*
Estate Duty	7·00	8·00	8·00
Wealth Tax	30·00	30·00	43·00
Other Taxes and Duties	63·30	68·17	87·50
TOTAL	3607·86	3846·21	4228·50 +171·65*
2. *Non-tax Revenue*			
Debt Services	661·78	671·74	686·67
Currency and mint	124·23	126·38	145·30
Other non-tax Revenue	223·50	381·52	288·30
TOTAL	1009·51	1179·64	1120·27
3. *Total Gross Revenue*	4617·37	5025·85	5348·77 +171·65*
4. *Less—States Shares*			
Union Excise Duties	462·97	475·29	537·44 +45·69*
Taxes on Income	420·77	462.21	460 11 +2·41*
Estate Duty	6·70	7·64	7·66
TOTAL	890·44	945·14	1005·21 +48·10*
5. *Net—Centres Revenue*	3726·93	4080·71	4467.11

*Effect of Finance act.

TAX REVENUE:—

Customs:—

A rough distribution of the Customs revenue expected in the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given below:—

STATEMEMT I

Details of Customs Revenue

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. IMPORT DUTIES :				
(*i*) Revenue Duties :				
Spirits and liquors.	1,60	1,90	1,90	2,20
Spices	12	60	60	1,40
Tobacco	82	95	62	45
Kerosene oil	9,87	15,50	18,70	24,20
Motor spirit	4,58	5,44	9,60	9,75
Batching, lubricating and other mineral oils.	9,46	11,30	14,23	16,00
High Speed Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	1,38	3	6,00	22,00
Industrial Fuel Oil.	4,44	5,40	11,40	14,50
Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof	2,18	2,84	2,30	2,55
Motor vehicle parts	11,67	18,58	20,00	22,45
Electric lighting bulbs	20	19	26	26
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	1,25	1,00	1,45	1,76
Coal-tar dyes and coal-tar derivatives.	2,33	3,40	2,90	3,40
Machinery	88,21	99,00	1,08,00	1,15,61
Iron and steel	56,01	70,90	1,10,00	86,02
Metals other than iron steel and silver	18,11	40,15	28,00	35,14
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,36	1,06	3,20	3,00
Wood Plup, paper and stationery.	6,41	7,08	7,08	8,95
Artificial silk yarn and thread	3,72	8,00	7,50	8,25
Cotton yarn and other textile fabrics	4	4	9	3
Cinematograph films	1,51	1,50	1,80	1,80
Pneumatic rubber tyre and tubes.	67	93	1,80	1,92
Heavy chemicals	3	2,50	1,14	54
Chemical drugs and medicines..	39,20	36,50	48,45	55,00
Artificial silk fabrics	19	10	38	32
Raw cotton	1,45	1,45	2,28	4,50
Betelnuts.	..	..	2	..
Petroleum crude.	..	..	1,25	6,00
All other articles	1,54,43	1,59,00	1,89,00	2,09,73
Total—Revenue Duties	4,21,24	4,95,34	5,99,57	6,57,73
(*ii*) Protective Duties :				
Metals other than iron and steel.	1,07	2,00	3,95	..
Raw Silk	19	22	12	16
All other articles.	64	65	36	36
Total—Protective Duties	1,90	2,87	4,43	52
Total—Import Duties (Gross).	4,23,14	4,98,21	6,04,00	6,58,25
Deduct—Refunds and draw backs.	—31,19	—30,00	—31,90	—32,90
Total—Import Duties (Net)	3,91,95	4,68,21	5,72,10	6,25,35
II. EXPORT DUTIES				
Jute Manufactures	12,19	12,00	22,60	37,00
Raw Cotton	2,13	2,30	2,20	2,20
Cotton waste	16	17	15	15
Tea	28	7	25	1
Coffee	1,66	1,80	2,10	2,10
Black pepper	2,11	1,80	2,15	2,15
Groundnut oil cake	6,62	16	..	..

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Deoiled ground nut meal .	3,63	9,75	9,75	10,00
Unmanufactured tobacco .	2,69	3,00	3,80	3,80
Hides, skins and leather .	5,97	6,00	6,60	6,60
Coir and coir manufactures .	95	1,00	80	80
Mica . .	4,49	4,50	4,50	4,50
Manganese ore .	1,85	1,63	1,85	1,85
Lumpy Iron ore	12,37	15,40	12,26	13,00
Iron ore Mines .	1,97	1,50	2,10	2,10
Manganese Dioxide . .	2	2	2	2
Sillimanite .	1	2	2	2
Stiatite (Talc)	8	8	7	7
Kyanite .	26	25	17	17
Chrome concentrate . .	6	..	..	..
Other articles .	2,08	..	..	..
Cesses on exports :				
Black pepper .	Neg	3	5	5
Cashew kernels	47 ✓	53	57	57
Hides and skins	1 ✓	2	..	..
Raw Wool .	2 ✓	2	2	2
Cardamans .	8 ✓	7	6	6
Agricultural produce . .	4,60 ✓	80	96	96
Unmanufactured tobacco . .	11 ✓	11	15	15
Groundnut meal	20 ✓	19	22	22
Coffee . .	17 ✓	20	21	21
Lac . .	3 ✓	4	4	4
Mica . .	30 ✓	30	30	30
Coir Manufacture	3 ✓	3	3	3
Total—Export Duties (Gross)	67,60	63,79	74,00	89,15
Deduct—Refunds	—4,98	—5,00	—3,00	—3,00
Total—Export Duties (Net) .	62,62	58,79	71,00	86,15

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
III. Miscellaneous (Gross) . .	12,06	8,00	10,00	10,00
Deduct—Refunds	—1,15	—1,00	—1,10	—1,10
Miscellaneous (Net) . . .	10,91	7,00	8,90	8,90
Additional Duties (Net)* . .	58,54	..	..	..
Grand Total—Customs Revenue (Gross) .	5,61,34	5,70,00	6,88,00	7,57,40
Deduct—Total Refunds and drawbacks .	—37,32	—36,00	—36,00	—37,00
Grand Total—Customs Revenue (Net) .	5,24,02	5,34,00	6,52,00	7,20,40

*Commoditywise details not available.

Import Duties

The Import Tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule.

As a measure of simplification and to remove existing anomalies, the rate structure of import duties was rationalised by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. The earlier seven *ad valorem* rates of import duties were replaced by four effective rates, namely 30 per cent, 40 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent. The 30 per cent rate applies to all items of machinery, iron and steel and unwrought copper. Certain basic raw materials and non-ferrous metals (other than unwrought copper) attract a uniform rate of 40 per cent. Rate of duty for semi-processed and intermediate goods has been fixed at 60 per cent while duty on most consumer goods is 100 per cent.

Additional duties of customs equal to the duties of excise wherever leviable on indentical indigenous products are also levied on imports under the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 so that the indigenous producer is not placed at a disadvantage.

Exemption from import duty is granted, where called for, to provide incentive for the development of indigenous industries. To promote exports a rebate of export duty on imported items, used in the manufacture of articles intended for exports is also allowed under the various schemes of drawback evolved under section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Section 4 of the Finance Act, 1971 empowers the Central Government to levy a regulatory duty of customs on all or any of the goods mentioned in the Import Tariff Schedule with a view of regulating or bringing greater economy in imports. This provision was availed of in December, 1971. In order to exercise restraint on imports a regulatory duty of customs on all items of imports with the exception of foodgrains, books and a few other special categories, was imposed. The general rate of this levy was 2.5 per cent while a few selected items were subjected to a higher rate of 10 per cent. From the year 1972-73 10 per cent rate *ad valorem* will apply to all items which pay a duty of 100 per cent or more in addition to the few selected items of December 1972 list. A new rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* will apply to all those items on which a duty of 60 per cent or more but less than 100 per cent is payable.

The Budget estimate of revenue from import duties for 1971-72 was placed at Rs. 468.21 crores taking into account the revenue of Rs. 54.00 crores from the additional levies in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. The estimates assumed an increase in the imports of petroleum products, motor vehicle parts, machinery, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals.

The revenue from import duties in the revised estimate for 1971-72 has been estimated at Rs. 572.10 crores. The increase is mainly due to larger imports of petroleum products, machinery, iron and steel and chemicals, drugs and medicines than anticipated earlier and also due to the regulatory duties imposed with effect from 13th December, 1971.

Import Duty receipts for 1972-73 have been estimated at Rs. 625.35 crores. The increase is mainly on account of anticipated additional revenue expected from additional (Counterveiling) duties, revision of rate of regulating duty of Customs and anticipated increased in imports of Petroleum Products.

Export Duties

Before devaluation of the rupee in June 1966, very few commodities were subjected to export duty. Following devaluation, export duties were levied on a number of items of exports such as jute manufactures, tea, ground-nut oil cake, deoiled groundnut meal, unmanufactured tobacco, mica, hides, skin and leathers, manganese ore, iron ore, etc. These were levied mainly to mop up the advantageous gain to the exporters by way of higher realisations on sales abroad but with due regard to the competitive position of the goods in international market.

The effect of export duties on the country's export trade is kept under constant review. The export duty leviable on each item of export takes into account, *inter alia,* factors like home production and likely exportable surpluses, demand for products abroad, prices in international market, devaluation of foreign currencies, etc.

During the year, the export duty on carpet backing and other hessians was increased by Rs. 400 per tonne having regard to the increased profitability of the industry as a result of buoyancy in the market for Jute products both at home and abroad.

The budget estimate for 1971-72 was placed at Rs. 58.79 crores. The revised estimate for 1971-72 has been placed at Rs. 71.00 crores. The variation in the revised estimate is mainly due to larger exports of jute products and increase in the export duty on carpet backing and hessians effected from 13th December, 1971. The revenue from export duty for 1972-73 is estimated at Rs. 86.15 crores, the increase being mainly due to the full year's effect of the enhanced duty on Jute products mentioned above.

Union Excise Duties

The total customs revenue from all duties has been estimated at Rs. 652 crores for 1971-72 as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 534 crores. The Budget estimate for 1972-73 is placed at Rs. 720.40 crores.

Union Excise Duties

The commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties are given in Statement II. The following Table summarises the position:

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Actuals* 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Food and beverages . .	188,77	195,14	222,39	239,57
Tobacco . .	226,90	271,58	274,33	321,38
Petroleum Products . .	608,18	723,63	719,27	792,10
Vegetable oils and fats . .	15,00	15,52	15,00	15,44
Chemicals .	95,03	116,36	118,49	1,52,31
Metals . .	126,06	140,83	148,63	2,41,01
Manufactured goods . .	426,01	486,47	482,20	560,27
Machinery and transport equipment . .	80,36	100,59	103,83	12,509
Cesses on various commodities .	29,68	31,84	31,30	32,58
Miscellaneous .	2,90	2,60	2,60	3,00
TOTAL—Gross Revenue from all duties of excise.	1798,89	2084,56	2118,04	2482,75
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks.	7,45	13,00	15,00	18,00
TOTAL—Net Revenue from all duties . .	1,91,44	2071,56	2103,04	2464,75
Break up of the above				
(*i*) Basic Excise Duties (net) (excluding Cesses) .	1580,28	1820,03	1826,93	2210,16
(*ii*) Special excise duties (net)	106,70	118,73	119,01	..
(*iii*) Addl. excise duties in lieu of sales tax (net) . .	74,78	100,96	105,11	1,42,38
(*iv*) Regulatory Duties .	..	..	20,69	7,963
(*v*) Earmarked Cesses .	29,68	31,84	31,30	32,58

*Actuals as per Departmental records.

The Budget Estimate for 1971-72 for all duties of excise taken together was placed at Rs. 2071.56 crores including Rs. 120.39 crores as a result of the net effect of changes in rates and new duties introduced through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. The Revenue from all duties is expected to go up by Rs. 31.48 crores to Rs. 2103.04 crores in 1971-72. Part of the improvement is due to larger realisation from excise duty on sugar consequent on the increase in the Tariff values from Rs. 125 per quintal to Rs. 135 per quintal in respect of sugar sold in open market from 1-8-1971 and again to Rs. 150 per quintal and Rs. 165 per quintal with effect from 1-1-1972 and 1-2-1972 respectively. Further the imposition of regulatory duties on few commodities like iron and steel products, copper, zinc, aluminium and unmanufactured tobacco with a view to raise resources as well as to lower the consumption of domestically produced goods, also account for the variation.

An excise duty at the rate of 2 paise per copy was also levied with effect from 15th November, 1971 under the Stamp and Excise Duty (Amendment) Act, 1971 on newspapers and other printed periodicals to raise resources to meet the expenditure on the relief of Bangladesh refugees. In terms of the amendment made to the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, the net proceeds of the excise duty on newspapers and other printed periodicals would not be liable for distribution among the States as the States had themselves agreed to place the additional resources raised for the relief of Bangladesh refugees at the disposal of the Centre.

The revenue from all excise duties for 1972-73 after taking into account the effect of Finance Act, 1972 is estimated at Rs. 2465 crores *i.e.* an increase of Rs. 362 crores over the Revised Estimates, 1971-72. The estimate takes into account the full year's effect of the changes made in the Tariff value of sugar and the imposition of regulatory duties on a number of commodities. The next year's estimate also assumes larger realisation from petroleum products, tobacco, iron and steel products, aluminium, chemicals, Food and beverages etc.

Basic Excise Duties

The Revised Estimates of revenue from basic excise duties for 1971-72 has been placed at Rs. 1858.23 crores including the revenue from additional duties on mineral products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958 as well as from the various cesses earmarked for specific purposes. The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 included additional revenue of Rs. 95.41 crores representing the net effect of the changes made through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971.

The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 provided for the increase in duties on cigarettes, motor spirit, petroleum products, cosmetics & toilet preparation, gases, soap, organic surface active agents, rubber products, cotton yarn, woollen yarn, glass & glassware, chinaware & procelainware, electric lighting bulbs & fluorescent lighting tubes, electric fans, electric wires & cables, motor vehicles, crown corks, pilfer proof caps, wool tops, etc. and fresh levies on maida (subsequently exempted), compounded lubricating oils and greases, calcined petroleum coke, linoleum, readymade garments, typewriter ribbons, motor starters, mosaic tiles, electricity supply meters, motor vehicle parts and accessories, fork lift trucks & platform trucks, cinematograph projectors, photographic cameras, rolling bearings, welding electrodes, coated abrasives and grinding wheels, bolts and nuts & screws, slide, zip fasteners, pressure cookers, vacuum flasks, playing cards, camphor, menthol, electric insulation tapes and adhesive tapes. The Revised Estimates takes into account larger realisations from sugar consequent on the changes made in the Tariff value during the current year and the levy of excise duty on newspapers and other printed periodicals.

Special Duties of Excises were levied under the Finance Act, 1963 on certain articles notable tobacco, cement, tyres and tubes, motor-vehicles, rayon and synthetic fibres and yarns, aluminium, plastic, jute manufactures and paper which are chargeable to duty under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. In terms of the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission accepted by Government, these duties would also be shareable with States in the years 1972-73-74 and the States would get 20 per cent of the net collections. The Budget Estimates for the year 1971-72 were Rs. 118.73 crores. Revised Estimates have been placed at Rs. 119.01 crores. From 1st April, 1972, these duties stand merged with Basic Excise Duties and have been shown accordingly in Statement II.

Budget Estimates of Rs. 2242.74 crores include Rs. 130.33 crores on account of Special Excise Duties, which stand merged with the Basic Excise Duties with effect from 1973-74. There is as such an increase of Rs. 254.18 crores over the Revised Estimates for 1971-72. The increase is partially due to effect of the change made in the Finance (No. 2), Act, 1971 and Finance Act, 1972 as also larger productions and clearances of petroleum products, tobacco, fertilizers, aluminium, cotton yarn fabrics, rayon and synthetic fibres and yarn jute manufacturers, cement, papers, etc.

With effect from 1st April, 1969, the distribution of basic excise duties among the States is being made in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission.

The Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1970 which was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, provides for the distribution of 20 per cent of the net proceeds of basic excise duties on all commodities other than duties and cesses earmarked for specific purposes, in accordance with the percentages prescribed by the Commission. The percentages are indicated in col. 8 of Statement III.

In terms of the Presidential Order issued under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, 0.93 per cent of divisible net proceeds of basic excise duties would be payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Section 49 of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, empowers the President to issue an Order determining the share of Central taxes payable to Manipur and Tripura on their becoming States with effect from 21-1-1972. The share of basic excise duty payable to Manipur and Tripura have been determined at 0.16 and 0.24 per cent of divisible net proceeds respectively. For the 1971-72 year, however, the share of basic excise duty payable to Manipur and Tripura would be 0.03 and 0.05 per cent respectively.

The amount payable to the States out of the basic excise duties during 1971-72 has been estimated at Rs. 368.69 crores as against the budget estimate of Rs. 364.04 crores. The increase in the share payable to the States is partly due to the adjustment pertaining to the earlier years and partly due to inclusion of the shares payable to Manipur and Tripura.

The States' share for 1972-73 is estimated at Rs. 396.12 crores, with larger revenue anticipated from basic excise duties in that year.

The amounts payable to the States have been worked out as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Gross collections from excise duties excluding cesses and miscellaneous receipts .	18,29,71	18,36,88	22,19,56
Deduct—Refunds . .	(—)12,28	(—)14,20	(—)17,40
Deduct—Cost of collections	(—)14,04	(—)14,14	(—)16,32
Net proceeds from all commodities excluding cesses and miscellaneous receipts .	18,03,39	18,08,54	21,85,84
States' share (20%) (other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tirpura) .	3,60,68	3,61,71	4,37,17
Adjustment on account of short payment in respect of 1968-69 and 1969-70 on the basis of certified figures .	..	3,33	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh	3,36	3,36	4,07
Share payable to Manipur .	..	11	70
Share payable to Tripura .	..	18	1,05
TOTAL—Amount payable to States . .	3,64,04	3,68,69	4,42,99

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in columns 7 and 11 of Statement IV.

Additional Duties of Excise

The Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 provides for the levy and collection of additional duties on sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, woollen fabrics and rayon or artificial silk fabrics produced or manufactured in India. These duties are in addition to the duties payable under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 or under any other law for the time being in force and replace by agreement with the State Governments, the Sales Tax otherwise leviable by them on these commodities.

The Budget Estimate for 1971-72 was placed at Rs. 100.96 crores taking into account anticipated larger production and clearances and additional revenue from the changes in duty under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. The Revised Estimate for 1971-72 and the Budget Estimate for 1972-73 have been placed at Rs. 105.11 crores and Rs. 142.38 crores respectively. The latter includes additional revenue of Rs. 25.27 crores on account of net effect of Finance Act, 1972 of charges there.

From 1st April, 1969 the net proceeds of these additional duties are distributable among the States in accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission. The net proceeds of these duties are distributable on the following basis:—

(a) 2.05 per cent to be retained by the Union for Union Territories;

(b) 0.83 per cent to be paid to the State of Jammu & Kashmir;

(c) 0.09 per cent tobe paid to the State of Nagaland; and

(d) the balance of 97.03 per cent of the net proceeds after payment of the amounts guaranteed to the States is to be distributed in accordance with the percentages specified in the Act.

The guaranteed amounts and the percentage share are prescribed in the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Act, 1970 and are shown in cols. 9 & 10 of Statement III.

In terms of the order issued by the President under section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970, 0.66 per cent of the total net proceeds of additional duties is payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

In addition, the shares of net proceeds of additional excise duties payable to Manipur and Tripura on their becoming States with effect from 21-1-1972 have been determined under section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 at 0.18 and 0.26 per cent respectively. The shares payable for the current year have, however, been determined at 0.04 and 0.05 per cent respectively.

The amount payable to the States during 1971-72 has been estimated at Rs. 106.60 crores against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 98.93 crores taking into account the adjustments in respect of earlier years. On the basis of estimated revenue collection, the States' share for 1972-73 works out to Rs. 115.12 crores including the amounts payable to Manipur and Tripura.

The following Table indicates the total amount payable to the States during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Total Gross collections .	101,32	105,47	142,78
Deduct—Refunds . .	—36	—36	—40
Deduct—Cost of collections	—64	—82	—89
	100,32	104,29	141,49
Less—Union Territories share	—2,05	—2,13	—2,90
States' share other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura . .	98,27	102,16	138,59
Adjustments made on the basis of certified figures for 1968-69 and 1969-70 .	..	3,66	..
Share payable to Himachal Pradesh	66	69	93
Share payable to Manipur .	..	4	25
Share payable to Tripura .	..	5	37
TOTAL . .	98,93	106,60	140,14

The amounts payable to individual States during 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in columns 8 and 13 of Statement IV.

TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX.

Broad details of revenue are as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. Corporatin Tax :			
Ordinary collections including Advance Tax collections	394,25	424,00	473,50
Super Profits Tax . .	1,00	..	..
Surtax	15,00	17,00	18,50
Miscellaneous . . .	75	1,00	1,50
TOTAL—I .	411,00	442,00	493,50
II. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax: .			
Advance Tax collections (Net)	165,00	181,00	193,00
Ordinary collections . .	290,40	324,00	351,00
Surcharge (Union) . .	23,00	25,00	25,00
Surcharge (Special) . .	6,00	6,00	7,00
Addl. Surcharge (Union) .	50	50	50
Excess Profits Tax . .	10	10	10
Miscellaneous . . .	6,00	6,40	6,40
TOTAL—II .	491,00	543,00	583,00
TOTAL—I & II	902,00	985,00	1076,50

The revenue from Corporation Tax and Income-tax for 1971-72 was estimated at Rs. 902 crores including the effect of the changes made under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 amounting to Rs. 27 crores.

On the basis of the latest assessment, the revised estimates of revenue from Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income for 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 442 crores and Rs. 543 crores as against the earlier estimates of Rs. 411 crores and Rs. 491 crores respectively.

Revenue from Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax for 1972-73 have been estimated at Rs. 493.50 crores and Rs. 583 crores respectively keeping in view the trend in the growth over the years of revenue from these sources, better economic conditions and the collections in 1971-72 under these heads.

The Companies (Surcharge on Income-tax) Act, 1971 enacted in December, 1971 for mobilisation of additional resources provides for a levy of a surcharge of 2.5 per cent on the advance tax payable by the companies during the current financial year. The Revised and Budget Estimates take into account the effect of this additional levy.

While the Corporation Tax accrues in its entirely to the Centre, the net proceeds of Income-tax, except the tax attributable to Union emoluments, Union Territories and Union surcharges are divisible between the Centre and the States. The Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1969 issued on 12th November, 1969 by the President of India under article 270 of the Constitution, to give effect to the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, provides that 75 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as these proceeds represent the portion attributable to Union Territories, *viz.* 2.6 per cent and the taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with the percentages shown in column 7 of Statement III.

In terms of the Order, the divisible net proceeds of Income-tax in respect of financial years commencing from 1969-70 are to include the advance tax collections made in the respective financial years and will not end till the completion of regular assessments as had been the practice till then.

The States' share of advance tax already collected but not distributed till 1969-70 is to be distributed among the States as under:—

(i) Arrears in respect of advance tax collections upto 1966-67 to be paid in three annual equal instalments commencing from 1971-72.

(ii) Arrears in respect of collections in 1967-68 and 1968-69 to be paid in 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively on the basis of the certificates of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Paragraph 5 of the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1969 provides for assignment and distribution of these arrears in accordance with the percentages prescribed in the Constitution (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1965. These percentages which were recommended by the Fourth Finance Commission are shown in col. 2 of Statement III.

The Presidential Order issued in terms of Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 provides for payment of an amount equal to 0.47 per cent of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to Union Territories or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, to the State of Himachal Pradesh.

On their becoming fullfledged States with effect from 21st January, 1972, Manipur and Tripura are also entitled to a share in the net proceeds of taxes on income. In terms of Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, the shares of the net proceeds of income-tax payable to Manipur and Tripura have been determined as 0.02 and 0.04 per cent respectively for the current year and 0.12 and 0.18 per cent respectively for the subsequent years.

The States' share has been worked out as indicated below:—

(In crores of Rs.)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Total taxes on income (other than Corporation Tax) (net of refunds) . . .	491·00	543·00	583 00
Less—			
Union surcharge . .	—23·00	—25·00	—25·00
Surcharge (Special) . .	—6·00	—6·00	—7·00
Additional surcharge (Union)	—0·50	—0·50	—0·50
Miscellaneous . . .	—6·00	—6·40	—6·40
	455·50	505·10	544·10
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union emolumets .	—20·00	—20·00	—20·75
Less—**Cost of collections** .	—19·54	—17·73	—18·79
Deduct—Portion attributable to Union Territories. .	—10·81	—12·15	—13·11
TOTAL—Divisible Pool .	405·15	455·22	491·45
States' share (75%) (other than for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura) .	303·87	341·42	368·59
Adjustment made on the basis of Departmental actuals/Certified figures for 1969-70 . .	+24·85	+28·44	..
First and second instalments of unadjusted advance tax collections (upto 1966-67) .	+90·15	+90·15	+90·15
Share payabe to Himachal Pradesh	+1·90	+2·14	+2.31
Share payable to Manipur .	..	+0·02	+0.59
Share payable to Tripura. .	..	+0·04	+0·88
TOTAL. .	420·77	462·21	462·52

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in columns 6 and 10 of Statement IV. Larger share in both the years is due mainly to increase in the estimated collections.

Estate Duty

The net proceeds of estate duty on agricultural land are assigned to the States and the Union Territories with legislature in which these are collected. The net proceeds of estate duty o nproperty other than agricultural land levied and collected during a financial year, after deduction therefrom the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, are also distributed among the States as under:—

(a) The amount attributable to immovable property is distributed in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property situated in the respective States;

(b) The balance is distributed in accordance with the percentages indicated in column 11 of Statement III.

From 1st April, 1969 the distribution of Estate Duty collections is governed by the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Act, 1969 based on the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Fifth Finance Commission. In terms of the Act, three per cent of the net proceeds of estate duty on property other than agricultural land is to be retained by the Union as being the proceeds attributable to Union Territories and the remaining 97 per cent distributed among the States. After distributing the portion attributable to immovable property in proportion to the gross value of such property located in each State and brought into assessment in each year, the balance is to be distributed among the States in accordance with the percentages shown in col. 11 of Statement III.

In addition, the shares of net proceeds of Estate duty on property other than agricultural land payable to the State of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have been determined in terms of section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970 and section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 as follows:—

Himachal Pradesh . .	0·50 per cent
Manipur	0·03 per cent for the current year and
	0·14 per cent for the subsequent years.
Tripura	0·04 per cent for the current year and
	0·20 per cent for the subsequent years.

The revenue from Estate Duty has been assumed at Rs. 8 crores in both the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 against the original estimate of Rs. 7 crores.

The States' share has been worked out and is indicated below:—

(In thousands of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. Agricultural Land :			
A. Share payable to States			
Total collection (net of refunds) . .	45,85	68,20	65,39
Deduct—Cost of colleetion .	—90	—1,40	—1,32
Deduct—net			
Procees in respect of Union Territories .	—4	—2,00	2,00
Net amount to be distributed	44,91	64,80	62,07
II. Property other than agricultural land . . .			
Total collections (net of refunds)	6,54,15	7,31,80	7,34,61
Deduct—Cost of collection.	—12,88	—15,06	—14,89
Net proceeds . . .	6,41,27	7,16,74	7,19,72
Less—Portion artributable to Union Territories .	—19,24	—21,50	—21,59
Net proceeds to be distributed amongst states . .	6,22,03	6,95,24	6,98,13
Share Payable to Himachal Pradesh . . .	+3,11	+3,48	+3,49
Share Payable to Manipur and Tripura . . .	..	+95	+2,38
Total share payable to states (TOTAL—I-II) .	6,70,05	7,64,47	7,66,07

The amounts payable to each State during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are shown in columns 9 and 14 of Statement IV.

Taxes on Wealth

The Wealth Tax Act, 1957 provides for the levy of a tax on the wealth of every individual and Hindu undivided family. Under the Finance Act, 1970, the rates of ordinary wealth tax were increased. These rates were effective from 1st April, 1971. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 made further changes in the rates of tax which were to take effect from 1-4-1972. The rates effective in 1971-72 and the rates effective from 1972-73 are indicated below:—

	Rates in 1971-72	Rates effective from 1972-73
(*a*) *Individual* :—		
(*i*) On the first Rs. 1 lakh of net wealth . .	Nil	1%*
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 4 lakhs of net wealth .	1%	
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth .	2%	2%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth .	3%	3%
(*v*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth .	4%	8%
(*vi*) On the balance of net wealth . . .	5%	8%

	Rates in 1971-72	Rates effective from 1972-73
(*b*) *Hindu undivided family* :—		
(*i*) On the first Rs. 2 lakhs of net wealth . .	Nil.	1%*
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 3 lakhs of net wealth . .	1%	
(*iii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth . .	2%	2%
(*iv*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth . .	3%	3%
(*v*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth . .	4%	8%
(*vi*) On the balance of net wealth . . .	5%	8%

*No Wealth Tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed rupees one lakh in the case of an Individual and ruppees two lakhs in the case of a Hindu Undivided Family.

The Finance Act, 1970 also altered the manner of levy of additional wealth-tax with effect from 1st April, 1971. Additional wealth-tax will be leviable on the value of land and building (other than business premises) and rights therein, situated in an "urban area", which is included in the net wealth of an individual or Hindu Undivided Family. The rates, which are effective from 1st April, 1971, are indicated below:—

In respect of the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the prescribed rules:—

(*i*) On the first Rs. 5 lakhs	..	Nil.
(*ii*) On the next Rs. 5 lakhs	..	5%
(*iii*) On the balance . .	..	7%

Under the Finance Act, 1969 the value of agricultural land, etc. held by individuals and Hindu Undivided Families was also brought within the purview of the Wealth-tax Act, subject to certain limits. This took effect from 1st April, 1970 i.e. from the assessment year 1970-71. The net proceeds of wealth tax on agricultural land, etc. are to be passed on to the States as grants-in-aid.

The current Budget assumed revenue from wealth tax at Rs. 30 crores including the estimated revenue of Rs. 8 crores from wealth tax on agricultural land, etc. The collections of wealth tax on agricultural land, etc. are now estimated at Rs. 4 crores only as the judgement of the Supreme Court holding the levy to be *intra-vires* of the Constitution of India came only towards the end of October, 1971. This short fall in the estimated collections of wealth tax on agricultural property is, however, expected to be made up by increased collections of wealth tax on other property.

Taking into account the changes in the rates of wealth tax made in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 which would take effect from 1-4-72 and the larger realisation from the wealth tax on agricultural land, etc. in the light of pending assessments, the wealth tax receipts for the next year have been placed at Rs. 43 crores.

Provision has been made in expenditure estimates for payment of Rs. 3.5 crores in the current year and Rs. 9.25 crores in the next year to the States as grants on account of agricultural wealth tax.

Other taxes and Duties:

The relevant details are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Expenditure Tax . .	..	(—)1	1
Gift Tax	2,00	2,50	2,50
Land Revenue . . .	16	20	20
State Excise Duties .	5,20	5,28	5,58
Taxes on Vehicles . .	3,04	2,73	3,04
Sales Tax . . .	29,94	29,79	32,38
Other Taxes and Duties .	15,60	19,37	35,13
Stamps	7,19	8,08	8,41
Registration Fees .	18	23	25
	63,31	68,17	87,50

Expenditure Tax:

Under the Finance Act, 1966, the Expenditure Tax Act, 1957 stands repealed with effect from 1st April, 1966. The budget for 1971-72 assumed receipt of Rs. 25 thousand in respect of the collections pertaining to earlier years. The refunds in the current year are expected to be more than the collection by about Rs. 1.08 lakhs. Budget estimate for 1972-73 assumes a receipt of Rs. 73 thousand towards arrears collection.

Gift Tax:

The Gift Tax Act, 1958 provides for the levy every year of a tax on gifts made during the previous year. Under the Finance Act, 1970 the exemption limit from gift in respect of the assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years was lowered from Rs. 10.000 to Rs. 5,000 and the rates of Gift Tax were also modified. The rates of Gift Tax effective from the 1st April, 1971 are given below:—

Slabs	Rates in 1971-72
1—5,000	(%) Nil
5,001—10,000	5
10,001—20,000	5
20,001—25,000	10
25,001—50,000	10
50,001—1,00,000	15
1,00,001—1,50,000	20
1,50,001—2,00,000	20
2,00,001—3,50,000	25
3,50,001—5,00,000	25
5,00,001—10,00,000	30
10,00,001—15,00,000	40
15,00,001—20,00,000	50
Above 20,00,000	75

The revenue from Gift Tax was assumed at Rs. 2.00 crores for the year 1971-72. The revised estimates for the year 1971-72 and the budget estimates for 1972-73 have been placed at Rs. 2.5 crores each.

Land Revenue:

The receipts represent the Land Revenue collections, including royalty from mines and quarries in the Union Territories without Legislature. Larger receipts in the Revised Estimates are due partly to recovery of arrears of land revenue and partly to enhancement of rates of royalty from mines and quarries, in Delhi.

State Excise Duties:

The receipts mainly relate to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised as well as next Budget is the net result of larger revenue expected from wines and spirits in Delhi and Chandigarh counterbalanced partly by lower receipts expected from country liquor owing mainly to reduction in number of shops and also reduction in annual quota in view of the Prohibition Policy.

Taxes on Vehicles:

The Revised Estimates for the current year are based on the trend of collection under the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. The Budget for the next year assumes normal growth.

Sales Tax:

The receipts pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Budget 1972-73 reflects the progressive increase in the receipts on account of increased turnover. A part of the increase is also due to the surcharge on sales tax levied in Delhi in the current year.

Other Taxes and Duties:

The receipts under this head represent the proceeds of Entertainment, Betting and Terminal Taxes in Delhi and collections under the Entertainment Duty Act. Passenger and Goods Tax Act, Profession Tax and Electricity Duties in Chandigarh. The estimates also include receipts from the Foreign Travel Tax, Inland Travel Tax, Tax on Railway Passenger Fares, Tax on Postal Articles and Surcharge levied on Entertainment and Betting Taxes.

The break up of the estimates is given below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(i) Foreign Travel Tax . .	3,35	2,52	8,00
(ii) Inland Travel Tax . .	..	66	3,00
(iii) Tax on Postal Articles .	..	3,16	9,45
(iv) Other taxes and duties (Entertainment Tax, Betting tax, Terminal Tax, etc. including surcharges) . .	12,25	13,03	14,68
TOTAL .	15,60	19,37	35,13

(i) *Foreign Travel Tax*—The receipts from this tax, which was brought into force with effect from 15th October, 1971, are now estimated at Rs. 2.52 crores in the current year against the earlier estimates of Rs. 3.35 crores. Next year's estimates of Rs. 8 crores are for the full year.

(ii) *Inland Travel Tax*—This tax was levied on the journeys undertaken on or after 15th November, 1971. The revenues are estimated at Rs. 66 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 3 crores in the next year.

(iii) *Tax on Postal Articles*—The tax on postal articles, which was levied with effect from 15th November, 1971, is expected to yield a net revenue of Rs. 3.16 crores in the current year and Rs. 9.45 crores in the next year.

(iv) *Other taxes and duties* (*Terminal Tax, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, etc.*)—The increase in the Revised as well as next Budget from these taxes is mainly on account of the surcharges levied in the current year. A part of the increase next year is also due to larger collection of Terminal Tax in Delhi. The Terminal Tax in Delhi is collected through the agency of Delhi Municipal Corporation the net proceeds being distributed amongst the local bodies, including the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The net proceeds of the Entertainment Tax and the major portion of the Betting Tax are also made over to the local bodies. Provision for these payments as well as payment of cost of collection of Terminal Tax is made in the expenditure estimates.

Stamps:

Levy of surcharge and larger sale of stamps in Delhi and Chandigarh account for the increase in the Revised and next Budget. A part of the increase in the Revised is also due to larger receipts of the Security Printing Press due to increase in the selling rates of the various stamps consequent on increase in the cost of production.

Registration Fees:

More cases of registration of property and increase in the value of immovable property account for the increase in the revenue, both in the Revised and the next Budget.

NON-TAX REVENUE

Debt Services: Interest Receipts:

The relevant details are:

(In lakhs of rupees

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(*i*) Interest from State and Union Territory Governments . . .	3,17,00	3,47,00	3,45,00
(*ii*) Interest from Railways	1,47,81	1,31,22	1,40,34
(*iii*) Interest from P&T .	12,30	11,03	13,05
(*iv*) Other interest receipts	1,84,67	1,82,49	1,88,28
	6,61,78	6,71,74	6,86,67

Interest receipts from the State Governments and Union Territories for the year 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 347 crores on the basis of the latest assessment taking into account the arrears pertaining to earlier years. Next year's Budget of Rs. 345 crores does not include any arrears but takes into account the loans advanced to the States and Union Territories in 1971-72.

The decrease in interest receipts from the Railway is mainly due to the concessions allowed under the recommendations of the new Railway Convention Committee detailed at pages 25-26.

Fresh additions to capital-at-charge during 1971-72 account for increase in 1972-73.

The slight decrease in the Revised in respect of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is due to the fact that the capital-at-charge on 1st April, 1971 was less than what was anticipated at the budget stage. The increase in the interest payable in 1972-73 is due to fresh additions to the capital-at-charge during 1971-72 and higher rate of interest chargeable to commercial departments in 1972-73.

The estimates under "Other Interest Receipts" represent the interest on loans and advances to various public sector commercial and industrial undertakings, Corporations, Port Trusts and other parties as also interest earned on the investment of cash balances of the India Supply Mission, Washington, and of the High Commission in the U.K.

The revised estimates for the year 1971-72 assume larger recovery of interest from Bharat Heavy Electricals, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, National Coal Development Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation, Shipping Development Fund, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Neyveli Legnite Corporation, etc. But this is more, than offset by the absence of interest (Rs. 7.5 crores) from Bokaro Steel Ltd. which has been granted interest holiday upto 1978.

Loans amounting to Rs. 212 crores sanctioned to certain Public Sector Undertakings were converted into equity capital in the current year and hence no interest will accrue on this amount from next year. Inspite of this, next budget shows an increase in interest recoveries mainly due to larger volume of loans to Public Sector Undertakings in the current year.

Currency and Mint:

The main items of Currency and Mint receipts are: —

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Currency and Coinage :			
(*i*) Surplus profits of the Reserve Bank of India	100,00	100,00	120,00
(*ii*) Value of one rupee Note forms . .	3,83	3,49	4,34
(*iii*) Other receipts from Currency Note Press .	5,43	5,68	5,72
(*iv*) Profits from current circulation of small coins . . .	6,00	8,00	10,00
(*v*) Security Paper Mill .	5,44	4,11	3,78
TOTAL .	120,70	121,28	143,84
Mint :			
(1) Miscellaneous Mint Receipts . . .	80	2,44	1,46
(2) Kolar Gold Mines .	2,74	2,66	..
TOTAL . . .	3,54	5,10	1,46
GRAND TOTAL . .	1,24,24	1,26,38	1,45,30

The surplus profits of the Reserve Bank transferable to Government in 1971-72 and 1972-73 have been estimated at Rs. 100 crores and Rs. 120 crores respectively.

Lesser demand for notes by the Reserve Bank accounts for the drop in the estimates for the year 1971-72 under item (ii). The demand for these notes from the Reserve Bank is expected to be higher next year.

Profits from the circulation of small coins during 1971-72 and 1972-73 are expected to be Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively against the current Budget of Rs. 6 crores, mainly due to larger demand for small coins. A part of the increase next year is also due to the proposed minting of 10 Rupee Commemorative coins on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence. According to the accounting procedure followed since 1956-57, the expenditure on the purchase and acquisition of metal for coinage is charged to capital and the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins put into circulation is adjusted as profit. Likewise, the difference between the face value and the metallic content of the coins returned as unfit for reissue and melted is treated as loss and debited to expenditure estimates.

The estimates of receipts from the Security Paper Mill in the Revised as well as Budget are based on the revised prices of the paper fixed by the Government.

Mint:

Large variation in the Revised Estimates is due mainly to more sales of unserviceable stores and larger receipts from casting of gold tendered by merchants, larger sale of F.A.O. coins proof sets, uncirculated coins, execution of orders from foreign countries, etc. Decrease in the Budget next year is on account of less unserviceable stores likely to be disposed off and non-receipt of foreign orders.

Kolar Gold Mines:

The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines is taken over on Government stocks at the official rate (Rs. 84.40 per 10 grammes of .995 fineness) and adjusted as receipts under this head by per contra debit to "Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage". Gold to be taken to stock during the year 1971-72 is expected to be less. As the Kolar Gold Mines are proposed to be converted into a Government Company with effect from 1st April, 1972, no receipt will accrue to Government in the next year.

OTHER NON-TAX REVENUE

The details by sections are:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Administrative Services .	10,40	12,21	12,00
Social and Developmental Services . . .	40,14	51,94	51,58
Multipurpose River Schemes: Irrigation and Electricity Schemes . . .	16,02	9,84	16,73
Public Works . . .	7,54	7,65	7,83
Transport and Communications	16,58	17,97	15,94
Miscellaneous . . .	70,99	2,13,17	1,22,92
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjustments .	50,13	49,97	50,01
Extraordinary items .	11,70	18,78	11,19
TOTAL .	2,23,50	3,81,53	2,88,38

Administrative Services:

The details by Major Heads of account are given below:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Administration of Justice .	56	57	56
Jails	4	5	5
Police	1,67	1,93	1,76
Supplies and Disposals .	5,60	6,74	6,76
Miscellaneous Departments	2,53	2,92	2,87
TOTAL .	10,40	12,21	12,00

Administration of Justice:

Receipts represent the fees and fines realised mainly in Delhi.

Jails:

Estimates are based on anticipated receipts from the jail factories.

Police:

Major portion of the receipts under this head is on account of the Arms Act which is administered by the State Governments on behalf of the Centre, the net receipts being made over to them as cost of administration, provision for which is made in the expenditure estimates. The increase in the Revised Estimates is also on account of the recovery of arrears from the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the Police supplied to them and from the State Governments on account of training of IPS probationers.

Supplies and Disposals:

This head primarily accommodates the receipts from surcharge on stores and inspection fees of stores by India Supply Mission, London, which depend on purchases made through the Department of Supply.

Miscellaneous Departments:

The increase is mainly on account of more fees anticipated from registration of Companies under the Companies Act and fees realised from candidates by the Union Public Service Commission.

Social and Developmental Services:

Details by Major Heads of account are as under:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Education	1,51	1,77	1,66
Medical	1,20	1,29	1,30
Public Health . . .	1,57	1	1,26
Family Planning . .	..	9,39	5,68
Agriculture . . .	1,66	1,96	1,68
Animal Husbandry .	55	44	53
Co-operation . . .	3	5	4
Industries . . .	3,26	3,86	4,09
Broadcasting . . .	21,73	20,78	22,71
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works	2	2	2
Miscellaneous social and Developmental Otganisations.	8,61	10,87	12,71
TOTAL	40,14	51,94	51,68

Education:

The receipts under this head pertain mainly to Delhi and Chandigarh. The increase in the Revised is mainly on account of refund of un-spent balance of grants paid in the earlier years to N.C.E.R.T., and anticipated more receipts from fees in Delhi. These increases have been partly counterbalanced by lesser receipts in Chandigarh due to less number of admissions in Secondary Schools and Colleges. The shortfall in the next year is due to absence of credit from N.C.E.R.T. taken in the Revised.

Medical:

The major portion of receipts under this head represents contributions received from the beneficiaries of the Central Government Health Scheme and receipts of the Mental Hospital at Ranchi. The variation in the estimates is due to anticipated more receipts of the Mental Hospital.

Public Health:

The drop in the Revised Estimates is due to less credit assumed for supply to the State Governments of the material received from UNICEF and Russia as free gifts for National T.B. Control and National Small Pox Eradication Programmes. The shortfall has been partly counterbalanced by recovery of arrears from State Governments for BCG Vaccine and Tubercline Dilution supplied to them in the earlier years.

Family Planning:

U.S.A.I.D. have extended a grant of 20 million dollars for Family Planning Programme. Aid worth Rs. 9.32 crores is expected during 1971-72 and Rs. 5.68 crores during 1972-73.

Agriculture:

The increase in the Revised Estimates is mainly due to larger receipts expected to be realised from fumigation of imported cotton and larger receipts of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Quarantine on account of larger import of fruits through land route. A part of the increase is also due to recovery of over-payments in the past. These increases have been partly counterbalanced by fall in the receipts anticipated from the grading of agricultural products. The fall in the next year is due to less receipts anticipated from fumigation of imported cotton.

Animal Husbandry:

The shortfall in the Revised is on account of lower receipts from the Poultry Farm, partly counterbalanced by deposits of sale proceeds of maize under World Food Programme. The estimates for the next year assume more receipts from the Poultry Farm.

Cooperation:

The refund of unutilised subsidy by the National Cooperative Development Corporation accounts for the increase in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72.

Industries:

Larger receipts on account of guarantees given by the Government and receipts under Cotton Textile Control Order mainly account for the variation in the estimates this year as well as next year.

Broadcasting:

The fall in the Revised Estimates is due to lesser sale of time for commercial broadcasting than earlier anticipated, partly off set by anticipated increase in the collection of licence fees. Larger collections of licence fees account for the inrease in the estimates next year.

Miscellaneous Social and Development Organisations:

This head accommodates receipts from import and export application fees, Survey of India, Atomic Energy Department (other than its industrial units), Geological Survey of India, Films Division, Archaeology, Exhibitions and Fairs, Central Water and Power Commission, Land and Development Office, Delhi, the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation, etc. The increase in the Revised Estimate is mainly on account of receipts from Minor Ports

Dredging Service, Archaeological Museums, Fabrication Works and sale of Beryl-Ore of the Atomic Energy Department and ground rent of the Land Development Office, Delhi. Further increase next year is mainly due to anticipated receipts of the Third Asian Fair to be held in November/December 1972. partly counterbalanced by less receipts of Land and Development Office, Delhi and the Atomic Energy Department.

Multipurpose River Schemes: Irrigation and Electricity Schemes:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(*i*) Multipurpose River Schemes and Irrigation and Navigation etc., Works .	15	17	18
(*ii*) Electricity Scheme .	15,87	2,67	16,55
Total	16,02	9,84	16,73

The estimates under item (i) pertain mainly to the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. The shortfall in the Revised Estimates under item (ii) above is mainly due to less number of units of power sold than anticipated from the Tarapore Atomic Power Station. The increase in the next year's estimates is due to expected working of the reactor units at full capacity throughout the year. A part of the increase is also due to increase in receipts from Hydro Electric Schemes.

Public Works:

Public Works receipts represent mainly recoveries of rent, etc., for Government property. The increase in the receipts next year reflects additions to the capital outlay every year.

Transport and Communications.—The details are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Ports and Pilotage . .	67	74	59
Mercantile Marine . .	21	19	19
Lighthouses and Lightships	1,20	1,57	1,56
Aviation	7,35	6,93	3,89
Road and Water Transport Schemes . . .	59	72	77
Overseas Communications Service	6,56	7,82	8,94
TOTAL . .	16,58	17,97	15,04

The receipts relating to Ports and Pilotage are mainly in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The increase in the Revised Estimates is on account of larger receipts from freight, passage and tonnage.

The shortfall in the Revised Estimates of receipts from Aviation is mainly on account of lower miscellaneous receipts expected *e.g.* lease holds of agricultural land, lower sale proceeds at restaurants, etc. The drop in the next year's estimates is mainy due to transfer of the control and management of the International Air Ports to the International Air Ports Authority of India with effect from 1-4-1972.

The increase in the receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes is mainly due to operation of buses in Chandigarh.

Recovery of arrear dues accounts for the increase in the Revised Estimates of Overseas Communications Service. Increase in the next Budget is due to anticipated increase in the traffic revenue mainly, telex and telephone.

Miscellaneous.—The details are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Contributions and recoveries towards pensions and other retirement benefits . .	1,93	2,71	2,28
Stationery and Printing .	1,20	1,28	1,33
Opium	10,00	12,00	16,00
Forest	3,01	3,48	3,72
Miscellaneous . . .	54,85	1,93,70	99,59
Total	70,99	2,13,17	1,22,92

Contributions and Recoveries towards Pensions and Other Retirement benefits.—The estimates under this head represent the recoveries in respect of Government servants deputed for service to outside bodies including Government owned autonomous undertakings and the amounts recoverable from the Government of Burma on account of their share of divisible pensions. The estimates are largely based on the trend of actuals. The increase in the Revised is due partly to normal increase in contributions and partly to anticipated recovery of arrears due from Government of Burma on account of their share of divisible pensions. There is no provision for arrear recovery in the next year's Budget.

Stationery and Printing.—Anticipated increase in the sale of gazeete and other publications accounts for the variation in the estimates for both the years.

Opium.—The receipts from 'Opium' have been estimated at Rs. 12 crores for the year 1971-72 and Rs. 16 crores for the year 1972-73. The increase in both the years is mainly due to higher targets for export of opium to other countries and increase in selling price.

Forest.—The receipts pertain mainly to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Arunachal Pradesh.

Miscellaneous.—The main items under this head are:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Rehabilitation receipts	21,45	1,21,45	11,34
Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme)	60	40	40
Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme	1,50	50	50
War Risk Marine Hull Re-insurance Scheme	95	1,00	1,10
Emergency Risks Goods Insurance Scheme, 1971	..	75	5,00
Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Scheme, 1971	..	2,00	10,00
Other receipts	30,35	67,60	71,25
TOTAL	54,85	1,93,70	99,59

The Rehabilitation receipts mainly consist of sale proceeds and rent, etc. of evacuee property, cash balances of the custodians transferred to the Compensation Pool and other receipts, the estimates of which are based on trend of actual realisations. The unusually wide variations in the estimates, both in the Revised and the next Budget, are on account of assistance expected to be received in cash and kind from foreign Governments, International Organisations, etc., for relief of refugees from East Bengal. The Revised and next Budget include Rs. 120 crores and Rs. 10 crores respectively on this account against the estimate of Rs. 20 crores assumed in the Budget Estimates 1971-72.

Since 10th January, 1969, the date from which Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme and Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme ceased to be enforced, no premium is being charged under these schemes. The estimates in these cases represent the arrears of premium expected to be realised during the current year and the next.

The War Risks Marine Hull Re-insurance Scheme is a continuing Scheme. The Scheme to grant War risk insurance cover on Marine Hull of all ships on the Indian Register and also on mechanised sailing vessels was introduced by the Government of India following the cancellation of war risks insurance cover on Indian ships by the foreign insurance in the wake of hostilities with Pakistan in September, 1965. The Life Insurance Corporation of India are acting as the agent, but the policies are wholly reinsured with the Government of India. The premiums are payable quarterly for the quarters ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. The receipts from premiums are initially credited as revenues of the Government and subsequently transferred to a Fund. The rate of premium fixed at 2.5 per cent for the quarter ending 30th September, 1965 has been gradually reduced to 0.2 per cent per annum with effect from 1st October, 1967.

The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, 1971, and the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Scheme, 1971, framed under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971 and the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971 came into force with effect from 10th December, 1971. The variations in the estimates under the two schemes is due to the fact that while current year's estimates relate to a part of the year, the next years estimates take into account the anticipated premiums for the full year. The receipts from premiums are initially credited to revenues and subsequently transferred to a separate Fund.

Other Receipts.—The increase in the Revised Estimates and the Budget Estimates under 'Other Receipts' is due to the net effect of variations under a number of items, including contribution by State Governments to the Centre in respect of Bangla Desh levies, Passport fees, gain by exchange on dollar transactions, unclaimed deposits and fees for Government audit. The Revised Estimates and the Budget Estimates include Rs. 13.94 crores and Rs. 50.89 crores respectively as contributions expected to be received from the State Governments in the current year and the next year on account of special levies (Bangla Desh levies) imposed by the State Governments, and the contribution in respect of tax on Railway passenger fares levied by the Central Government. It is estimated that the revenue from the special levies imposed by the Central Government and the State Governments would amount to Rs. 20 crores in the current year and Rs. 70 crores in the next year. Out of this, Rs. 10.69 crores in the current year and Rs. 35 crores in the next year, are expected to be realised from the taxation measures adopted by the Central Government, including tax on Railway passenger fares (Rs. 4.73 crores in the current year and Rs. 16.09 crores in the next year). The balance of Rs. 9.31 crores in the current year and Rs. 35 crores in the next year are expected to be realised by the State Governments from the measures adopted by them. The proceeds of the tax on Railway passenger fares are, however, made over to the State Governments under the provisions of Constitution. These proceeds together with the revenue from the measures adopted by the State Governments themselves would be transferred to the Central Government in the form of contribution. The revenue expected to be received from the Central levies *e.g.*, tax on postal articles, inland travel tax, etc. are adjusted under the head 'Other Taxes and Duties'. Under this head (Miscellaneous), credit has been taken for the contribution to be received from the State Governments.

The estimates proposed include credit on account of Food Aid received from countries other than U.S.A. and special surcharge realised on the repayment of U.S.A.I.D. loans. The Revised Estimates also include gain by exchange amounting to Rs. 2.46 crores, for which no credit could be assumed in the current year's Budget Estimates, and Rs. 3.89 crores as grant from the Federal Republic of Germany by way of interest relief.

In addition to import from U.S.A. under P.L. 480, the Government of India have received food aid from Canada, Australia and U.K. The value of this aid in the Budget for the current year was estimated at Rs. 20 crores. The value of the aid to be received is now estimated at Rs. 31.19 crores for the current year and Rs. 9.45 crores for the next year.

Loans paid by the U.S.A.I.D. directly to private sector undertakings under Special Loan Repayment Procedure Agreements between the Government of India and the U.S.A.I.D. are repaid in rupees by the borrowers to the Government of India in instalments according to the terms of the original loan agreements. The borrowers also pay to Government in rupees a special surcharge at rates ranging from 2¾ per cent to 5 per cent on the balance outstanding with them and a credit fee at the rates prescribed in the loan agreements. While the special surcharge is retained by Government, the credit fee is paid to the A.I.D. in dollars. The receipts from the special surcharge, which are credited under this head, are estimated at Rs. 2.04 crores in the current year as against the original Budget of Rs. 1.93 crores, and Rs. 1.93 crores in the next year. Revised Estimates also include an amount of Rs. 1.54 crores on account of Government's share of provisional cash balance of Rewa Estate.

Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments.—The details are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(*i*) Contribution from Railways	25,97	20,93	19,35
(*ii*) Contribution from Posts & Telegraphs . . .	3,12	2,54	3,03
(*iii*) Dividends etc. from Commercial and other Undertakings . .	21,04	26,50	27,63
Total . .	50,13	49,47	50,01

Contribution from Railways

In terms of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committees of Parliament, the Railways pay a fixed dividend to the General Revenues on the capital invested in the Railways as computed annually in lieu of the interest charges plus a small element of contribution. On the basis of the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1965, the Railways were liable to pay on capital invested after 31st March, 1964 dividend & 6 per cent with effect from 1966-67. The capital invested prior to that date, however, enjoyed a lower rate of dividend, namely 4 1/2 per cent, with an addition of 1 per cent in lieu of passenger fare tax (which was merged with the basic fares with effect from 1st April, 1961). Out of the dividend paid by the Railways an amount of Rs. 16.25 crores is being passed on to the States as payments in lieu of passenger fare tax and the balance utilised to assist the States to finance safety works such as manned level crossings, over bridges and under bridges.

On certain elements of capital like the capital invested on new lines and the capital-at-charge of the non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railway, the unremunerative branch lines as also the element of over-capitalisation, the Railways enjoyed certain concessions in the matter of dividend payment. In respect of the new lines, the dividend for the initial period of five years after the opening of the lines for traffic becomes payable from the sixth year onwards only if the net income of the new lines left a surplus after payment of the current dividend. The account of deferred dividend on new lines is closed after a period of 20 years from the date of their opening, extinguishing any liability for deferred dividend not liquidated within that period. The entire loss in the operation of the strategic lines is also borne by the General Revenues.

The Railway Convention Committee 1971, in their Interim Report have recommended that besides continuing the above arrangements for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, the following further concessions and exemptions may be granted to the Railways:

(i) The capital-at-charge of the non-strategic portion of the North-East Frontier Railway and the unremunerative branch lines, as also the element of over-capitalisation may be totally exempted from payment of dividend.

(ii) 25 per cent outlay in a year on works-in-progress (which would otherwise be liable to payment of dividend) may be exempted from payment of dividend for a period of 3 years.

(iii) The Railways should be given the benefit of interest at the current dividend rate on the fund balances by being permitted to take credit for the difference between the dividend rate and the average borrowing rate at which interest accrues at present to the Funds as a set off in the dividend payable from the Railways to the General Revenues.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72		Revised 1971-72		Budget 1972-73	
	Interest (1)	Contribution (2)	Interest (3)	Contribution (4)	Interest (5)	Contribution (6)
(i) Dividend on Capital-at-charge	134,33	11·20	129·88	10·51	138·97	8·96
(ii) Interest on over-capitalisation and on N.E.F. Railways.	11·96	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Deferred interest and other arrear adjustments	1·52	..	1·37	..	1·37	..
(iv) Adjustment of arrear dividend	..	..	(—)0·03	..	..	..
(v) Payment in lieu of Tax on Railway Fares	..	16·25	..	16·25	..	16·25
(vi) Payment to assist the States for Railway Safety Works	..	2·28	..	1·88	..	1·91
(vii) *Deduct*—Loss on strategic lines	..	(—)3·76	..	(—)4·38	..	(—)4·51
(viii) *Deduct*—Difference between dividend rate and average borrowing rate at which interest accrues to the Funds.	..	..	..	(—)3·33	..	(—)3·26
TOTAL	147·81	25·97	131·22	20·93	140·34	19·35

The share of each State out of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax is determined in accordance with the recommendations made by the Fifth Finance Commission which were accepted. The percentage share of the grant of Rs. 16.25 crores and the amounts payable to each State are indicated in the Table below:—

States	Share payable	
	Percentage of Rs. 16·25 crores.	Amount (Rs. crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	8·56	1·39
Assam	2·88	0·47
Bihar	10·86	1·77
Gujarat	6·91	1·12
Haryana	2·46	0·40
Jammu & Kashmir	0·01	×
Kerala	1·78	0·29
Madhya Pradesh	9·92	1·61
Maharashtra	9·12	1·48
Mysore	3·83	0·62
Nagaland	0·01	×
Orissa	2·36	0·38
Punjab	4·76	0·77
Rajasthan	6·43	1.05
Tamil Nadu	5·54	0·90
Uttar Pradesh	19·06	3,10
West Bengal	5·51	0·90
	100·00	16·25

× In thousands only.

The amounts earmarked for assisting the States for financing railway safety works are also distributable in the same proportion as their share of payment in lieu of the passenger fares tax. The provision for both these payments is made under expenditure head "74—Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments".

Contributions from Posts and Telegraphs:

Under the revised convention, effective from 1st April 1970, governing the relations between the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the General Revenues:—

(i) The Department pay dividend at 4.75 per cent on the net capital advanced upto the end of 1963-64 reduced by—

  (a) the Department's share of accumulated surpluses as on 31st March, 1960 (Rs. 29.78 crores); and

  (b) further reduced by the balance in the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of 1963-64 (Rs. 52.72 crores);

(ii) On the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964 to 31st March, 1970 reduced by the net accretion to the Renewals Reserve Fund during the same period, the dividend payable is calculated at 6.75%;

(iii) On the capital further advanced from 1st April, 1970 reduced by the balance in the P&T Capital Reserve Fund, the P&T Department will pay dividend at 6.75%;

(iv) No interest is payable by General Revenues on the balance at credit of the Department's Renewals Reserve Fund;

(v) The rates of dividend, mentioned at (i) and (ii), are to continue to be in force as long as the rates at which dividend is payable by the Railways do not undergo any change. In general, for the capital advanced during the period commencing from 1st April, 1964, the rates of dividend applicable to the P&T Department would be 0.75% more than the rates that may be fixed for Railways from time to time; and

(vi) In case the P&T Department are unable to pay the dividend due to the General Revenues, the latter make an interest bearing advance to the P&T Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall, as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department;

(vii) Provision for depreciation based on historical cost of assets will be tranferred to Capital in reduction of the outlay. The Department will, in addition, make out of its earnings, an annual contribution to its Capital Reserve Fund to provide for the inflationary element of the cost of replacement of its assets. It has also been decided to reckon, with effect from 1st April, 1970, the balance in the Department's Capital Reserve Fund as in reduction of the capital advanced for the purpose of payment of dividend to General Revenues and consequently, the Fund will cease to earn any interest from General Revenues from that date.

Statement V gives the financial results of the working of the P&T Department. Briefly the position is as under:—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Gross Receipts	2,85,12	2,90,00	3,10,00
Working Expenses . .	2,60,09	2,54,34	2,64,88
Net Receipts	25,03	35,66	45,12

The increase under "Gross Receipts" in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 has been primarily due to more realisation of revenue under Telephone Rental. Budget for 1972-73 allows for normal growth in receipts.

Decrease in 'working expenses' is mainly due to less, expenditure than anticipated on establishment (pay, allowances and honoraria) and lesser contributions towards capital expenditure and less provision for depreciation on historical cost of assets transferred to capital and transfer of advance rentals under 'Own Your Telephone Scheme'. Budget for 1972-73 provides for normal increase in expenditure and more contributions towards Capital Expenditure and depreciation on historical cost transferred to capital.

The working of the Department in 1971-72 is expected to result in a net receipt of Rs. 35.66 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 13.57 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 22.09 crores. A sum of Rs. 2.09 crores is appropriated to P&T Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 20 crores to P&T Capital Reserve Fund.

The Budget for 1972-73 assumes net receipts of Rs. 45.12 crores with a dividend liability of Rs. 16.08 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 29.04 crores. Out of this surplus, a sum of Rs. 4.04 crores is appropriated to P&T Revenue Reserve Fund and the balance of Rs. 25.00 crores to P&T Capital Reserve Fund. Of the total dividend payable, Rs. 11.03 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 13.05 crores in 1972-73 will be adjusted as interest receipts, the balance of Rs. 2.54 crores and Rs. 3.03 crores, being taken as contribution to General Revenues.

Dividends, etc. from commercial and other undertakings:

The dividends received by Government on investments in commercial, industrial and financial undertakings are included under this head. The State, Trading Corporation, the Cochin Refineries, the Indian Explosives Ltd., the Indian Telephone Industries, Shipping Corporation of India are expected to pay larger dividends in the current year than what was assumed in the original budget. The dividend from Hindustan Steel Construction Works Ltd., and State Farms Corporation of India is expected to be lower than what was anticipated earlier. The Rural Electrification Corporation and Instrumentation Ltd., are expected to pay maiden dividends this year while Lubrizol India is expected to pay maiden dividend next year. The Revised Estimates and the next year's estimates include Rs. 4.15 crores and Rs. 4.80 crores respectively on account of profits from the nationalised banks. No receipts on this account were included in the original budget for 1971-72. The estimates also include Rs. 50 lakhs each year on account of profits of the General Insurance business of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The details of these estimates are given in Annexure VII.

Extraordinary items: They comprise—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Grants under P. L. 480. .	11,70	18,78	11,19
Receipts under Indus Water Treaty	* ..	* ..	* ..
TOTAL .	11,70	18,78	11,19

*Figures in thousands only.

Grants under P.L. 480

A major portion of the rupee payments made to the U.S. authorities for the import of agricultural commodities under P.L. 480 is intended to be made available to the Government of India for utilisation on approved projects. The credit for such receipts is taken under 'Revenue' or 'Public Debt' according as the amount received is in the form of grant or loan. Against the original Budget of Rs. 3.70 crores of grants under this arrangement, the Revised Estimates include Rs. 10.28 crores and the Budget Estimates include Rs. 3.34 crores on this account. These estimates include Rs. 1.76 crores in the current year and Rs. 2.34 crores next year for Family Planning.

Under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programmes, the U.S. Government provides the services of experts in various technical fields and affords training facilities for Indians in the U.S.A. Since 1959, the rupee expenditure on this account was being met out of rupee accruing to the U.S. Government under P.L. 665. As the rupees accrued under P.L. 665 had been exhausted, it was agreed that the expenditure might be met out of the portion of P.L. 480 funds earmarked for grants to Government of India. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 34.7 crores due to be received from the U.S. Government as grants in terms of the P.L. 480 agreement was set apart for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. The U.S. Government is to advance annual grants for the amounts estimated to be required in any particular year and the sums so advanced are in turn to be paid back to U.S.A.I.D. for meeting the rupee expenditure in connection with the activities under the above programmes, the provision for the purpose being made in the expenditure estimates. The estimates of receipts of grants during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 have been placed at Rs. 8.50 crores and Rs. 7.85 crores respectively.

Receipts under Indus Water Treaty

The receipts under this head represent the proportionate working expenses for certain head works and carrier channels payable by Pakistan Government under the Indus-Waters Treaty.

STATEMENT II

Commodity-wise details of revenue from Union Excise Duties.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals** 1970-71 Basic Excise	Actuals** 1970-71 Special Excise	Actuals** 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Revised 1971-72 Basic Excise	Revised 1971-72 Special Excise	Revised 1971-72 Total	Budget 1972-73 Basic Excise	Budget 1972-73 Total	S. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	I. BASIC DUTIES, SPECIAL DUTIES AND CESS.												
	A. *Food and Beverages*												
1.	Sugar	1,09,01	..	1,09,01	1,09,63	..	1,09,63	1,33,45	..	1,33,35	1,41,70	1,41,70	1
2.	Tea	36,99	..	36,99	39,00	..	39,00	37,00	..	37,00	40,20	40,20	2
3.	Coffee	2,93	48	3,41	3,40	63	4,03	3,53	55	4,08	4,23	4,23	3
4.	Confectionery	66	..	66	65	..	65	65	..	65	72	72	4
5.	Prepared or Preserved Foods	3,84	..	3,84	4.30	..	4,30	4,80	..	4,80	5,30	5,30	5
6.	Food Products	4,40	..	4,40	4,80	..	4,80	5,00	..	5,00	5,20	5,20	6
7.	Aerated waters	2,85	..	2,85	3,30	..	3,30	3,30	..	3,30	5,30	5,30	7
8.	Glucose and dextrose	77	..	77	1,05	..	1,05	85	..	85	92	92	8
9.	Maida	..	..	..	36	..	36	10	..	10	..	..	9
	TOTAL A—*FOOD AND BEVERAGES*	1,61,45	48	1,61,93	1,66,49	63	1,67,12	1,88,68	55	1,89,23	2,03,57	2,03,57	A
	B. *Tobacco*												
10.	Unmanufactured Tobacco	62,13	12,31	74,44	63,00	12,60	75,60	63,00	12,60	75,60	86,95	86,95	10
11.	Cigars and Cigarettes	1,06,73	21,24	1,27,97	1,28,02	25,61	1,53,63	1,28,02	25,61	1,53,63	1,65,40	1,65,40	11
	TOTAL B—*TOBACCO*	1,68,86	33,55	2,02,41	1,91,02	38,21	2,29,23	1,91,02	38,21	2,29,23	2,52,35	2,52,35	B
	C. *Petroleum Products*												
12.	Refined Diesel Oil and Vaporising Oil	2,31,99	..	2,31,99	2,65,00	..	2,65,00	2,63,00	..	2,63,00	2,76,00	2,76,00	12
13.	Motor Spirit	1,73,10	..	1,73,10	2,22,52	..	2,22,52	2,22,52	..	2,22,52	2,40,00	2,40,00	13
14.	Kerosene	1,20,97	..	1,20,97	1,36,50	..	1,36,50	1,34,50	..	1,34,50	1,61,80	1,61,80	14
15.	Furnace Oil	33,25	..	33,25	35,00	..	35,00	22,00	..	32,00	30,00	30,00	15
16.	Diesel Oil not otherwise specified	22,56	..	22,56	24,00	..	24,00	23,00	..	22,00	23,80	23,80	16
17.	Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar	9,22	..	9,22	11,00	..	11,00	12,00	..	12,00	16,40	16,40	17
18.	Petroleum Products N. O. S.	17,09	..	17,09	21,73	..	21,73	23,00	..	23,00	25,90	25,90	18
19.	Compounded Lubricating Oils and Greases	..	..	..	7,54	..	7,54	8,40	..	8,40	17,00	17,00	19
20.	Petroleum Coke	..	..	..	34	..	34	85	..	85	1,20	1,20	20
	TOTAL C—*PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**	6,08,18	..	6,08,18	7,23,63	..	7,23,63	7,19,27	..	7,19,27	7,92,10	7,92,10	C

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* Revenue from basic duties includes yield from additional duties levied on petroleum products under the Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958.

**Actuals as per Departmental records.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

S. No	Exciseable Commodities	Actuals 1970-71 Basic Excise	Actuals 1970-71 Special Excise	Actauls 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Revised 1971-72 Basic Excise	Revised 1971-72 Special Excise	Revised 1971-72 Total	Budget 1972-73 Basic Excise	Budget 1972-73 Total	S. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D.	*Vegetable Oils and Fats*												
21.	Vegetable Products	13,79	..	13,79	14,22	..	14,22	13,70	..	13,70	14,20	14,20	21
22.	Vegetable Non-essential Oils	1,21	..	1,21	1,30	..	1,30	1,30	..	1,30	1,24	1,24	22
	TOTAL D—*VEGETABLE OILS & FATS*	15,00	..	15,00	15,52	..	15,52	15,00	..	15,00	15,44	15,44	D
E.	*Chemicals*												
23.	Fertilizers	18,08	..	18,08	22,80	..	22,80	22,00	..	22,00	37,50	37,50	23
24.	Plastic Materials and synthetic resins	19,80	3,95	23,75	22,42	4,48	26,90	24,00	4,80	28,80	33,97	33,97	24
25.	Patent and Proprietary Medicines	13,18	..	13,18	16,50	..	16,50	15,75	..	15,75	17,50	17,50	25
26.	Soap	7,23	1,45	8,68	8,83	1,77	10,60	10,00	2,00	12,00	12,90	12,90	26
27.	Paints and Varnishes	5,47	1,09	6,56	6,00	1,20	7,20	6,00	1,20	7,20	9,92	9,92	27
28.	Synthetic Organic Dyestuffs	6,11	..	6,11	7,20	..	7,20	6,10	..	6,10	9,50	9,60	28
29.	Cosmetics	3,38	68	4,06	4,37	87	5,24	4,65	93	5,58	6,12	6,12	29
30.	Sodium Silicate	1,89	..	1,89	1,39	..	1,39	1,75	..	1,75	1,74	1,75	30
31.	Gases	1,11	..	1,11	2,88	..	2,88	3,40	..	3,40	4,00	4,00	31
32.	Caustic Soda	3,50	..	3,50	3,75	..	3,75	3,65	..	3,65	4,00	4,00	32
33.	Soda Ash	1,97	..	1,97	2,20	..	2,20	2,50	..	2,50	2,85	2,85	33
34.	Chemicals namely Calcium, Carbide Bleaching Powder Sodium hydrosulphate	1,19	..	1,19	2,40	..	2,40	2,00	..	2,00	2,70	2,70	34
35.	Cellophane	1,58		1,58	1,90	..	1,90	1,90	..	1,90	1,90	1,90	35
36.	Acids	1,41	..	1,41	1,75	..	1,75	1,60	..	1,60	1,80	1,80	36
37.	Organic Surface Active Agents	1,20		1,20	2,39	..	2,39	3,05	..	3,05	4,00	4,00	37
38.	Optical Bleaching Agents	57	..	57	70		70	60	..	60	93	93	38
39.	Glycerine	9	..	19	25	..	25	20	..	20	25	25	39
40.	Camphor	..	..	..	18	..	18	25	..	25	36	36	40
41.	Menthol	..	..	..	13	..	13	16	..	16	26	26	41
	TOTAL E—*CHEMICALS*	87,86	7,17	95,03	1,08,04	8,32	1,16,36	1,09,56	8,93	1,18,49	1,52,31	1,52,31	E
F.	*Metals*												
(a)	*Iron & Steel*												
42.	Iron in any crude form	4,31	..	4,31	5,50	..	5,50	5,10	..	5,10	5,50	5,50	42
43.	Steel ingots	1,45	..	1,45	2.20	..	2,20	1,35	..	1,35	2,60	2,60	43
44.	Iron and Steel Products	67,39	..	67,39	76,00	..	76,00	70,00	..	70,00	98,80	98,80	44
45.	Tin Plates	2,57	..	2,57	2,90	..	2,90	2,90	..	2,90	4,20	4,20	45
46.	Safety razors blades of stainless steel	14	..	14	16	..	16	19	..	19	25	25	46
47.	Metal Containers	9,70	..	9,70	10,40	..	10,40	10,60	..	10,60	11,50	11,50	47
48.	Slotted angles and channels for steel	8	..	8	13	..	13	15	..	15	17	17	48
49.	Safes, strong boxes, etc. made of base Metal	33	..	33	52	..	52	40	..	40	40	40	49
	TOTAL (*a*)—*IRON AND STEEL*	85,97	..	85,97	97,81	..	97,81	90,69	..	90,69	1,23,42	1,23,42	F(*a*)

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals 1970-71 Basic Excise	Actuals 1970-71 Special Excise	Actuals 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Revised 1971-72 Basic Excsie	Revised 1971-72 Special Excise	Revised 1971-72 Total	Budget 1972-73 Basic Excise	Budget 1972-73 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	(*b*) *Non-ferrous Metals*												
	50. Aluminium	28,42	5,68	34,10	29,70	5,94	35,64	30,20	6,04	36,24	40,18	40,18	50
	51. Copper and Copper Alloys	4,51	..	4,51	5,20	..	5,20	4,70	..	4,70	5,00	5,00	51
	52. Zinc	1,41	..	1,41	2,00	..	2,00	1,30	..	1,30	2,00	2,00	52
	53. Lead Unwrought	7	..	7	18	..	18	8	..	8	18	18	53
	TOTAL—(*b*) *NON-FERROUS METALS*	34,41	5,68	40,09	37,08	5,94	43,02	36,28	6,04	42,32	47,36	47,36	(*b*) F(a)
	TOTAL F—*METALS*	1,20,38	5,68	1,26,06	1,34,89	5,94	1,40,83	1,26,97	6,04	1,33,01	1,70,78	1,70,78	(b)
	G. *Manufactured Goods* :												
	(a) *Textiles and Jute*												
	54. Cotton Fabrics	51,27	..	51,27	55,62	..	55,62	55,62	..	55,62	57,30	57,30	54
	55. Cotton Yarn	32,96	..	32,96	36,72	..	36,72	35,00	..	35,00	35,90	35,90	55
	56. Wollen Fabrics	1,56	31	1,87	1,70	34	2,04	2 05	41	2,46	2,64	2,64	56
	57. Wollen Yarn	2,49	81	3,30	3,41	1,13	4,54	3,75	1,25	5,00	5,45	5,45	57
	58. Rayon or artificial silk fabrics	13,34	2,59	15,93	15,12	2,95	18,07	13,60	2,72	16,32	21,24	21,24	58
	59. Rayon and Synthetic fibres and Yarn	68,23	20,50	88,73	75,00	22,25	97,25	71,58	21,70	93,28	94,34	94,34	59
	60. Jute Manufactures	19,49	1,86	21,35	20,50	2,05	22,55	20,50	2,05	22,55	23,08	23,08	60
	61. Jute twist, arn thread and ropes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	80	61
	62. Yarn, not otherwise specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,00	17,00	62
	63. Embroidery	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
	64. Textile fabrics impregnated	10	..	10	15	..	15	9	..	9	19	10	64
	65. Wool tops	2,51	..	251	3,82	..	3,82	4,10	..	4,10	4,50	4,50	65
	66. Linoleum	..	..	..	29	..	29	17	..	17	30	30	66
	67. Ready made Garments	..	..	..	1,41	..	4,41	60	..	60	1,00	1,00	67
	TOTAL—(a) *TEXTILES AND JUTE*	1,92,06	26,07	2,18,13	2,13,74	28,72	2,42,46	2,07,06	28,13	2,35,19	2,63,65	2,63,65	G(a)
	(b) *Other Manufactured Goods* :												
	68. Tyres and Tubes	45,77	9,14	54,91	52,00	10,40	62,40	52,00	10,40	62,40	71,55	71,55	68
	69. Rubber Products	6,54	1,30	7,84	8,68	1,74	10,42	8,68	1,73	10,42	12,68	12,68	69
	70. Synthetic Rubber	85	..	85	1,00	..	1,00	1,15	..	1,15	1,10	1,10	70
	71. Cement	36,77	7 30	44,07	41,34	8,27	49,61	41,34	8,27	49,61	56,87	56,87	71
	72. Asbestos Cement Products	2,51	..	2,51	3,25	..	3,25	2,75	..	2,75	3,20	3,20	72
	73. Mosaic Tiles	..	..	..	55	..	55	30	..	30	45	45	73
	74. Matches	28,49	..	28,49	29,00	..	29,00	30,50	..	30,50	31,60	31,60	74
	75. Paper	21,38	3,01	24,39	22,95	3,28	26,23	22,95	3,28	26,23	33,20	33,20	75
	76. Glass and Glassware	6,75	15	6,90	9,02	28	9,30	8,44	26	8,70	9,80	9,80	76
	77. Chinaware and Porcelainware	2,99	..	2,99	4,75	..	4,75	4,15	..	4,15	5,00	5,00	77
	78. Plywood	2,71	..	2,71	3,10	..	3,10	3,10	..	3,10	3,40	3,40	78
	79. Cinematograph Films	1,11	21	1,32	1,40	25	1,65	1,27	23	1,50	1,82	1,82	79

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl.No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals 1970-71 Basic Excise	Actuals 1970-71 Special Excise	Acutals 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Revised 1971-72 Basic Excise	Revised 1971-72 Special Excise	Revised 1971-72 Total	Budget 1972-73 Basic Excise	Budget 1972-73 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
80.	Footwear	2,06	..	2,06	2,30	..	2,30	2,60	..	2,60	2,80	2,80	80
81.	Gramophones and records	27	..	27	33	..	33	33	..	33	40	40	81
82.	Cinematograph Projectors	..	..	..	16	..	16	11	..	11	17	17	82
83.	Photographic Cameras	..	..	..	15	..	15	10	..	10	15	15	83
84.	Steel furniture	3,03	..	3,03	3,20	..	3,20	3,40	..	3,40	3,30	3,30	84
85.	Crown Corks	1,46	..	1,46	2,95	..	2,95	2,50	..	2,50	3,10	3,10	85
86.	Pilfer Proof Caps	62	..	62	1,20	..	1,20	1,30	..	1,30	1,40	1,40	86
87.	Mechanical Lighters	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	87
88.	Typewriter ribbons	..	..	..	8	..	8	11	..	11	15	15	88
89.	Electric Insulation and Adhesive Tapes (NOS)	..	..	..	21	..	21	34	..	34	52	52	89
90.	Slide, Zip Fastners	..	..	..	17	..	17	33	..	33	35	35	90
91.	Pressure Cookers	..	..	..	30	..	30	35	..	35	40	40	91
92.	Vacuum Flasks	..	..	..	37	..	37	33	..	33	40	40	92
93.	Playing Cards	..	..	..	38	..	38	38	..	38	45	45	93
94.	Newspaper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,65	..	1,65	†5,00	5,00†	94
	TOTAL (b) *OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS*	1,63,32	21,11	1,84,43	1,88,84	24,22	2,13,06	1,90,47	24,18	2,14,65	2,49,27	2,49,27	G(b)
	TOTAL G.—*MANUFACTURED GOODS*	3,55,38	47,18	4,02,56	4,02,58	52,94	4,55,52	3,97,53	52,31	4,49,84	5,12,92	5,12,92	G(a) & (b)
H.	*Machinery and Transport Equipments :*												
95.	Motor Vehicles	22,53	5,41	27,94	27,37	5,50	32,87	27,37	5,50	32,87	36,95	36,95	95
96.	Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	..	..	..	1,31	..	1,31	1,95	..	1,95	2,70	2,70	96
97.	Fork Lift Trucks & Platform Trucks	..	..	..	34	..	34	13	..	13	25	25	97
98.	Electric Batteries and parts thereof	6,61	1,04	7,65	7,10	1,20	8,30	7,90	1,30	9,20	11,06	11,06	98
99.	Electric Wires and Cables	8,89	..	8,89	10,26	..	10,26	10,26	..	10,26	11,70	11,70	99
100.	Electric Motors	5,49	1,10	6,59	6,30	1,26	7,56	5,25	1,05	6,30	9,45	9,45	100
101	Power driven pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,00	101
102.	Motor Starters	..	..	..	63	..	63	60	..	60	80	80	102
103.	Wireless receiving sets	3,02	1,00	4,02	3,30	1,10	4,40	3,45	1,15	4,60	6,48	6,48	103
104.	Certain parts of wireless receiving sets	1,60	..	1,60	1,90	..	1,90	2,00	..	2,00	1,05	1,50	104
105.	Internal Combustion Engines	1,39	14	1,53	1,50	15	1,65	1,50	15	1,65	1,76	1,76	105
106.	Refrigerating & airconditioning appliances & Machinery	9,15	3,05	12,20	9,17	3,00	12,17	10,25	3,35	13,60	15,05	15,05	106
107.	Electric Fans	3,10	62	3,72	3,79	76	4,55	3,79	76	4,55	5,04	5,04	107
108.	Electric Bulbs and Tubes	4,19	28	4,47	6,03	8	6,11	5,73	7	5,80	6,80	6,80	108
109.	Domestic Electrical Appliances	33	..	33	40	..	40	45	..	45	50	50	109
110.	Office Machines	1,31	..	1,31	1,70	..	1,70	1,70	..	1,70	2,00	2,00	110
111.	Electricity Supply Meters	..	..	..	1,01	..	1,01	1,55	..	1,55	2,10	2,10	111
112.	Sparking plugs	11	..	11	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	112

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†This is a non-sharable duty levied for relief of Bangla Desh refugees.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Excisable Commodities	Actuals 1970-71 Basic Excise	Actuals 1970-71 Special Excise	Actuals 1970-71 Total	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise	Budget 1971-72 Special Excise	Budget 1971-72 Total	Revised 1971-72 Basic Excise	Revised 1971-72 Special Excise	Revised 1971-72 Total	Budget 1972-73 Basic Excise	Budget 1972-73 Total	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
113.	Rolling Bearings	..	..	..	1,85	..	1,85	1,95	..	1,95	2,70	2,70	113
114.	Welding Electrodes	..	..	..	76	..	76	1,45	..	1,45	2,10	2,10	114
115.	Coated abrasives and grinding wheels	..	..	..	70	..	70	1,10	..	1,10	2,00	2 00	115
116.	Bolts and Nuts and Screws	..	..	..	2,10	..	2,10	210	..	2,10	2,60	2,60	11
	TOTAL—*MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT*	67,72	12,64	80,36	87,54	13,05	1,00,59	90,50	13,33	1,03,83	1,25,09	1,25,09	H
I.	*Cesses on Commodities* :												
117.	Coal and Coke	16,01	..	16,01*	16,17	..	16,17	16,25	..	16,25	16,75	16,75	117
118.	Handloom Cess on Cotton Fabrics	5,33	..	5,33	6,42	..	6,42	6,00	..	6,00	6,20	6,20	118
119.	Handloom Cess on Woollen Fabrics	4	..	4	4	..	4	6	..	6	7	7	119
120.	Handloom Cess on rayon or artificial silk fabrics	82	..	82	1,00	..	1,00	90	..	90	1,00	1,00	120
121.	Rubber	1,97	..	1,97*	2,87	..	2,87	2,70	..	2,70	2,80	2,80	121
122.	Salt	1,05	..	1,05*	1,13	..	1,13	1,22	..	1,22	1,35	1,35	122
123.	Iron Ore	78	..	78*	1,00	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,00	1,10	1,10	123
124.	Oil and oil seeds	77	..	77	77	..	77	70	..	70	75	75	124
125.	Copra	11	..	11	13	..	13	10	..	10	11	11	125
126.	Tea	1,84	..	1,84	1,64	..	1,64	1,70	..	1,70	1,75	1,75	126
127.	Cotton	96	..	96	67	..	67	67	..	67	70	70	127
	TOTAL I—*CESSES ON COMMODITIES*	29,68	..	29,68	31,84	..	31,84	31,30	..	31,30	32,58	32,58	I
J.	*Miscellaneous* :												
128.	Miscellaneous	2,90	..	2,90	2,60	..	2,60	2,60	..	2,60	3,00	3,00	128
	TOTAL I.—*GROSS REVENUE*	16,17,41	1,06,70	17,24,11	18,64,15	1,19,09	19,83,24	18,72,43	1,19,37	19,91,80	22,60,14	22,60,14	
	DEDUCT—*REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS*	—7,45	..	—7,45	—12,28	—36	—12,64	—14,20	—36	—14,56	—17,40	—17,40	
	TOTAL I.—*NET REVENUE*	16,09.96	1,06,70	17,16,66	18,51,87	1,18,73	19,70,60	18,58,23	1,19,01	19,77,24	22,42,74	22,42,74	TOTAL I

*Accounts actuals.

(In lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No. 1	Excisable Commodities 2	Actuals 1970-71 Basic Excise 3	Actuals 1970-71 Special Excise 4	Actuals 1970-71 Total 5	Budget 1971-72 Basic Excise 6	Budget 1971-72 Special Escise 7	Budget 1971-72 Total 8	Revised 1971-72 Basic Excise 9	Revised 1971-72 Special Excise 10	Revised 1971-72 Total 11	Budget 1972-73 Basic Excise 12	Budget 1972-73 Total 13	Sl. No. 14
II.	*Additional Duties:*												
1.	Sugar	26,84	..	26,84	28,02	..	28,02	33,16	..	33,16	36,00	36,00	1
2.	Textiles	23,45	..	23,45	30,95	..	30,95	29,96	..	29,96	37,75	37,75	2
3.	Tobacco	24,49	..	24,49	42,35	..	42,35	42,35	..	42,35	69,03	69,03	3
	TOTAL II—*GROSS REVENUE*	74,78	..	74,78	1,01,32	..	1,01,32	1,05,47	..	1,05,47	1,42,78	1,42,78	
	Deduct—Refunds etc.	..	..	..	—36	..	—36	—36	..	—36	—40	—40	
	TOTAL II—*NET REVENUE*	74,78	..	74,78	1,00,96	..	1,00,96	1,05,11	..	1,05,11	1,42,38	1,42,38	TOTAL II
III.	*Regulatory Duties* :												
1.	Unmanufactured Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,75	..	2,75	..	..	1
2.	Jute manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,40		2,40	9,20	9,20	2
3.	Steel Ingots	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	1,30	1,30	3
4.	Copper and copper alloys	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,23	..	1,23	3,75	3,75	4
5.	Iron and Steel Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,35	..	11,35	49,40	49,40	5
6.	Zinc	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36	1,50	1,50	6
7.	Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,81	..	1,81	12,58	12,58	7
8.	Tin Plates	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	63	1,70	1,70	8
9.	Jute twist, yarn, thread and ropss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	9
	TOTAL III—*Gross Revenue*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,77	..	20,77	79,83	79,83	
	Deduct Refunds etc	..	..	..	..	..	..	—8	..	—8	—20	—20	
	TOTAL III—*Net Revenue*	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,69	..	20,69	79,63	79,63	
	GRAND TOTAL—UNION EXCISE DUTIES (NET) I+II+III	16,84,74	1,06,70	17,91,44	19,52,83	1,18,73	20,71,56	19,84,03	1,19,01	21,03,04	24,64,75	24,64,75	TOTAL I+II+III

STATEMENT III

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Income-Tax, Basic and Additional Union Excise Duties and Estate Duty—Percentage Share and Guaranteed Amount under the recommendations of the Fourth and Fifth Finance Commissions

States	FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION					FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION				
	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share	Income-Tax % share	Union Excise (Basic) % share	Additional Duties of Excise		Estate Duty on movable property % share
			Guaranted amount (Rs. lakhs)	% share of balance				Guaranted amount (Rs. lakhs)	% share of balance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	7·37	7·77	235·24	7·42	8·34	8·01	7·15	235·24	8·13	8·37
Assam	2·44	3·32	85·08	1·98	2·75	2·50*	2·27*	79·75*	2·32*	2·59*
Bihar	9·04	10·03	130·16	6·17	10·76	9·99	13·81	130·16	8·40	10·80
Gujarat	5·29	4·80	323·45	7·43	4·78	5·13	4·17	323·45	6·33	4·80
Haryana**	**	**	**	**	**	1·73	1·49	65·49	1·70	1·76
Jammu & Kashmir	0·73	2·26	..	..	0·83	0·79	1·12	..	..	0·83
Kerala	3·59	4·16	95·08	5·65	3·92	3·83	4·28	95·08	4·84	3·9
Madhya Pradesh	6·47	7·40	155·17	4·62	7·50	7·09	8·48	155·17	6·34	7·53
Maharashtra	14·28	8·23	637·77	19·87	9·16	11·34	7·93	637·77	13·89	9·23
Mysore	5·14	4·41	100·10	5·21	5·46	5·40	4·65	100·10	6·00	5·48
Nagaland	0·07	2·21	..	..	0·09	0·08	0·08	..	..	0·09
Orissa	3·40	4·82	85·10	2·58	4·07	3·75	4·72	85·10	3·13	4·08
Punjab (Reorganised)**	**	**	**	**	**	2·55	2·17	96·07	2·98	2·59
Punjab (Composite)**	4·36	4·86	175·19	5·01	4·70	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	3·97	5·06	90·10	3·17	4·67	4·34	5·28	90·10	4·42	4·68
Tamil Nadu	8·34	7·18	285·14	11·13	7·80	8·18	6·50	285·34	9·63	7·83
Uttar Pradesh	14·60	14·98	575·81	7·83	17·08	16·01	18·82	575·81	12·99	17·15
West Bengal	10·91	7·51	280·41	11·93	8·09	9·11	6·84	280·41	8·75	8·12
Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	0·17*	0·24*	5·33*	0·15*	0·17*
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	3254·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	3240·37	100·00	100·00
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	0·47@	0·93@	..	0·66@	0·50@
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	012(A)	0·16(A)	..	0·18(A)	0·14(A)
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	0·18(A)	0·24(A)	..	0·26(A)	0·20(A)

**The figures represent the percentage fixed for the composite Punjab State as it existed prior to 1st November 1966, Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, from 1st November, 1966 onwards the share of composite Punjab State is distributable in the ratio 54·84: 37·38: 7·78 among the successor States of Punjab, Haryana and the Union respectively.

*Represents the percentage share determined by the Presidential Order issued under Section 56(1) of the Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act, 1969.

@Represents the percentage share determined by the Presidential Order issued under Section 36 of the State of Himachal Pradesh Act, 1970.

(A) Represents the percentage share determined by the President under Section 49 of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing State-wise Distribution of Income-Tax, Basic Excise Duties, Special Excise Duties, Additional Excise Duties and Estate Duty

(In lakhs of Rupees)

States	Budget Estimates, 1971-72				Revised Estimates, 1971-72				Budget Estimates, 1972-73			
	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Estate Duty	Income Tax	Basic Excise Duties	Additional Excise Duties	Duty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	33,00	25,79	7,63	58	36,29	26,12	8,21	65	36,19	31,26	10,88	66
Assam	10,42	8,19	2,30	16	11,33	8,30	2,46	18	11,30	9,93	3,23	18
Bihar	41,02	49,81	6,76	71	45,13	50,33	7,31	77	45,00	60,37	10,11	77
Gujarat	21,65	15,04	7,35	32	23,76	15,24	7,86	35	23,69	18,23	9,87	15
Haryana	7,16	5,37	1,76	11	7,87	5,45	1,89	12	7,85	6,51	2,44	12
Jammu & Kashmir	3,26	4,04	83	5	3,58	4,11	92	6	3,57	4,90	1,17	6
Kerala	15,84	15,44	4,09	28	17,41	15,62	4,48	35	17,36	18,71	6,03	32
Madhya Pradesh	29,16	30,59	5,67	48	32,08	30,93	6,09	54	31,99	37,07	8,20	54
Maharashtra	50,19	28,60	15,40	59	54,86	28,96	16,63	70	54,71	34,67	20,94	70
Mysore	22,40	16,77	4,90	43	24,62	16,99	5,32	45	24,55	20,33	7,30	46
Nagaland	33	29	9	1	36	34	10	1	36	35	13	1
Orissa	15,40	17,02	2,88	26	16,95	17,23	3,10	29	16,90	20,63	4,13	29
Punjab	10,54	7,83	2,90	20	11,60	7,93	3,11	25	11,56	9,48	4,09	25
Rajasthan	17,86	19,04	3,77	30	19,64	19,27	4,06	33	19,58	23,09	5,54	33
Tamil Nadu	34,43	23,44	9,11	58	37,80	23,74	9,88	76	37,70	28,41	12,96	76
Uttar Pradesh	65,83	67,88	14,19	1,10	72,42	68,62	14,99	1,22	72,22	82,28	19,38	1,23
West Bengal	39,82	24,67	8,49	50	43,56	24,98	9,25	57	43,45	29,90	11,98	57
Meghalaya	56	87	15	1	75	88	16	1	76	1,05	21	1
Himachal Pradesh	1,90	3,36	66	3	2,14	3,36	69	3	2,31	4,07	93	3
Manipur	..	..	..	..	2	11	4	**	59	70	25	1
Tripura	..	..	..	..	4	18	5	**	88	1,05	37	1
TOTAL—ALL STATES	4,20,77	3,64,04	98,93	6,70	4,62,21	3,68,69	1,06,60	7,64	4,62,52	4,42,99	1,40,14	7,66

** In Thousands only.

Post & Telegraphs
Financial Results

STATEMENT

POSTS AND

Statement showing financial results of the working of different

HEADS	Postal				Telegraphs			
	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
GROSS RECEIPTS								
(*i*) Postage and Message Revenue	88,64,78	97,08,60	96,61,80	1,00,81,75	15,68,58	19,35,41	18,77,35	20,09,40
(*ii*) Miscellaneous Revenue	21,89,38	16,43,51	16,19,20	17,33,20	11,78,56	14,84,52	12,08,16	13,66,78
TOTAL	1,10,54,16	1,13,52,11	1,12,81,00	1,18,14,95	27,47,14	34,19,93	30,85,51	33,76,18
EXPENDITURE								
General Administration	1,21,99	1,44,61	1,49,16	1,63,48	55,79	57,59	58,80	62,95
Stores and Workshops	..	..	..	..	1,12,38	98,56	27,33	19,21
Accounts and Audit	2,86,60	2,87,94	3,26,36	3,39,07	77,32	1,03,52	95,07	1,01,22
Control—Circle Offices	2,44,01	2,63,67	2,47,18	2,57,71	50,86	55,46	59,46	61,68
Engineering Expenses	..	..	..	..	6,93,85	8,09,21	3,67,06	4,04,70
Civil Engineering Wing	43,43	46,89	45,21	44,71	6,14	6,07	8,13	5,76
Pensionary Charges	2,77,58	2,84,36	2,72,36	2,80,75	79,26	74,50	66,78	70,20
Stamps, Postcards, Printing and Stationery	4,13,03	6,01,26	7,35,59	6,61,88	27,94	73,58	79,86	62,52
Maintenance of Assets	59,56	84,10	68,27	73,35	2,03,55	2,52,46	73,20	80,61
Expenditure on Annual Open Estimates and Petty Works	26,08	23,13	27,04	27,66	80,78	97,48	23,58	26,03
Contribution towards Capital Expenditure from Revenue	95,26	1,20,29	1,11,77	1,32,36	3,33,05	3,69,18	72,54	89,56
Postal Expenses (including cost of combined offices)	1,08,55,20	1,17,85,42	1,14,56,83	1,20,08,75	..	..	..	..
Telegraph Traffic Expenses (excluding cost of combined offices)	..	..	..	..	10,92,37	11,69,82	11,79,80	12,54,94
Radio Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone Expenses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer of Advance Rentals under Own Your Telephone and Other Schemes to Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation on Historical Cost transferred to Capital	38,57	47,59	43,84	54,53	2,59,69	2,82,67	94,01	1,16,94
Supplementary Depreciation towards Inflationary element	..	..	..	..	62,21	58,82	25,75	19,73
Inter-Branch Adjustments	(—)2,42,90	(—)2,04,81	(—)2,93,96	(—)2,95,20	(+)38,48	(—)2,32	(+)8,35,36	(+)8,42,02
TOTAL	1,22,18,41	1,34,84,45	1,31,89,65	1,37,49,05	31,73,67	35,06,60	30,66,73	32,18,07
Deduct—Credits to Working Expenses	12,05,61	12,26,58	12,61,10	13,97,27	1,83,93	1,78,68	1,68,87	58,05
Net Working Expenses	1,10,12,80	1,22,57,87	1,19,28,55	1,23,51,78	29,89,74	33,27,92	28,97,86	31,60,02
Net Receipts	41,36	(—)9,05,76	(—)6,47,55	(—)5,36,83	(—)2,42,60	92,01	1,87,65	2,16,16
Deduct—Dividend to General Revenues	1,36,60	1,75,86	1,62,55	1,91,00	4,59,94	4,77,51	1,02	12,33
BALANCE	(—)95,24	(—)10,81,62	(—)8,10,10	(—)7,27,83	(—)7,02,54	(—)3,85,50	1,86,63	2,03,83

V

TELEGRAPHS

Branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Telephones				Radios				Total			
Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
..	..	..	..	1,10,35	10,39	1,25,85	1,26,85	1,05,43,71	1,16,54,40	1,16,65,00	1,22,18,00
1,31,72,99	1,36,88,45	1,44,82,80	1,56,57,80	25,17	41,12	24,84	24,22	1,65,66,10	1,68,57,60	1,73,35,00	1,87,82,00
1,31,72,99	1,36,88,45	1,44,82,80	1,56,57,80	1,35,52	51,51	1,50,59	1,51,07	2,71,09,81	2,85,12,00	2,90,00,00	3,10,00,00
98,30	99,15	1,00,19	1,07,26	1,66	1,72	2,12	2,41	2,77,74	3,03,07	3,10,27	3,36,10
2,83,44	3,99,24	4,32,29	4,84,29	2,71	2,50	3,71	2,02	3,98,53	5,00,30	4,63,33	5,05,52
72,44	75,95	78,02	82,69	106	4,45	1,80	1,95	4,37,12	4,71,86	5,01,25	5,24,93
71,24	77,63	89,57	97,40	1,77	1,87	2,24	2,36	3,67,88	3,98,63	3,67,45	4,19,15
2,97,11	3,54,43	7,26,64	3,55,71	17,87	21,42	19,45	21,31	10,08,83	11,85,06	11,13,15	7,81,72
38,81	54,69	51,54	66,00	30	65	74	1,18	88,68	1,08,30	1,05,62	1,17,65
1,58,00	1,62,64	1,79,47	1,94,05	2,98	3,15	3,13	3,29	5,17,82	5,24,65	5,21,74	5,48,29
34,81	56,98	51,34	52,71	28	75	84	66	4,76,06	7,32,57	8,67,63	7,77,77
7,13,57	7,95,75	9,43,07	10,28,83	11,71	17,69	15,46	17,21	9,88,39	11,50,00	11,00,00	12,00,00
2,80,52	3,27,82	4,06,81	4,42,89	1,23	1,57	2,57	3,42	3,88,61	4,50,00	4,60,00	5,00,00
10,23,47	11,81,34	14,45,63	16,60,43	10,58	12,49	11,27	13,23	14,62,36	16,83,30	16,41,21	18,95,58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,55,20	1,17,85,42	1,14,56,83	1,20,08,75
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,92,37	11,69,82	11,79,80	12,54,94
..	..	..	..	58,02	64,84	63,34	68,70	58,02	64,84	63,34	68,70
39,22,14	44,94,67	43,96,48	53,34,08	..	..	..	..	39,22,14	44,94,67	43,96,48	53,34,08
10,00,00	10,69,00	8,94,12	5,50,00	..	..	..	..	10,00,00	10,69,00	8,94,12	5,50,00
13,02,22	14,60,35	15,95,04	17,95,86	13,63	15,30	13,99	15,98	16,14,11	18,05,91	17,46,88	19,83,13
3,60,85	3,29,94	3,85,71	3,92,00	..	..	..	..	4,23,06	3,88,76	4,11,46	4,11,73
(+)2,86,63	(+)3,20,74	(—)4,43,65	(—)4,39,28	(—)82,21	(—)1,13,61	(—)97,75	(—)1,07,54	..	..	..	..
99,43,25	1,12,60,32	1,13,32,27	1,22,04,92	41,59	34,79	42,91	46,18	2,53,76,92	2,82,86,16	2,76,31,56	2,92,18,22
4,84,21	8,67,06	7,59,92	12,69,47	3,65	4,93	7,97	5,41	18,77,40	22,77,25	21,97,86	27,30,20
94,59,04	1,03,93,26	1,05,72,35	1,09,35,45	37,94	29,86	34,94	40,77	2,34,99,52	2,60,08,91	2,54,33,70	2,64,88,02
37,13,95	32,95,19	39,10,45	47,22,35	97,58	21,65	1,15,75	1,10,30	36,10,29	25,03,09	33,66,30	45,11,98
7,06,22	8,70,03	11,76,28	13,86,39	16,04	18,34	17,34	18,67	13,18,80	15,41,74	13,57,19	16,08,39
30,07,73	24,25,16	27,34,17	33,35,96	81,54	3,31	98,41	91,63	22,91,49	9,61,35	22,09,11	29,03,59

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE

The statement below gives a summary of the estimates of expenditure met from revenue by broad categories. Further details by heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and between the latter and the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 are given in the notes that follow this statement. As explained in the Introductory Note, the estimates of expenditure under the various heads of account are net of recoveries.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1. *Civil Expenditure*			
Collection of Taxes and Duties	50·88	52·99	57·79
Debt Services	648·39	683·69	730·01
Administrative Services	236·61	255·21	267·56
Social and Developmental Services	376·40	359·94	433·21
Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	20·43	22·38	16·79
Public Works, etc.	42·71	41·56	40·18
Transport and Communications	22·62	24·68	25·94
Currency and Mint	28·35	27·13	22·03
Miscellaneous	277·97	407·18	405·03
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments*	13·45	16·75	16·67
Extraordinary Items	6·61	8·59	10·60
TOTAL—CIVIL Expenditure	1724·42	1900·10	2025·81
2. *Defence Expenditure (Net)*	1079·23	1248·39	1218·59
3. Grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature	783·20	958·76	879·87
TOTAL Revenue Expenditure	3586·85	4107·25	4124·27

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*Excludes grants-in-aid to States and Union Territories with Legislature shown separately.

COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES

The expenditure under this group head relates mostly to tax collection charges of the Union and in respect of Union Territories without Legislatures and Arunachal Pradesh.

Details by heads of account are given below:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Customs	9,80	9,91	11,33
Union Excise Duties . .	14,77	15,77	17,31
Corporation Tax . .	3,81	25,53	2,68
Income Tax . . .	15,79	17,75	18,81
Estate Duty . . .	14	16	16
Taxes on Wealth . .	30	62	87
Expenditure Tax . . .	..	..	..
Gift Tax . . .	4	5	5
Land Revenue . . .	19	19	19
State Excise Duties . .	6	6	7
Taxes on Vehicles . .	11	11	12
Sales Tax . . .	52	52	55
Other Taxes and Duties .	46	46	47
Stamps	4,86	4,83	5,15
Registration Fees . .	3	3	3
TOTAL .	50,88	52,99	57,79

Customs.—Minor excess in the Revised is on account of working charges payable to the Central Excise Department for land customs work and posting of officers in the Indian Missions at London, Hong Kong, Kuwait and Nepal.

Budget includes Rs. 50 lakhs for the purchase of small sea going launches and other equipment for anti-smuggling operations. Larger provision has also been made for payment of rewards to informers and for payment to the Central Excise Department for land customs work.

Union Excise Duties.—The excess in the Revised is mainly attributable to larger expenditure on travelling expenses on account of increase in preventive activities etc., payment for the Central Reserve Police Battalion posted at Indo-Nepal border, creation of new divisions, more payment of rewards to informers and purchase of new vehicles etc.

Further increase in the Budget is mainly to provide for the additional staff for the Excise Collectorates for New Levies and Valuation and Classification Cells. A part of the increase is also because of formation of new Central Excise Collectorates at Madurai, Guntur and Ahmedabad and strengthening of anti-sumggling units.

Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Estate Duty, Taxes On Wealth and Gift Tax.—All these taxes are administered by the Income Tax Department. According to the formula agreed to in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the allocation of expenditure amongst different heads, the total cost of collection is divided amongst the various tax heads in proportion to the gross revenue realised under each head—for this purpose Income Tax and Corporation Tax are taken together in the first instance and the combined cost is later divided between them in the ratio 7 : 1.

The excess in the Revised is due mainly to provision for additional posts created during the year including those for the new Benches of the Appellate Tribunal and for strengthening tax collection machinery.

Further increase in the Budget is on account of the normal growth as well as full year's effect of the additional posts created during the current year.

Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Taxes on Vehicles, Sales-Tax, Other Taxes and Duties and Registration Fees.—The expenditure relates to the Union Territories of Delhi, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive and Minicoy Islands and for a part of the year for Mizoram.

Small increase in the Budget for 1972-73 is because of the normal growth and provision for the full year for the additional interim relief sanctioned this year.

Stamps.—The expenditure under this head mainly relates to the India Security Press, Nasik and the Central Stamp Stores. Larger provision for purchase of stores and accrual of normal increments mainly account for the increase in the Budget.

DEBT SERVICES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
648,39	683,69	730,01

The broad details are :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Debt raised in India . .	203,76	204,47	231,68
Debt raised outside India .	173,11	176,65	182,27
Floating Debt . . .	83,00	97,00	100,00
Savings Bank, Cash Certificates, National Defence Certificates etc.	101,58	-112,54	-116,48
State Provident Funds .	44,06	46,63	51,37
Railway Funds . . .	12,08	11,86	12,90
Other Items . . .	30,80	34,54	35,31
TOTAL . .	648,39	683,69	730,01

Debt raised in India.—Provision has been made for interest payments in respect of market loans raised in India, enumerated in Appendix A at the end of Section II, for which Government of India is liable.

The Budget for 1971-72 had assumed that new market loans amounting to Rs. 500 crores would be raised during 1971-72 at an average rate of 5½% per annum. The loans floated during the year comprised of 4¾ per cent Loan, 1978, 5¼ per cent Loan, 1986, 5¾ per cent Loan, 2001, 5 per cent National Defence Loan, 1981, 5¼ per cent National Defence Loan, 1986 and 5¾ per cent National Defence Loan, 2001. Actual realisations in 1971-72 in respect of these loans amounted to Rs. 626.87 crores necessitating more provision for payment of interest.

Further increase in 1972-73 is due to provision for interest on new market loans amounting to Rs. 515 crores proposed to be raised in that year and full year's effect of the interest payable on the market loans, floated in 1971-72, including National Defence loans, as also conversion of *ad hoc* treasury bills of the value of Rs. 100 crores into dated securities on 28th December 1971. The increases on these accounts would be partly counter-balanced by lesser provision for interest charges on the loans maturing for discharge in 1972-73 *viz.* 4 per cent loan, 1972 and 4½ per cent loan, 1972 as only one half yearly payment of interest would be paid thereon.

Debt raised outside India

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads of Expenditure	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(*i*) Loans from I.B.R.D.	15,17	14,68	13,37
(*ii*) Service charges on loans from I.D.A. .	6,17	6,22	6,71
(*iii*) Loans from U.K. .	16,90	17,65	18,14
(*iv*) Loans from U.S. Exim Bank . . .	6,13	6,62	5,13
(*v*) P.L. 480 American Rupee Loans . .	35,05	34,96	35,20
(*vi*) Convertible Currency Credit . . .	4,67	4,72	5,48
(*vii*) Other Loans from U.S.A. . . .	30,59	30,55	32,62
(*viii*) Loans from U.S.S.R.	9,46	9,28	8,81
(*ix*) Loans from Canada	3,33	3,77	4,06
(*x*) Loans from Japan .	15,34	16,26	16,57
(*xi*) Loans from Federal Republic of West Germany . .	19,92	21,26	23,60
(*xii*) Loans from Netherlnd . . .	1,35	1,55	2,30
(*xiii*) Loans from France	1,92	2,11	3,52
(*xiv*) Other items . .	7,11	7,02	6,76
	173,11	176,65	182,27

Provision has been made for payment of interest in respect of loans received from foreign countries. The particulars of the loans have been given in Annexure V.

The increase of Rs. 3.54 crores in the Revised is mainly on account of more interest payments on loans from U. K. West Germany and Japan. While increases in the case of U.K. and Germany are mainly due to floatation of currencies by these countries and consequent increase in exchange rates that in the case of loans from Japan is due to rescheduling of repayments under certain Yen credits necessitating more interest payments.

The Budget for 1972-73 shows an increase of Rs. 5.62 crores over the revised estimates which is the result of excesses and savings under various heads. The main items are :—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	(Excess+ Saving—)	
(*a*) Convertible Currency Credit fro m U.S.A.	+	76
(*b*) Other loans from U.S.A.	+	2,07
(*c*) Loans from Federal Republic of West Germany	+	2,34
(*d*) Loans from Netherland	+	75
(*e*) Loans from France	+	1,41
(*f*) Loans from I.D.A.	+	49
(*g*) Loans from U.K.	+	49
(*h*) Loans from I.B.R.D.	—	1,31
(*i*) Loans from U.S. Exaim Bank	—	1,49

(a) The increase is due to signing of a new agreement dated 1st April, 1971.

(b) The increase is mainly due to more drawals under the current non-project loans from AID and provision for payment of deferred interest on the American Wheat Loan.

(c) More drawals during 1971-72 and signing of new agreement for fresh credits account for the increase under this head.

(d) Netherland Government had allowed reduced rate of interest as debt relief upto 31st March 1972. In the absence of any agreement allowing the continuance of the above concession beyond 31st March, 1972 interest for 1972-73 has been calculated at the normal rates.

(e) The increase is due to more darwals during the current year and also on account of fresh contracts carrying higher rates of interest.

(f) Further drawals under Beas, Kadana and Gujarat and Punjab Agriculture Projects and signing of new agreement account for the increase under this head.

(g) Commencement of payment of interest on General (1965) Loan after the expiry of moratorium accounts for the increase under this head.

(h) & (i) The saving is attributable to progressive repayments under various loans.

Floating Debt.—This head provides for the payment of interest on Treasury Bills issued to the public, State Governments, State Bank of India etc. for replenshing Government's cash balance from time to time.

The increase in the revised is on account of issue of more Treasury Bills during 1971-72 and at a faster pace than anticipated. Provision has been made in the Budget for 1972-73 for discount in respect of Treasury Bills outstanding at the end of 1971-72, after allowing for saving caused by the conversion of the Bills of the value of Rs. 100 crores into dated securities in that year, and including issue of *ad hocs* to the Reserve Bank from time to time for replenishing Government's cash balance.

Savings Bank, Savings Certificates etc.—Provision has been made under this head for payment of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank and accured bonus on Cumulative Time Deposits Accounts as well as Postal and other Savings Certificates.

The increase in the revised is mainly on account of interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits due to enhancement in the rate of interest from 1st January, 1971 and on account of more provision for payment of interest under National Savings Certificates (IVth issue) and Time Deposit Certificates. A part of the increase is also on account of increase in the rates of interest of Time Deposit Certificates from 15th January, 1971. Budget for 1972-73 includes interest on anticipated deposits outstanding at the end of 1971-72. Further, increase next year is on account of larger provision for bonus on anticipated increased deposits under Post Office Savings Bank and collections under new series of certificates.

State Provident Funds.—The rate of interest allowed to the subscribers of these Funds is determined every year on the basis of average redemption yield on Government of India loans.

More net accretion to the provident funds during the current year than anticipated and progressive growth in the balance of the various provident funds account for increase both in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Railway Funds.—The balance in these Funds earn interest from General Revenue at the average rate which is determined on the basis of the total interest payable on all outstanding Rupee loans, including the annual write back to the Revenue of the discount paid on loans floated in earlier years and cost of management of public debt. In pursuance of the recommendations in the Interim Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, the Railways have been allowed the benefit of interest at the current dividend rate on their Fund Balances by being permitted to take credit for the difference between the dividend rate and average borrowing rate at which interest accrues to the Funds as a set off in the dividend payable to General Revenues. Accordingly, the balances in these Funds will continue to earn interest at the average rate so far as provision under this Appropriation is concerned since the difference between the dividend rate and average rate is to be set off from the dividend payable to General Revenues. The increase next year is mainly due to more net accretions to the Funds anticipated during 1971-72.

Other Items.—These comprise mainly interest on U.S. Government P.L. 480 Funds, interest on Special Deposits of Rural Electrification Corporation, charges payable to International Monetary Fund for utilisation of Special Drawing Rights, Treasury Savings and Defence Deposits Certificates, Annuity Deposits, interest on Public Provident Fund, interest on Deposits of National Defence Fund, etc.

The interest on the investment of deposits of U.S. Government P.L. 480 Funds in the Government of India Special Non-Negotiable Securities is estimated at Rs. 10 crores this and next year.

The surplus funds of the Rural Electrification Corporation are invested in the Special Securities of the Government of India carrying 4 per cent interest. The revised for 1971-72 includes a provision of Rs. 44 lakhs on investments of the Corporation during this year. A provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made on this account in the next Budget.

The Government of India have agreed to participate in the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) Scheme introduced by the International Monetary Fund. Charges payable to the I.M.F. for the use of SDRs have been estimated at T Rs. 1,78,95 in the current Revised and TRs. 2,82,77 for the next year.

The interest on Treasury Savings and Defence Deposits Certificates in now placed at Rs. 4.84 crores and next Budget at Rs. 4.28 crores against current Budget of Rs. 4.86 crores.

The interest payable on Anauity Deposits is now estimated at Rs. 5.09 crores on the basis of deposits actually outstanding at the end of 1970-71. The next Budget includes provision of Rs. 4.50 crores on this account.

The rest of the provision is in respect of Discount on Loans, Prizes on Prize Bonds, interest on Compulsory Deposits Accounts, remuneration for Public Provident Fund, interest on Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund of industrial workers, interest on Postal Life Insurance Deposits, interest on deposits under the income tax etc. Acts and on deposits of Shipping Development Fund Committee, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Broadly, the expenditure under this group head relates to administrative and ancillary services and the day to day running of the administration at the Centre, in the Union Territories without Legislatures and Arunachal Pradesh, other than on tax collection which is recorded under the group head "Collection of Taxes, Duties and Other Principal Revenues". The requirements of the Union Territory of Mizoram have also been included under this and other respective sections. The Union Territory of Mizoram came into existence from 21st January 1972 on the reorganisation of the North Eastern areas. The Revised accordingly includes provision for expenditure for the period 21st January, 1972 to 31st March, 1972. The provision made for Mizoram in this and other sections is to cover expenditure for a part of the coming year since under the Government of Union Territories (Amendment) Act, 1971, Mizoram is to have a separate Legislative Assembly of its own. The expenditure on Parliament, State Legislatures and Elections is also accommodated under this group head, Broad details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures .	10,41	15,94	9,53
General Administration .	47,51	47,06	50,39
Audit	26,96	26,93	31,92
Administration of Justice .	1,27	1,29	1,42
Jails	27	67	28
Police	100,34	114,57	120,43
External Affairs . . .	29,43	27,93	31,26
Supplies and Desposals .	5,14	4,99	5,60
Miscellaneous Departments .	15,28	15,83	16,73
TOTAL	236,61	255,21	267,56

Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures.—More expenditure on payments made to State/Union Territory Governments in respect of the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha explains the increase in the Revised.

Next Budget includes provision for such contribution on normal basis and this accounts for the saving next year.

General Administration.—This head records the expenditure on the Secretariat and the attached Offices of the Ministries and Departments of the Government, expenditure on General Administration in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures and Arunachal Pradesh and expenditure on Planning Commission, Staff, Household and Allowances of the President, Secretariat of the Vice President and Union Public Service Commission for each of which a separate Demand or Appropriation is presented.

Saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-filling of vacancies, non-creation of new posts and other measures undertaken to effect economy in the administrative expenditure. This would, however, be partly offset by the expenditure on the grant of additional interim relief to the staff from 1st October, 1971.

Full year's provision for additional interim relief granted this year accounts for a part of the increase in the next Budget. The rest of the increase is spread over various Ministries and Departments and is accounted for by the normal growth in establishment charges on account of annual increments etc.

Audit.—This head accommodates the expenditure incurred by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and offices under his control on the maintenance and audit of accounts of both the Central and State Governments.

Excess in the Budget is on account of expansion of the Department following increased Government activities in the States and at the Centre and new responsibilities cast on the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on passing of the Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

Administration of Justice.—The expenditure relates to the Supreme Court and Courts in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures.

The increase in the Budget is mainly due to the full year's effect of the creation of new Courts under the Delhi Judicial Service Rules, 1970, as well as for the interim relief granted this year.

Jails.—Provision for adjustment of the previous years' liabilities and increase in Jail population in Delhi during the year mainly explain the increase in the Revised. Absence of provisions on these accounts explains the saving next year.

Police.—The excess in the Revised is mainly due to adjustments in the current year of certain liabilities of the earlier years, larger expenditure on the movements of the Battalions and creation of new posts in the Central Reserve Police, Boarder Security Force and Central Industrial Security Force. A part of the increase is also due to raising of the additional Battalion of India Reserve Force, the decision about which was taken after the finalisation of the estimates last year.

Further increase next year is attributable to the inclusion of full year's provision for additional Battalions raised this year and larger provision for re-imbursements to State Governments of expenditure incurred by them on the employment of Police on behalf of Centre following the change in the procedure of re-imbursement. It is now proposed to re-imburse the State Governments on the basis of the audited figures of expenditure instead of making *ad hoc* provisional payments.

External Affairs.—The reduction in the Revised is mainly because of likely shortfall in expenditure under various items due to economy measures.

Larger provision has been made next year to cover additional commitments under passages, contingencies, rents and opening of new Missions, due to the revision of the exchange rates etc.

Supplies and Disposals.—Non-utilisation of provision for additional posts, non-filling of vacancies and postponement of transfer of staff to and from Missions abroad, as an economy measure, account for the saving in the Revised. Inclusion of provision for vacant posts as well as additional posts and larger expenditure on passage charges etc. in respect of transfer of staff to and from Missions abroad, postponed in the current year, explain the increase next year.

Miscellaneous Departments.—This head accommodate the expenditure on various other Departments such as Narcotics Department, Controller of Insurance, National Savings Organisation, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Intelligence Bureau, Tariff Commission etc.

Major part of the excess in the Revised is for the Intelligence Bureau due to increase in the strength of officers and staff.

Further increase in the Budget is on account of strengthening of the Intelligence Bureau, normal step up in establishment expenditure under various other organisations, establishment of a special unit in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Unit and setting up of a new branch of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

Social and Developmental Services.

The broad details of the expenditure in this Section are as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Scientific Departments .	84,20	81,24	99,14
Education	99,57	97,42	1,13,90
Medical	19,37	18,89	22,58
Public Health . . .	6,81	6,13	7,25
Family Planning . .	6,07	5,34	7,27
Agriculture . . .	38,54	37,75	56,48
Animal Husbandry . .	4,79	4,48	6,19
Co-operation . . .	2,70	2,67	3,29
Industries	38,74	38,52	43,89
Broadcasting . . .	13,92	13,17	15,02
Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works .	66	1,52	2,01
Labour and Employment	20,20	14,72	17,35
Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations	40,79	38,06	38,80
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development met from Revenue . . .	1	1	1
Capital Outlay on Broadcasting met from Revenue.	3	2	3
TOTAL .	3,76,40	3,59,94	4,33,21

Scientific Departments:

The break up of the Budget provisions under this head is as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(1) Atomic Energy Research	27,78	26,01	32,21
(2) Scientific Research-Grants to CSIR .	23,21	21,48	24,66
(3) Geological Survey .	14,32	12,26	16,59
(4) Meteorology . .	5,09	4,94	6,27
(5) Survey of India .	5,69	6,45	7,87
(6) Archaeology . .	2,12	1,94	2,44
(7) Other items. . .	5,99	8,16	9,10
TOTAL .	84,20	81,24	99,14

(1) The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser expenditure on the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on account of delay in the supply of equipment and stores and purchase of lower quantity of uranium concentrates and reduced provision for grants and donations to scientific societies and institutes for research work,

Budget includes increased provision to cover the requirements of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre towards procurement of equipment and stores, purchase of larger quantity of uranium concentrates and filling of vacant/additional posts. Larger provision has also been made for grants to societies and institutes for scientific research.

(2) Saving in the Revised is due to alround economy, partly neutralized by additional requirements due to flood relief advances and additional interim relief. The increase in the Budget is attributable to provision for filling of essential vacant posts as also progressive implementation of Plan resulting in larger requirements for capital projects and equipment.

(3) Lesser provision in Revised is mainly because of non-filling of certain posts and non-materialisation of supplies of stores and equipment. Budget, however, provides for procurement of additional stores and equipment and increase in the field activities, besides filling of vacant posts.

(4) Delay in the establishment of certain telecommunication circuits and economy measures account for the saving in the Revised. Larger provision in the Budget is for further implementation of World Weather Watch Scheme, participation in International Trade Fair, financing new Plan activities and procurement of equipment etc.

(5) The increase in the Revised is mainly due to provision for additional interim relief and for increased rates of daily allowance etc. for which full provision was not made in the original Budget. Further increase in the Budget is for implementation of existing and new Plan schemes as well as purchase of stores and machinery and for survey and mapping for the Pochampad Irrigation Project in Audhra Pradesh.

(6) Saving in the Revised is due to lesser expenditure on establishment charges in respect of the conservation of ancient monuments. Increase next year is due to larger provision for Archaeological Museums and for maintenance and other expenses connected with the conservation of ancient monuments.

(7) Against a provision of Rs. 1 crore, the Revised includes Rs. 3.49 crores for grants-in-aid to organisations engaged on electronics research and connected development schemes. The additional requirements has been due mainly to the need for more equipment, increase in the cost thereof and raw materials and larger expenditure on the duties on the additional equipment. This explains the increase in the Revised.

The provision for grants-in-aid for electronics research in the Budget is at the same level as in the Revised. The increase in the Budget is, however, due to inclusion of provision for New Plan Schemes, strengthening of existing Plan Schemes spread over various organisations, purchase of scientific equipment and chemicals and grants for scientific research.

Education.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser provision for grants to technical institutions, cultural organisations, for physical education and sports and for social education and welfare. The grants for the establishment of Regional Engineering Colleges and for non-Government scientific institutions is also less in the Revised. These savings are partly counterbalanced by increased provision for grants to the University Grants Commission.

Provision for grants to the University Grants Commission has been stepped up from Rs. 33.05 crores in the Revised to Rs. 36.34 crores in the Budget. Budget also includes larger provision for grants to Indian Institutes of Technology and for other technical education, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sanghatan, for Physical Education Sports and Youth Welfare and for scholarships and other quality improvement programmes.

Medical.—Saving in the Revised is mainly due to payment of lesser grants to All India Institute of Medical Sciences, rate implementation of Food Adulteration Scheme and non-filling of vacant posts.

Larger provision has been included for grants to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Kalawati Children Hospital etc., stipends to trainees in Post Basic Courses in Nursing and for extension of CGHS in other cities. Provision for the Safdarjung and Willingdon Hospitals, New Delhi, and for the Medical College, Pondicherry is also more in the Budget.

Public Health.—Saving in the Revised is due to reduced grants for public health purposes, late implementation of schemes in connection with the epidemic diseases and non-inclusion of provision for vacant posts.

Budget includes increased provisions for grants for public health purposes, for the expansion of the activities of the Indian Council of Medical Research, for purchase of equipments for the Central BCG Organisation and for All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health and for mass publicity of national health programmes besides implementation of various other public health schemes.

Family Planning.—Payment of lesser subsidy for the publicity of Family Planning measures, reduced expenditure on awards and non-filling of vacancies mainly explain the saving in the Revised. Budget, however, includes large provision for the intensification of the Family Planning Programmes and for the publicity of the measures connected therewith.

Agriculture.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser provision for the Directorates of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage and Economics & Statistics, for the Agricultural Marketing Organisation and for the fisheries programme manily because of non-filling of vacant posts. A part of the saving in the Revised is also on account of the non-utilisation of the provision for the Fertiliser Promotion Council and subsidy for fishery trawlers because of non-setting up of the Council or non-implementation of the scheme. Against the provision of Rs, 6 crores for grants to Cooperative Banks for credit facilities for small farmers, the Revised includes Rs. 5.7 crores. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has, however, been made for grants for Tribal Development Agencies.

Provision for grants to Cooperative Banks under the scheme of credit facilities for small farmers, grants for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers has been stepped up from Rs. 8.7 crores to Rs. 18 crores. For grants to the Tribal Development Agencies Budget includes Rs. 2 crores against the Revised of Rs. 30 lakhs. Augmentation of these provisions to gear up the programmes mainly accounts for the increased provision next year.

The Budget also includes larger provision for grants to ICAR far development of Agricultural Universities and other research schemes and for the development of fisheries including the grants for the construction of new harbours for landing and berthing facilities for the fishing craft.

Animal Husbandry.—Late starting of certain cattle breeding farms and lesser provision for grants to the regional centres on agro-economic research mainly account for the saving in the Revised. Increase in the Budget is due to larger provision for Poultry Farms and for grants to ICAR for animal science projects for the regional centres of agro-economic research in the field of animal husbandry.

Cooperation.—Inclusion of provision for the new scheme of providing grants to Cooperative Banks for rehabilitation of weak cooperatives mainly accounts for the increase in the Budget.

Industries.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to less payments of subsidy to the Ship-Building Industry. Revised also includes reduced provisions for the Tea Replantation Subsidy Scheme as well as for payments to the Coffee, Tea and Rubber Boards against collection of cesses. These savings would, however, be partly offset by larger provision under the scheme for incentive for cotton textile mills due to substantial increase in the rate payable to the mills producing controlled varieties of cloth.

Provision for subsidy to the Ship-Building Industry has been increased from Rs. 92 lakhs in the Revised to Rs. 2.57 crores in the Budget to subsidize the building of two passenger ships for the Shipping Corporation. Larger provisions have also been made in the Budget for the Tea Replantation Subsidy Scheme as well as for the payments to the Coffee, Tea, Rubber and Cardamom Boards against the cesses collected for the development of the respective industry. These excesses would be partly offset by the reduced provision for the incentive scheme for the cotton-textile mills, provision for which has been made for one quarter.

Broadcasting.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to less expenditure on procurement of spares (Transmitting and Receiving Equipment) and less expenditure on payment of commission charges on sale of radio time for Commercial Broadcasting Service. Provision for filling of vacant posts and for full year's effect of additional interim relief, for setting up of new television centres and TV Satellite Project mainly explain the increase in the Budget. A part of the increase is also on acount of the extension of Commercial Broadcasting Service to new centres, commissioning of Alleppy Transmitter and establishment of civil construction wing in the All India Radio.

Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works:

A consolidated provision of Rs. 50 crores was made in the current year's Budget under major head Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments' for the new scheme of crash programme for rural employment. A part thereof has now been transferred to this head in the various Demands for Union Territories without legislature and Arunachal Pradesh. Accordingly, the Revised includes Rs. 86 lakhs under this major head spread over various Demands for the above scheme. Against this, next Budget includes Rs. 1.25 crores as a Plan Scheme. These provisions explain the excess both in the Revised and the Budget.

Labour and Employment.—Major part of the saving in the Revised is because of reduced share of Government's contribution to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund for the survivors of industrial workers who die before reaching the age of superannuation, on account of much less number of beneficiaries having opted for the scheme. Against the provision of Rs. 7.5 crores the Revised includes Rs. 3 crores. Savings would also accrue in the Revised due to lesser payment to the Provident Fund Organisations for the administration of the above scheme, construction of lesser number of houses under the Housing Scheme of Coal Miners and non-completion of certain water supply schemes in coal fields etc.

Budget includes Rs. 4 crores for Government's share of contribution to the Family Pension-*cum*-Life Assurance Fund against Rs. 3 crores in the Revised. Larger provisions have also been made in the Budget for reimbursement to the Provident Fund Organisations towards the administrative cost of the scheme as also for implementation of various welfare schemes, such as construction of more number of houses under the subsidized Housing Scheme for Dock Labour and Water Supply Schemes for the coal fields.

Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.—The break-up of the Budget provisions under this head are:—

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(1) Commercial Intelligence and Foreign Trade Organisations . . .	4,90	4,74	7,19
(2) Census . . .	10,91	11,14	4,05
(3) Statistics . . .	4,76	4,49	5,22
(4) Information and Publicity Organisations .	6,94	6,04	6,63
(5) Central Water and Power Commissions, etc. .	1,88	1,61	2,05
(6) Tourist Organisations .	2,65	2,36	3,15
(7) Social Welfare (excluding Social Education) .	2,44	2,20	3,85
(8) Other Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations . .	6,31	5,48	6,66
TOTAL .	40,79	38,06	38,80

(1) The small saving in the Revised is mainly attributable to lesser expenditure in connection with the participation in international exhibitions abroad. Inclusion of larger provision for the Third Asian Fair to be held in New Delhi next year accounts for the increase in the Budget.

(2) Small increase in the Revised is on account of meeting the residuary expenditure connected with the enumeration work for the 1971 census. A part of the increase is also due to undertaking of sample survey on the comparability of 1971 and 1961 census relating to economic characteristics in certain States and the collection of data on births and deaths under the Sample Registration Scheme.

With the completion of enumeration work in the current year and gradual winding up of the Regional Tabulation Offices, the requirement of funds next year has been considerably reduced which accounts for the saving in the Budget.

(3) The saving in the Revised is mainly due to delay in the implementation of certain schemes as well as due to economy measures enforced during the year. Provision for new Plan schemes, and purchase of equipment for the computer centre account for the larger provision in the Budget.

(4) Abandonment of International Film Festival and Song Drama Divisions Scheme to raise Light and Sound units, lesser expenditure on certain schemes of Publication Division, Films Division and Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity and other economy measures account for the saving in the Revised.

Larger provision for Plan schemes of Publication Division, TV and Film Institute and for Films Division explain the increase next year.

(5) Saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-creation of posts as a measure of economy.

Creation of a new Directorate in the Water Wing of the Central Water and Power Commission to handle the programme of rural engineering survey for creating employment potential in the country mainly accounts for the increase in the Budget.

(6) Saving in the Revised is mainly because of economy measures taken during the year and lesser expenditure on tourist publicity.

Larger provision for increased expenditure on development and promotion of tourist publicity and for financing existing and new schemes accounts for increase in the Budget.

(7) The saving in the Revised is mainly due to non-implementation of the scheme for grants to voluntary organisations for welfare services for destitute children and destitute women. Lesser expenditure on nutrition programme for pre-school children and for the nursing and expectant mothers also contributes to a part of the savings.

A provision of Rs. 2.16 crores has been made for grants to voluntary bodies for nutrition programme in the next year's Budget. This together with larger provision for grants to voluntary organisations for welfare services for destitute children and destitute women accounts for the increase in the next Budget.

(8) Lesser incidental expenditure on imports of W.F.P. donated milk powder and butter oil due to less import of skimmed milk powder and on payment of charges to the Shipping Corporation of India for management and maintenance of Government ships account for the saving in the Revised. Budget, however, includes larger provisions for both these items.

MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,73	2,41	3,24
Irrigation, Navigation, etc. .	31	33	42
Electricity Schemes . .	17,39	19,64	13,13
TOTAL .	20,43	22,38	16,79

Multi-purpose River Schemes.—Saving in the Revised is mainly under 'Investigations' and is due to (i) non-receipt of navigation and electronics equipment (ii) lesser expenditure on works and tools and plants in respect of hydrological observations in Krishna-Godavari Basins and (iii) non-taking up of joint Indo-Pak survey of the Padma River on account of the political situation in Bangla Desh.

Larger provision for new schemes and for accelerating the investigation programmes of National Net Work, for collection of hydrological data and preparation of river basin plans and procurement of equipments for the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centres etc. accounts for the increase next year.

Irrigation, Navigation etc.—The increase in the Revised and Budget is mainly due to inclusion of provision for the works of improvement of inlets of Najafgarh drains in areas of Kakraula to Basaidarapur to intercept the rain water from the catchment area lying outside the banks.

Electricity Schemes.—Larger provision under Tarapur Atomic Power Station for payments in respect of first reload batch of fuel, supply of which was delayed from last year, as well as payment on the second reload batch of fuel during the current year and under Rajasthan Atomic Power Station to cover additional lease charges and customs duty on Heavy Water, according to the schedule of its receipt, account for the increase in the Revised.

Absence of provision for arrear payments in respect of fuel under Tarapur Atomic Power Station and of customs duty on Heavy Water under Rajasthan Atomic Power Station mainly explain the saving next year.

PUBLIC WORKS

This group head records the expenditure on the maintenance of National Highways, roads in Delhi and other Union Territories without Legislatures and certain other roads maintained by the Central Government and on buildings including cost of construction of works debitable to revenue. The transfer of a part of the revenue from customs and excise duties on motor spirit to the Central Road Fund as also provided for under this group head.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1. Communications:			
(a) Block grant to Central Road Fund . .	5,50	4,75	6,00
(b) Other Expenditure .	20,42	21,47	21,12
2. Buildings . . .	16,79	15,34	13,06
TOTAL .	42,71	41,56	40,18

Revised includes larger recovery by the Central Public Works Department for the works done by the Department on behalf of other Departments etc. This together with reduced transfer to the Central Road Fund, as a measure of economy, accounts for a major part of the saving in the Revised which has been partly counterbalanced by larger provision for roads as a result of addition of certain roads to National Highways. Decrease in the Budget under Buildings is due to restrictions imposed on repairs as a measure of economy and less requirements under 'Suspense' for purchase of stores.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The details of the provision by Major Heads are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Ports and Pilotage . .	1,01	1,14	1,06
Mercantile Marine . .	6,03	4,84	6,50
Lighthouses & Lightships .	1,40	1,33	1,34
Aviation	8,36	11,80	10,32
Road and Water Transport Schemes. . . .	1,09	1,08	1,49
Overseas Communications Service . . .	4,73	4,49	5,23
TOTAL .	22,62	24,68	25,94

Ports and Pilotage.—The increase in the Revised is mainly due to larger provision for purchase of for the shore establishment of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. While the provision for this establishment is the same in the Budget, the recoveries under the 'Suspense Account' would be more. This explains the saving in the Budget.

Mercantile Marine.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser subsidy payable to the Shipping Development Fund Committee on account of lesser loans granted by it and also because of Committee's administrative expenses being financed from the documentation fees realised by it from the shipping companies. Lesser payment of subsidy to the Shipping Corporation of India for operating Andaman and Nicobar Islands shipping service also contributes to a part of the saving.

Larger provision for payment to the Shipping Development Fund Committee accounts for the increase next year.

Lighthouses and Lightships.—The accounts of the Lighthouses and Lightships are maintained on a commercial basis, the expenditure being met out of the light dues recovered from the ships visiting the Indian Ports. The surplus of the revenue of the Department from the Light dues over its working and other expenses on revenue account is transferred to the General Reserve Fund. The provisions in the Revised and next Budget are based on anticipated collections of light dues during the years concerned.

Aviation.—Shortfall in recoveries from 'Suspense Account' due to variation in the programme of supply of stores accounts for the increase in the Revised.

Lesser provision has been made in the Budget because of proposed transfer of management and control of international ports at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi to the newly constituted statutory authority namely, International Airports Authority of India.

Road and Water Transport Schemes.—The increase in the Budget is due to the provision for payment to the Shipping Corporation of the arrears relating to the operational expenses on steamer service in the Amindivi and Minicoy Islands.

Overseas Communication Service.—The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser utilisation of satellite channels resulting in lesser payments of rentals therefor and lesser expenditure on tools and plants and on account of non-filling of vacant posts.

Larger provision for rentals due to anticipated more utilisation of satellite channels as a result of spurt in demand and on tools and plants and enhanced provision for interest and depreciation on plant and machinery as a result of additions to capital account for the increase in the Budget.

CURRENCY AND MINT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Currency and Coinage .	16,39	14,79	16,56
Mint	4,56	4,97	5,47
Kolar Gold Mines . .	7,40	7,37	..
TOTAL .	28,35	27,13	22,03

Currency and Coinage.—This head records expenditure on currency and coinage operations and working of the Currency Note Press and Security Paper Mill. The difference between the face value and the metallic contents of the coins returned as unit for reissue and melted is adjusted as loss under this head.

The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser provision for the cost of one-rupee and other note forms following the reduction in the price of paper and supply of currency notes than originally anticipated. A part of the saving is also on account of lesser receipt of uncurrent/withdrawn coins at the Mints as well as non-filling of certain posts as a measure of economy.

Budget includes larger provision mainly for (i) procurement of Bank Note paper from Hoshangabad on a larger scale; (ii) purchase of stores; (iii) Railway freight on consignments; and (iv) filling of new posts.

Mint.—This head provides for the running expenses of the three Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad as well as the Silver Refinery at Calcutta.

Larger payment of overtime allowance to workers of the Alipur Mint following the increase in the working hours to step up coinage production, mainly accounts for the excess in the Revised. A part of the increase is also due to creation of additional posts in the Bombay Mint and payment of arrears of overtime allowance to the staff of that Mint.

Further increase in the Budget is attributable to full year's provision for additional posts created this year, larger expenditure on purchase of local stores, gas and electricity etc.

Kolar Gold Mines.—This head provides for the working expenses of the Kolar Gold Mines, which are being run as a departmental undertaking. The Undertakings are being converted into a public sector company—Bharat Gold Mines Limited from 1st April, 1972. With the proposed setting up of the Company, there will be no direct revenue expenditure by Government and consequently no provision has been made in the Budget for the working expenses of the Undertakings. Provision has, however, separately been made under major head "Miscellaneous" to compensate the newly formed company against the loss incurred by it in selling the gold to Government at the IMF parity rate.

MISCELLANEOUS

This group head covers items of expenditure of a miscellaneous nature which cannot be appropriately accommodated under any other group head. Transactions of Civil Departments which do not belong to the other descriptive Major Heads are recorded under the Major Head "Miscellaneous". Details by Major Heads of account are given below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Famine Relief . . .	1	2	2
Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits . .	10,12	11,28	12,50
Territorial and political Pensions	28	28	2,28
Privy Purses . . .	4,69	3,50	..
Stationery & Printing .	4,10	3,85	5,09
Opium and Alkaloid Factories	6,82	6,53	8,76
Forest	5,77	5,44	6,44
Miscellaneous . . .	246,18	376,28	369,94
TOTAL	277,97	407,18	405,01

Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.—The estimates for payment of pensions, gratuities, and contributions to various Contributory Provident Funds are based on the past and present trend of actuals and such other information as is available with the various Accounts Officers. On the basis of the trend of actuals, the requirements in the Revised are expected to be more mainly under superannuation pensions, family pensions, gratuities and donations to provident funds. The increase in the Budget is attributable to normal growth.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of pensions and allowances to the members and servants of the Rulers of former Indian States, pensions for distinguished and meritorious services and for other political considerations and for payment of pensions to freedom fighters and their dependents.

It has been decided to extend the scheme of pensions to freedom fighters and their dependants all over the country on certain conditions, which was earlier restricted to those freedom fighters who had undergone imprisonment in Andaman for not less than five years, or if they were not alive, to their dependants and families. Budget accordingly includes a provision of Rs. 2.10 crores for pensions to freedom fighters, their dependants, etc. which explains the large increase next year.

Privy Purses.—Provision was made under this head for the payment of Privy Purses to the Rulers of the former Indian States. With the enactment of the Constitution (26th Amendment) Act, 1971, the Rulers of the erstwhile Indian States are no longer entitled to draw Privy Purses or other allowances, which ceased from 1st January, 1972. This explains the saving in the Revised and in the next Budget.

Stationery and Printing.—This head includes provision for the purchase of stationery and paper for meeting the requirements of Central Government offices as well as establishment expenditure of the Chief Controller of Stationery and Printing, various Government of India Presses etc. Major portion of the total expenditure is recoverd from various Departments, all of which have been declared as paying' from 1st April, 1971. The saving in the Revised is mainly attributable to lesser expenditure on the purchase of paper and other stores for economy considerations and machinery and equipment. Anticipated increase in the supply of paper and stores and larger provision for plant and machinery account for the increase in the Budget.

Opium and Alkaloid Factories.—The saving in the Revised is mainly because of low yield of opium in the previous opium season resulting in reduced expenditure on the purchase of opium produced than originally anticipated. Budget however, includes larger provision for its purchase following the increase in poppy cultivation areas.

Forest.—Lesser provision for grant to the DVC for soil and water conservation works in water sheds of river valley project and reduced expenditure on the Forest Research Institute because of non-filling of vacant posts mainly explain the saving in the Revised. Additional provision for grants to ICAR and for new Plan schemes broadly account for increase in the Budget.

Miscellaneous The break up is as below:—

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1. Aid to other countries:			
(a) Economic Aid to Nepal under Colombo Plan .	11,08	8,40	9,00
(b) Aid to Sikkim . . .	2,68	3,69	4,10
(c) Aid to Bhutan . . .	6,30	7,15	8,08
(d) Other technical and economic assistance . .	3,32	2,61	2,67
2. Contribution to U.N. Development Programme . . .	3,27	2,90	3,06
3. Service and other charges for the purchase of dollars from I.M.F.	1,00	..	1,00
4. Payment to A.I.D. for local cost of technical assistance .	8,00	8,50	7,85
5. Income-Tax on salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford & Rockfeller Foundations . .	79	12,50	27,96
6. Payments against Tax Credit Certificates . . .	7,82	11,71	5,61
7. Export Promotion and Marketing Development Scheme .	49,91	54,35	59,10
8. Subsidy on coal moved by rail-*cum*-sea route . . .	1,00	1,50	2,00
9. Payment of net proceeds of excise duty on coal and coke to Coal Board . . .	13,00	10,48	10,00
10. Subsidy to Food Corporation of India	30,00	50,00	1,00,00
11. Subsidy on sugar export ,	10,00	9,50	30
12. Trading losses on purchase of foodgrains	16,50	15,01	14,98
13. Relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons . . .	12,23	13,17	8,35
14. Relief of refugees from Bangla Desh . . .	29,80	65,00	5,00
15. Central Social Welfare Board	2,96	2,95	3,39
16. Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund . . .	2,28	1,86	1,86
17. Transfer of Risks Insurance Premiums to Funds . .	3,10	4,64	17,23
18. Cash Grants to the Govt. of Bangla Desh . . .	..	40,00	38,00
19. Assistance to Bangla Desh for payment of cash allowance to refugees returning to that country	..	20,00	..
20. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines	..	..	4,25
21. Contribution to Calcutta Port Commissioners . . .	2,90	2,97	4,52
22. Other Items . . .	28,24	27,39	31.6
	2,46,18	3,76,28	36,69,91

The provisions are explained below:—

1. Saving in the Revised for 1971-72 is due to non-materialisation of certain schemes for aid to the Government of Nepal. Increase in the Budget is due to larger provisions for technical co-operation with Nepal and payment of more subsidy to Sikkim and Bhutan.

2. The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser contribution to Capital Development Fund due to non-utilisation of the amount already paid to the

Fund. Larger contribution to the U.N. Development Programme and provision for contribution to the Capital Development Fund account for the increase next year.

3. India had completed her repurchase obligations in regard to outstanding drawings from the I.M.F. A provision of Rs. 1 crore was made to meet any unforeseen situation. Non-drawls during the year under Special Drawing Rights scheme accounts for the saving under this head. Budget includes an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 1 crore to meet any contingency next year.

4. The provision is for the payment to the U.S. A.I.D. for meeting the rupees expenditure in connection with the activities under the Indo-U.S. Technical Assistance Programme. The payments are met from the grants received from U.S. under P.L. 480, Saving in the Budget is due to anticipated lesser requirements.

5. Non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockfeller Foundations are entitled, under their terms of service, to the payment of tax free salaries. The income tax payable in respect of their salaries is charged to this head. The estimates are based on the actual amount worked out by the Income-tax Authorities. At the time of Budget estimates it was anticipated that the amendment to Section 10 of the Direct Taxes Amendment Bill, 1970 proposed last year will come into force this year. According to this amendment where the tax of the employees was paid by Government the tax paid by the employer was not to be treated as a perquisite for determining the Income Tax liability. As the Amendment was not eventually made, the tax element has now been included in determining the taxable income of the employees. This has resulted in larger provision in the Revised for 1971-72 and Budget for 1972-73. A part of the increase both in the Revised and next Budget is also due to introduction of increased rates in the higher slabs which is applicable in almost every case of non-Indian employee of these Foundations.

6. This head covers payments against tax credit certificates under Export (withdrawn at the time of devaluation), Equity Shares, Excise Duty and Corporation Tax Schemes. On the basis of the latest data of adjustments, larger provision has been made in the Revised for 1971-72 under the Corporation Tax Scheme. The saving in the Budget for 1972-73 is due to lsser payments anticipated under this Scheme.

7. The Marketing Development Fund was constituted in 1963 for financing the expenditure on grants for export promotion and market development schemes. Larger provision has been made in the Revised for 1971-72 for the scheme of Product Promotion Assistance because of speedier disbursement of cash assistance based on increased exports during 1971-72 and the Commodity Development Assistance Scheme for liquidating old pending claims of cash compensatory support for export of prime iron and steel. These increases are partly offset by lesser provision under grants and contributions to Export Development Organisations. Provision for Export Promotion and Market Development scheme has been stepped up in 1972-73 due to anticipated increase in cash assistance on account of increased exports, reimbursement of losses to Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation on account of managese are and iron ore, increase in Export Credit Interest Subsidy Scheme and larger provision for grants to Export Promotion Councils.

8. The subsidy, which is financed from the additional Excise Duty levied on coal and coke, is for equalising the price of coal transported by rail-cum-sea route by coastal shipping to southern States. Increase both in the Revised and the next Budget is due to more subsidy payable because of anticipated larger movement of coal.

9. A part of the net proceeds of the special cess on coal and coke is transferred to the Coal Board for utilisation on schemes relating to conservation of coal and safety in coal mines. Lesser amount of excise duty anticipated to be paid to the Board during the current and next year accounts for the saving under this head.

10. The provision is on account of reimbursement of consumer subsidy intially borne by the Food Corporation of India in handling of food grains both indigenous and imported. The subsidy represents the difference between the economic cost and the issue price of the foodgrains as fixed by the Government. Against the provision of Rs. 30 crores in the Budget the Revised is placed at Rs. 50 crores and the next Budget at Rs. 100 crores. The additional requirements are mainly due to lesser import this year and stoppage of import of wheat next year, increased purchase of indigenous wheat, increase in the stock as a result of higher indigenous production and procurement and larger purchase of indigenous Rice. The programme of procurement next year is based on the purchase of 51 lakhs tons of wheat and 33.8 lakh tons of rice as against 51 lakh tons of wheat and 28.89 lakh tons of rice in the current year. The off-take of both the commodities is, however, assumed at the same level as in the current year. The buffer stocks at the end of next year would be substantially higher than at the end of the current year and are expected to be around 8.88 million tonnes of foodgrains.

11. The provision is for the payment of subsidy to the Indian Sugar Industry Export Corporation Limited in reimbursement of the loss entailed in the export of sugar. The subsidy represents the difference between the internal cost of production and the international price of sugar which is lower. The anticipated loss on account of export of sugar during 1972-73 is expected to be borne by the Sugar industry. The nominal provision next year is to cover the payments for exports made during 1971-72.

12. This head records the write back of losses on capital account in respect of the State Trading Scheme for purchase of Foodgrains prior to the taking over of the functions by the Food Corporation. Decrease in the Budget is due to the progressive clearance of adjustments in respect of earlier years.

13. The provision represents expenditure on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons who have been displaced from other countries. The increase in the Revised for 1971-72 is due to additional expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons consequent on the influx of fresh migrants from East Bengal towards the end of 1970-71.

14. Provision had been made in the estimates for 1971-72 for relief of refugees who had been coming over to India in the wake of disturbances in East Bengal and the atrocities committed by the occupation regime before the liberation of Bangla Desh. The refugees are expected to return to Bangla Desh by March 31, 1972. Provision next year covers residuary expenditure on closure of camps in India.

15. The Budget provides for increased grant to the Central Social Welfare Board to cover expenditure on further development of the programme of Family and Child Welfare and new centres to be opened in 1972-73.

16. Provision is made under this head for transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund out of the contribution received in this regard from the Railways.

17. This head provides for the transfer of the premiums realised under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance, Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance, War Risks (Marine Hulls) Reinsurance and Personal Injuries (Compensation) Insurance Schemes to the respective Funds. The schemes started in 1962 were suspended following the revocation of the proclamation of the Emergency in 1968 and the provision was mainly in respect of arrears. Following the declaration of the Emergency in 1971- two new schemes—Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme, 1971 and Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Scheme, 1971 have since been introduced this year. A provision of Rs. 2.75 crores this year and Rs. 15 crores next year has been made for the transfer to the respective Fund. This explains the increase in the Revised and further increase in the next Budget.

18. Assistance is being provided to the Government of Bangla Desh towards its rehabilitation and economic reconstruction requirements. The immediate maintenance requirements as well as cost of certain services and procurement of essential commodities from India including food stuffs are being met by grants while loan assistance is being provided for its foreign exchange and other long range needs. A total provision of Rs. 62 crores during the current year and of Rs. 118 crores in the next year has been made for the purpose. Out of this Rs. 22 crores in the current Revised and Rs. 80 crores next year have been provided under Major head "Loans and Advances" and the balance under this Head.

19. It has been decided to extend assistance to Government of Bangla Desh for making available cash allowance to the refugees at the rate of Rs. 30 per head for adults and Rs. 15 per child below eight years, who are being repatriated from India. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made in the Revised for this purpose to assist the Bangla Desh Government.

20. The Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking, which was being run as a departmental undertaking, is being converted into a public sector company—Bharat Gold Mines (P) Limited from 1st April, 1972. With the proposed setting up of the Company there will be no direct revenue expenditure by Government on the running of the undertaking from next year. Provision is, however, being made here to compensate the newly formed company against the loss incurred by it in selling the gold to Government at the I.M.F. parity rate.

21. Budget includes larger provision for grant-in-aid to Calcutta Port Commissioners for expenditure on river dredging and river maintenance, based on the enhanced rate of contribution.

22. Provision for the residuary items under this major head, which are spread over a number of places is made here. The saving in the Revised is mainly due to lesser expenditure on schemes relating to subsidiary food and applied nutrition on account of less production of Bal Ahar than anticipated, non-materialisation of plans to hold the proposed International Film Festival and non-finalisation of payment to Coal Board for the Coal Development Fund.

Larger provision has been made in the Budget for (i) Civil Defence measures; (ii) Expenditure on Subsidiary Food and Applied Nutrition Schemes including Bal Ahar; (iii) Save Grain Compaign; and (iv) Applied Research Demonstration and Training Projects in Grain Storage. Budget also includes provision for (i) subsidy to the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (Rs. 50 lakhs), Industrial Finance Corporation (Rs. 22 lakhs) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (Rs. 23 lakhs); (ii) the Sixth Finance Commission proposed to be set up next year under Article 280 of the Constitution (Rs. 10 lakhs); and (iii) expenses in connection with the Colombo Consultative Committee Meeting to be held in India in 1972. A provision of Rs. 1.85 lakhs has been made under this head in the next Budget for payment of allowances to the relations of the Rulers of former Indian States.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Hedas	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments . .	7,83,20	9,58,76	8,79,87
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments . . .	55	54	52
Other Misc. Contributions and Assignments	12,90	16,21	16,15
TOTAL .	7,96,65	9,75,51	8,96,54

GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
A. Grants-in-aid to State Governments :			
I. Fixed Non-Plan Grants .	1,60,77	1,61,63	1,73,29
II. Other Non-Plan Grants .	1,83,72	3,57,40	77,94
III. State Plan Schemes .	2,26,28	2,32,05	2,30,09
IV. Central Plan Schemes .	19,13	26,07	2,24,53
V. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	1,11,63	1,07,56	1,24,09
	7,01,53	8,84,71	8,29,94
B. Grants to Union Territories :			
I. Non-Plan Purposes . .	39,05	35,69	9,70
II. Union Territories Plan Schemes	8,21	5,00	5,09
III. Central Plan Schemes .	74	25	99
IV. Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	1,42	1,04	75
	49,42	41,98	16,53
C. Grants initially met from Capital and written back to Revenue .	32,25	32,06	33,40
	7,83,20	9,58,75	8,79,87

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(a) Grants under the substantive provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution . . .	1,36,87	1,41,48	1,47,39
(b) Grants under clause (a) of the second proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution:			
Assam	20	20	20
Meghalaya	20	20	20
(c) Grants in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger fares . . .	16,25	16,25	16,25
(d) Grants on account of Agriculture Wealth Tax . . .	7,25	3,50	9,25
	1,60,77	1,61,63	1,73,29

The variations are explained below:—

A.I. Fixed Non-Plan Grants to State Governments.—(a) Provision is made here for grants payable to the States under the substantive provision of Article 275(1) of the Constitution which are covered by the recommendations of the Finance Commission set up under Article 280 of the Constitution.

The budget for 1971-72 included a provision of Rs. 1,36.87 crores payable to 10 States, based on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, and also for Himachal Pradesh. The increase in the Revised and next Budget is due to the inclusion of proportionate amounts payable as grants to Manipur and Tripura consequent of their attaining Statehood with effect from 21st January, 1972.

The amount of grants payable to the individual States are indicated below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

State	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Andhra Pradesh . . .	13,00	13,00	11,73
Assam	20,39	17,62	17,44
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	14,74	14,74	13,70
Kerala	9,93	9,93	9,93
Mysore	3,60	3,60	2,16
Nagaland	15,59	15,59	14,69
Orissa	20,94	20,94	19,14
Rajasthan	10,30	10,30	9,27
Tamil Nadu	4,56	4,56	3,54
Himachal Pradesh	9,30	9,30	8,70
West Bengal	14,52	14,52	10,64
Meghalaya	..	2,77	2,75
Manipur	..	2,07	10,65
Tripura	..	2,54	13,05
	1,36,87	1,41,48	1,47,39

(b) Consequent on the formation of the autonomous State of Meghalaya, the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs payable as grant-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Assam under clause (a) of the second proviso to Clause (1) of article 275 of the Constitution, would be apportioned equally, during 1970-71 and subsequent financial years, between the State of Assam and the autonomous State of Meghalaya, in terms of the Assam and Meghalaya (Apportionment of grants-in-aid) Order, 1971.

(c) Following the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee in 1965, a sum of Rs. 16.25 crores out of the 1 per cent dividend on capital at charge as on the 31st March, 1964 contributed by the Railways to the General Revenues is paid to the States as grant in lieu of tax on Railway fares. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 16.25 crores has been made in 1971-72 as also in 1972-73 for payment to the States as per details given under "Contribution from Railways" on the receipt side in this section. This contribution continues to be made by the Railways, to the General Revenues in terms of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1971, in their Interim Report.

(d) The Budget for 1971-72 included a provision of Rs. 7.25 crores for payment of net proceeds of Wealth Tax on the agricultural land to the States as grants-in-aid. The collections on account of Agricultural Wealth Tax during the year are not expected to be of the same order as was envisaged earlier because the validity of the law was under dispute till the Supreme Court Judgement given in December, 1971. The provision for grant-in-aid to States is accordingly reduced to Rs. 3.50 crores. A provision for 1972-73 is at Rs. 9.25 crores.

A.II. Other Non-Plan Grants.—The Revised for 1971-72 includes a provision of Rs. 228 crores towards the relief of refugees who had come to India before the formation of Bangla Desh, and also Rs 10 crores to meet the relief and other measures necessitated by recent conflict with Pakistan in border States. Provision has also been made in the Revised for Non-Plan Grants to Manipur and Tripura (Rs. 3.58 crores) which have attained the Statehood recently.

Against the provision of Rs. 18.50 crores for Rural works in selected chronically Drought affected areas, the Revised is placed at Rs. 12 crores. Also, against the provision of Rs. 50 crores for the Crash programme for Rural Employment, the Revised is estimated at Rs. 33 crores. The savings in both the cases are due to the late implementation of the Schemes. Provision in the next Budget against both these Schemes has been made on 'Plan' side.

Current Budget also included Rs. 25 crores for Grants to States for the Schemes connected with 'Educated Unemployed'. This has now been treated as a 'Central Plan' Scheme during the Current year. No provision under 'Non-Plan' has thus been made in the Revised.

The next Budget includes non-plan grants for relief for 'Distress caused by Natural Calamities' (20 crores) and grant to Himachal Pradesh (7 crores) and also Grant to Mizoram (Rs. 4 crores). The provision for grants to States for Refugee Relief has been made at Rs. 5 crores only to cover any residual expenditure on the closure of refugee camps in India and on their return to Bangla Desh. This explains the reduced provision next year.

The next Budget also includes grants for Agricultural production, for giving incentives to States for higher procurement of food grains, Relief and repatriation of the displaced persons, development of Border areas etc.

A.III. State Plan Grants.—Central assistance to States for their annual Plans during the Fourth Plan period is given in the form of block loans and grants in the ratio 70:30 respectively. The assistance in respect of Hill areas of Assam, Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir and to the Government of Nagaland is given in the ratio of 10:90 for loans and grants respectively. The budget provisions for 1971-72 and 1972-73 have been made accordingly.

The increase in Central assistance for State Plan Schemes in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 is mainly on account of provision for Manipur and Tripura on their attaining Statehood in January, 1972. Of the Central assistance of Rs. 721.16 crores for State Plan Schemes for 1972-73, the Grant component will be Rs. 230.09 crores for which provision is made here.

A. IV Central Plan Grants.—Schemes sponsored by various Ministries for 'Educated Unemployed' under various heads such as Education, Roads, Irrigation, Village and Small Industries, Cooperation which have been transferred to Plan in the current year, mainly explain the increase in the Revised.

An aggregate provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made in the Budget for special welfare schemes like Rural Employment, Primary Education, Slum Clearance, Rural Home Sites and Rural Water Supply. Budget also includes provisions for (i) Drought prone area programme (19.25 crores), (ii) Special Nutrition Programme (Rs. 19.14 crores) and (iii) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (Rs. 47.84 crores) as part of Community Development.

A. V. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—Saving in the Revised is mainly attributable to lesser provisions made for grants in respect of Centrally sponsored schemes relating to health and family planning and fisheries programmes. The increase in the Budget is mainly accounted for by larger provisions for grants for health and family planning schemes and for agricultural production.

B. Grants to Union Territories.—Absence of provision for Manipur and Tripura made under 'A' above consequent upon their becoming States mainly explains the decrease both in the Revised for 1971-72 and Budget for 1972-73. This decrease is, however, partly counter balanced in Revised by the larger provision on Non-plan account for grants to Union Territories for relief of from East Bengal.

C. Write back to Revenue.—Provision has been included for the write back of capital grants to States for approved development purposes which are met initially from the Capital Budget in view of the magnitude of the grants and later written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from the year following that in which grants are made. Progressive increase in the capital grants paid to State Governments accounts for the increase in the write back provision in the Budget.

Miscellaneous adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments.—Provision is made here for payment to State and Union Territory Governments for the administration of, on behalf of the Central Government, certain Acts like Petroleum, Explosives and Arms Acts.

Other Miscellaneous Contributions and Assignments.—Provision is made under this head for the payment of the net proceeds of terminal, entertainment and other taxes to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other local bodies. Larger realisations of Entertainment Tax account for the increased payments to the local bodies in the Revised. Provision of Rs. 3.16 crores in the Revised and of Rs. 2.31 crores in the Budget for 1972-73 has also been included for compensation to insurers under section 6 of the General Insurance (Emergency Provision) Act, 1971.

SECTION III
CAPITAL BUDGET

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Extraordinary charges . . .	6,55	8,56	10,55
Pre-partition payments . .	6	3	5
	6,61	8,59	10,60

Extraordinary Charges.—Besides the annual write-back of payments made under the Indus Water Treaty which were initially debited to Capital, provision has also been made for ex-gratia payments to the Indian Nationals for properties seized by Pakistan during and after the 1965 conflict. For the annual write-back, the Revised and Budget include Rs. 6.56 crores each whereas the provision for ex-gratia payment is estimated at Rs. 2 crores this year and Rs. 4 crores next year.

Pre-partition Payments.—Provision made under this head is in respet of claims relating to undivided India which are expected to be settled and discharged during the year. Decrease in the Revised is due to certain pending cases in the courts, which are not expected to be finalised.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The variations are explained in the Memorandum on Defence Services Estimates.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Army	739,31	875,12	836,18
Navy	57,95	65,56	66,28
Air Force	236,66	259,09	264,30
Non-effective services . . .	45,31	48,62	51,83
TOTAL .	1079,23	1248,39	1218,59

INTRODUCTORY NOTES

The estimates of Receipts and Disbursements on Capital Account of the Central Government are explained in this Section. Capital disbursement either leads to creation of physical and financial assets or involves reduction in recurring liabilities. Similarly, capital receipt involves either creation of liability or reduction in financial assets. Disbursements on capital account also include items of expenditure like Capital Grants to States and food losses, etc., which are debited in the first instance to capital and are written back to revenue in the subsequent years. Likewise, receipts also include items like the provision for reduction or avoidance of debt which is transferred to capital by debit to the revenue budget.

Mainly, disbursements on capital account include capital schemes undertaken by the Central Government and the loan assistane and capital grants given to State Governments and other parties. Thus, the entire Plan activity of a capital nature whether undertaken by the Centre on its own account or by way of assistance through loans and capital grants to States is reflected here. On the side of receipts these include borrowings abroad, market loans, sale of treasury bills, small savings, annuity deposits, State Provident Funds, investments of PL 480 deposits and various deposits under the Income-tax Act, depreciation and reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and special *ad hoc* funds created from time to time by Government. It is difficult, in the compass of a brief note, to indicate fully the scope and nature of these various deposits and advances but details of these are given in Statement II of the Annual Financial Statement.

In brief, the capital account shows the capital requirements of Government and how these are financed. Among the principal sources for meeting these requirements, first there is the revenue surplus. Secondly, regular loans are floated in the market. Thirdly, funds accrue to Governmnt through small savings, annuity deposits and Provident Funds, and through miscellaneous deposits and advances. Lastly, there are external borrowings. To the extent, receipts from these sources fall short of the capital requirements, the deficit is made good by the issue of treasury bills and drawal from cash balance.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL

The statement below summaries by broad categories the estimates of capital receipts. Further details, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1972-73, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	1971-72 Budget	1971-72 Revised	1972-73 Budget
1. Market Loans			
Gross Borrowings	500·00	626·87*	515·00
Less—Repayments	332·10	333·20	300·22
Net Borrowing	167·90	293·67	214·78
2. External Aid (Other than P.L. 480)			
Gross Borrowings	540·00	564·24	614·73
Less—Repayments	216·23	197·00	251·97
Net Borrowing	323·77	367·24	362·76
3. P.L. 480 Aid			
Dollar Credit	114·37	89·70	11·00
Rupees Loans	12·00	12.50	..
P.L. 480 Deposits (net)	(—)13·04	(—)22·12	(—)12.34
Total	113·33	80·08	(—)1·34
4. Repayment of loans and advances	930·00	1294·00	1029·00
5. Other Items (net)			
(i) Small Savings	180·40	210·35	230·35
(ii) Other Receipts	308·14	341·55	258·93
Total—Capital Receipts	2023.54	2586·89	2094·48

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*Excludes Rs. 100 crores of *ad-hoc* treasury bills converted into dated securities.

INTERNAL DEBT

Market Loans.—The Budget for 1971-72 assumed gross market borrowings at Rs. 500 crores and, allowing for maturities, a net credit of Rs. 167.90 crores. The receipts from loans floated during the year (exclusive of conversion of Treasury Bills into dated securities) amount to Rs. 626.87 crores. Net receipts from market loans during 1971-72 are now estimated at Rs. 293.67 crores and with conversion of Treasury Bills into dated securities at Rs. 393.67 crores. The details are:

Name of the Loan	Amount		
	Cash	Conversion	Total
	(In crores of rupees)		
I. *Loans raised in the Market*			
(i) *Rrceipts*:			
4¾% Loan 1978	50·15	82·72	132·87
5¼% Loan 1986	45·41	112·00	157·41
5¾% Loan 2001	122·21	103·64	225·85
5% National Defence Loan 1981	59·93	..	59·93
5¼% National Defence Loan 1986	23·66	..	23·66
5¾% National Defence Loan 2001	27·15	..	27·15
TOTAL	328·51	298·36	626·87
(ii) *Repayments*			
4½% loan 1971			332·10
Expired loans			1·10
TOTAL			333·20
(iii) Net receipts from Market Loans during 1971-72(i)—(ii)			293·67
II. Loans raised by conversion of ad hoc Treasury Bills issued in favour of Reserve Bank			
4½% Loan 1977			40·00
5% Loan 1982			35·00
5% National Defence Loan 1981			5·00
5¼% National Defence Loan 1986			5·00
5¾% National Defence Loan 2001			15·00
TOTAL			100·00
TOTAL I & II			393·67

2. Three Loans were floated at par in July, 1971 and reissued in October, 1971 *viz.*, 4¾ per cent Loan 1978, 5¼ per cent Loan 1986, and 5¾ per cent Loan, 2001. Conversion facilities to holders of securities of 4½ per cent Loan, 1971, which matured on 1st July, 1971 were allowed at the time of first floatation in July, 1971. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 405.78 crores—Rs. 107.42 crores in cash and Rs. 298.36 crores by conversion. During the second floatation in October, 1971, a total sum of Rs. 110.35 crores, all in cash, was realised.

3. Following the declaration of Emergency in December, 1971 a further effort was made to mobilise resources by floating 3 National Defence Loans *viz.* 5 per cent National Defence Loan, 1981, 5¼ per cent National Defence Loan, 1986, and 5¾ per cent National Defence Loan, 2001. These Loans were also issued at par. The total amount realised was Rs. 110.74 crores.

4. Gross receipts from Market Loans floated during the year 1971-72 have thus amounted to Rs. 626.87 crores.

5. In addition, *ad hoc* Treasury Bills worth Rs. 100 crores held by the Reserve Bank were converted in December, 1971 into dated securities of equal value *viz.*, reissue of 4½ per cent Loan, 1977 (Rs. 40 crores), 5 per cent Loan, 1982 (Rs. 35 crores), 5 per cent National Defence Loan, 1981 (Rs. 5 crores), 5¼ per cent National Defence Loan, 1986 (Rs. 5 crores) and 5 per cent National Defence Loan, 2001 (Rs. 15 crores). With this total Bills so far converted into dated securities amount to Rs. 1225 crores.

6. The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 assume a credit of Rs. 515 crores on account of new loans to be floated during that year.

7. *Repayments.*—The Budget for the year 1971-72 included Rs. 332.10 crores for the repayment of 4½ per cent Loan, 1971 which matured on 1st July, 1971. The Revised Estimates for the year are placed at Rs. 333.20 crores. During 1972-73, four loans aggregating Rs. 300.22 crores will fall due for discharge. 4½ per cent Loan 1972 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 100.13 crores would be maturing on 15th July, 1972 and 4 per cent Loan 1972 with an outstanding balance of Rs. 154.71 crores on 1st August, 1972. Besides, 4¼ per cent National Defence Bonds 1972 issued in 1962 and having an outstanding balance of Rs. 17.16 crores will fall due for repayment on 10th November, 1972 and 4¾ per cent National Defence Bonds 1972 issued in 1965, having an outstanding maturity of Rs. 28.22 crores will become due for discharge on 27th October, 1972. Necessary provision for repayment of these loans has been made in the Budget.

8. Thus, net receipts under market loans during 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 214.78 crores against Rs. 290.37 crores in 1971-72 (the latter figure excludes notional issues of Rs. 100 crores by conversion of ad hoc Treasury Bills).

OTHER DEBT

9. The details of other domestic debt items are:—

(In Crores of rupees)

	Revised Estimates 1971-72		Budget Estimates 1972-73	
	Receipts	Dis-charges	Receipts	Dis-charges
(1) Jayanti Shipping Co. (Acquisition of Shares) Compensation Bonds	4·47	..	..	..
(2) Annuity Certificates, prize Bonds, etc. .	0·03	4·77	..	1·30
(3) Special Securities issued to international financial institutions	1·18	2.73	6·13	4·00
TOTAL .	5·68	7·50	6·13	5·30
Net Receipts		(—)1·82		0·83

(i) *Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Compensation Bonds.*—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Act, 1971, the Central Government were to give compensation to the shareholders of the erstwhile Jayanti Shipping Company amounting in all to Rs. 4.50 crores. The shareholders were given an option to receive compensation in cash or in the form of Central Government Securities. As a result, compensation to the tune of Rs. 446.87 lakhs is payable in the form of 4½ per cent bonds maturing in 1981, for which credit has been assumed here by per contra debit to the Head "96 Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development".

(ii) *Annuity Certificates, Prize Bonds etc.*—15-Year Annuity Certificates, although accounted for under Public Debt, are treated as a Small Savings Scheme. In view of inadequate response, the issue of Annuity Certificates has been discontinued from 1st September, 1971. The receipts during the year are of the order of Rs. 3 lakhs as against Rs. 20 lakhs assumed in the original Budget.

Repayments of Prize Bonds, Annuity Certificates and Union's share of liability in respect of loans raised by composite Punjab etc. are estimated at Rs. 4.77 crores in the Revised and Rs. 1.30 crores in the Budget for 1972-73.

(iii) *Rupee Securities issued to International Financial Institutions.*—This debt represents the liability assumed in respect of Special Rupee Securities issued in payment of India's subscription to (i) the International Monetary Fund, (ii) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, (iii) the International Development Association, and (iv) for the contribution towards the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.

(i) *International Monetary Fund.*—India's subscription to the International Monetary Fund is $940 million. Of this $162.5 million was paid in gold and $777.5 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing rupee securities.

Encashment of rupee securities by IMF is unlikely during 1972-73.

(ii) *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.*—India's subscription to the capital stock of the World Bank is $900 million, of which only 10 per cent *i.e.* $90 million was called by the Bank and $9 million was paid in US dollars and $81 million in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee Securities.

Encashment of Securities by the IBRD are placed at Rs. 2.73 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72, against Rs. 2 crores provided in the original Budget and at Rs. 3.00 crores in the Budget Estimates 1972-73.

(iii) *International Development Association.*—The International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the IBRD, derives resources for its operations from the initial subscriptions paid in convertible currencies by the members and additional contributions made available to it under the periodic replenishment arrangements by the 18 industrially advanced member countries. The First and Second IDA replenishments became effective in 1964 and 1969. Under the Third IDA replenishment, approved in February 1971, the 18 industrially advanced countries and developing countries agreed to make available additional funds in the form of convertible currencies totalling over $2,400 million in the three year period June 30, 1971 to June 30, 1974. In the context of the third replenishment India and developing member countries have also been required to make additional subscriptions and contributions wholly payable in their local currencies. India has to pay an amount of Rs. 117.64 lakhs. The third replenishment has not become effective yet. The payment is to be made within one month of the date on which the replenishment becomes effective. Necessary credit for issue of special securities to this extent has been assumed in the estimates for 1971-72. It is likely that the replenishment will become effective shortly. However, in the event of payment falling due after March 31, 1972 a token provision of Rs. 1 crore has been kept in the Budget for 1972-73 for this purpose.

Encashment of securities by the I.D.A. was assumed at Rs. 1 crore in the Budget Estimate and Revised Estimates for 1971-72. The IDA has not encashed securities so far in 1971-72 and it is unlikely to do so in the remaining period of the current financial year. A provision of Rs. 1 corre has been bade in the Budget for 1972-73 to cover any encashments next year.

(iv) *Asian Development Bank.*—India's subscription to the capital stock of Asian Development Bank amounts to $93 million of which

$46.50 million has been called up so far. The latter amount has been paid in 5 equal annual instalments of $9.3 million each half of which has been paid in convertible currencies and the other half in Rupees. The Rupee portion has been paid in the form of non-negotiable special securities bearing no interest. Thus of the subscriptions paid from 1966-67 to 1970-71, $23.25 million (Rs. 17.44 crores) was paid in the form of such securities. As a result of the change in the value of Rupee in terms of gold from 20th December, 1971, an additional amount of Rs. 94 lakhs is to be paid to the Asian Development Bank during 1972-73 to maintain the value of rupee portion of the subscription (*viz.* Rs. 17.44 crores). As this amount will also be paid in the form of Rupee securities, the estimates for 1972-73 assume a credit of Rs. 94 lakhs.

In view of the growing activities of the Bank, the Bank has decided to increase its capital stock by 150 per cent. Only 20 per cent of the increased subscription will be paid-up and the balance will remain callable. Forty per cent of the paid-in capital will be paid in gold or convertible currency and the balance in the form of non-negotiable non-interest bearing Rupee securities. The increased subscription is to be paid in three equal annual instalments commencing from 1972-73. India's share of Rs. 20.93 crores is payable in three instalments of Rs. 697.50 lakhs each (Rs. 279 lakhs in convertible currency and the balance of Rs. 418.50 lakhs in the form of special rupee securities). The Budget Estimates 1972-73 accordingly assume a credit of Rs. 418.50 lakhs on this account. Encashment of seucrities held by the Bank are estimated at Rs. 30,000 both in the Revised and Budget 1972-73.

EXTERNAL DEBT

10. *Receipts.*—The estimates are:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(a) non-PL 480 Loans .	540·00	564·24	614·73
(b) PL 480 Loans:			
Dollar credit . .	114·37	89·70	11·00
Rupee Loans . .	12·00	12·50	..
	666·37	666·44	625·73

(a) *Non-PL* 480 *Loans.*—The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Source of Loans	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Austria . .	7	74	16
Belgium	1,43	3,07	1,42
Bulgaria	4	..	..
Canada	13,11	53,15	20,04
Czechoslovakia . . .	1,50	1,96	2,15
Denmark . . .	3,40	1,36	1,27
Federal Republic of Germany	31,92	54,66	26,74
France	23,00	30,04	31,29
Hungary	4	..	..
Itlay	5,51	10,04	..
Japan	14,72	20,00	18,03
Netherlands . . .	8,00	7,52	9,00
Norway	..	20	10
Poland	3,80	2,81	1,09
Romania	4	..	..
Sweden	5,00	8,14	5,9
Switzerland . . .	3,40	2,30	2,15
U.K.	45,47	1,01,25	37,45
U.S.A.:			
DLF/AID Loans . .	1,36,90	1,35,24	1,37,95
Exim Bank . . .	9,25	8,00	2,25
USSR	22,35	15,75	8,99
IBRD . . .	16,82	12,62	13,25
IDA	76,23	95,39	1,30,45
New Credits . . .	1,00,00	..	1,65,00
TOTAL .	5,40,00	5,64,24	6,14,73

(b) PL 480 Rupee Loans are estimated at Rs. 12.50 crores in the Revised. The Budget Estimates 1972-73 do not assume any rupee loans. Receipts under PL 480 Convertible Local Currency Credit are estimated at Rs. 89.70 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 11 crores during 1972-73.

11. *Repayments.*—The estimates are:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Non-PL 480 Rupees Loans .	210·90	191·67	245·47
PL 480 Rupee Loans .	5·33	5·33	6·50
	216·23	197·00	251·97

The decrease in the Revised Estimates is mainly due to debt rescheduling allowed by Japan. Repayments during 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 251.97 crores inclusive of Rs. 6.50 crores in respect of PL 480 Rupee Loans. The details of the Estimates are given in Annexure V to this Memorandum.

PL 480 Assistance

12. (i) *PL* 480 *Convertible Local Currency Credit.*—A part of PL 480 imports from USA are received against long term Dollar Credits called, Convertible Local Currency Credits. The original Budget fro 1971-72 assumed credit of Rs. 114.37 crores. However, due to lesser imports, the Revised Estimates

are nwo placed at Rs. 89.70 crores. In the Budget for 1972-73 a credit of Rs. 11 crores has been assumed.

(ii) *PL 480 Rupee-Loans.*—The Budget for 1971-72 assumed a credit of Rs. 12 crores on account of PL 480 Rupee Loans. The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 12.50 crores. The Budget Estimates do not assume any PL 480 rupee loans.

(iii) *PL 480 Grants.*—The original Budget for 1971-72 assumed credit of Rs. 3.70 crores; Rs. 3.50 crores for family planning vehicles and Rs. 20 lakhs for nutrition schemes. The Revised Estimates assume credit of Rs 10.28 crores; Rs. 1.76 crores for family planning vehicles and Rs. 8.52 crores as other development grants. The Budget Estimates 1972-73 assume credit of Rs. 3.34 crores which includes Rs. 2.34 crores for family planning vehicles. In addition, US are expected to release a grant of Rs. 28 crores during 1971-72 to the Rural Electrification Corporation; the estimates of their grant to the Rural Electrification Corporation for the year 1972-73 are placed at Rs. 38.50 crores.

(iv) *PL 480 Deposits.*—In pursuance of the agreements concluded with the USA from time to time since 1956 under the United States Public Law 480, foodgrains and other agricultural commodities like cotton, soyabean and oil are imported from the USA against payment partly in rupees and partly against dollar credits. Payment for a part of these imports against long term credits (Convertible Local Currency Credit) started from 1967; these credits are repayable in dollars over a period of 40 years. The portion of imports paid for in rupees has progressively come down from 100 per cent between 1956 till 1966 to 80 per cent in 1967, 60 per cent in 1968, 40 per cent in 1969 and 20 per cent in 1971 with corresponding increases in import component financed by dollar credits.

Food imports are being paid for by the Food Corporation of India since 1st July, 1969. These payments are deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for credit to U.S. Disbursing Officer's Account. The Reserve Bank simultaneously invests these rupee funds in Special non-negotiable Securities of the Government of India which are repayable on demand and carry interest at 1½ per cent per annum. The repayments of and interest on (i) PL 480 Loans, DLF| TCM loans advanced by the U.S. Government to the Government of India (where payable in rupees) and (ii) Cooley loans and DLF loans to other parties as well as interest accrued on the deposits in the Special Securities are also deposited with the Reserve Bank of India and simultaneously invested in the Special Securities.

The Special Securities are encashed by the U.S. authorities from time to time for providing assistance to the Government of India in the form of loan or grant, for Cooley Loans to private enterprises in India and for U.S.'s own uses in India.

The net disinvestments under PL 480 deposits are estimated at Rs. 22.12 crores in the Revised Estimates against Rs. 13.04 crores in the current budget. During 1972-73, net disinvestments are placed at Rs. 12.34 crores.

Budgetary support from PL 480 rupee transactions.—With the gradual reduction in food imports and their cessation from this year, the budgetary support from PL 480 transactions has tapered off. The impact of these transcations is exhibited in the following Table:—

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1. *Foodgrains transactions* : Investment in Special Securities of proceeds of food imports realised by US Govt. from Food Corporation of India .	+12·80	+9·00	..
2. (a) Sale of Special Securities by US Govt:—			
(i) for loans and grants to the Govt. of India .	—15·70	—22·78	—3·34
(ii) for grant to the Rural Electrification Corporation	—28·00	—28·00	—38·50
(iii) for U.S. uses (excluding Cooley Loans but including conversions and grants for research, etc.) .	—50·74	—53·32	—43·48
(b) PL 480 Loans and Grants by US Govt. to the Govt. of India .	+15·70	+22·78	+3·34
3. *Other Transactions* :			
(a) Interst and principal repayments by the Govt. of India (Budgetary support is derived from the fact that U.S. Government reinvest the payments made to them by the Govt. of India in respect of PL 480 and DLF/TCM Loans and interest accruing on Securities).			
(i) PL 480 Loans .	+40·38	+40·29	+41·70
(ii) DLF/TCM Loans	+31·12	+31·09	+29·68
(iii) Interest on Special Securities .	+10·00	+10·00	+10·00

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-7	Budget 1972-73
(b) *Cooley Transactions* :			
(Net effect of withdrawal by US Govt. from Special Securities for disbursement of Cooley Loans and investment in Special Securities of repayments of principal and interest payments in respect of direct rupee loans including Cooley Loans) . . .	—12·90	—8·40	—8·40
Total Budgetary support of PL 480 transactions (Rupee Portion) . .	+2·66	+0·66	—9·00

Notes:—

I. *Item* 1.—The credits on this account are adjusted under Section 'S-Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds.'

Item 2(*a*)(i) *and* 2(*b*).—Debits under Item 2(a)(i) are adjusted under Section 'S-Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds'. The amounts are simultaneously credited in respect of loans in Section 'O-Public Debt' and under head 'LX-Extraordinary Receipts—Grants from the U.S.A. for Development Programme' in respect of grants.

Item 2(*a*)(ii), (iii) *and* 3(*b*).—These transactions are adjusted under Section 'S-Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds'. There are no per contra entries in Government accounts.

Item 3(*a*).—The credits are adjusted under Section 'S-Unfunded Debt—Special Loans—Investment of Deposits of U.S. Government Counterpart Funds' by debit to Section 'O-Public Debt' in the case of repayments and in the case of interest by debit to the Head '16-Interest on Debt and Other Obligations' on the Revenue side.

II. Imports of Non-Food PL 480 commodities are now financed entirely from dollar credits (Convertible Local Currency Credits). These PL 480 imports received under Convertible Local Currency Credits do not entail rupee deposits being made into the U.S. Government account and as such transactions relating thereto are not reflected in the above Table.

III. Transactions in respect of item 2(b) *viz.*, receipts on account of PL 480 loans and grants to Government of India do not enter the Speial Securities Account as receipts on account of PL 480 Loans are, as indicated above, adjusted under Section 'O-Public Debt' and PL 480 Grants under Head 'LX-Extraordinary Receipts-Grants from the U.S.A. for Development Programme'.

13. *Other Food Assistance.*—In addition to imports from U.S.A. under PL 480 dealt with above the Revised Estimate of food aid from Canada, U.K. and Australia received during 1971-72 is placed at Rs. 31.19 crores. With the achievement of self-sufficiency in food, no food aid will be received during the next year. However, Rapeseed worth C$ 10 million and Skimmed Milk Powder worth C$3 million are expected to be received from Canada during 1972-73. Credit of Rs. 9.45 crores on this account has accordingly been assumed in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 under Revenue Head 'L-II Miscellaneous'.

14. *Other Grants.*—U.S. AID extended a grant of $20 million for Family Planning Programmes. The dollar grant is available for import of maintenance items like raw materials, spares, and components etc. from U.S.A. under the same terms and conditions as for AID non-project loans. Of this aid worth Rs. 9.32 crores in expected during 1971-72 and Rs. 5.35 crores during 1972-73. The Federal Republic of Germany have offered interest relief in the form of grant to the extent of Rs. 3.89 crores during this year.

15. *Relief Aid from Foreign Countries.*—Offers of assistance towards relief of Bangla Desh refugees were received through various international agencies and foreign governments during 1971-72. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees established a Focal Point in Delhi for channelising this assistance. Total assistance likely to be received will be of the order of Rs. 130 crores of which aid worth about Rs. 10 crores may spill over to the next year. Accordingly, credit for Rs. 120 crores in the Revised Estimates and of Rs. 10 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 has been assumed under Revenue Head 'L-II Miscellaneous'.

UNFUNDED DEBT

16. (i) *Small Savings Scheme.*—These consist of Post Office Saving Bank Deposits. Cumulative Time Deposits, Fixed Deposits, Post Office Time Deposits and various Savings Certificates. Collections under Small Saving Schemes constitute an important part of Plan resource. Two thirds of the net Small Savings of collections in each State are passed on to them in the form of 25 years loans. Besides, as an incentive for mobilising collections, for every 5 per cent in excess of the national average of net to gross collections, the States are entitled to receive 2½ per cent over and above their normal share of two thirds of net collections. Similarly, two thirds of the increase in the net Small Savings collections in Union Territories over the net collection in the previous year go towards augmenting their Plan. From the current year, collections under the Public Provident Fund Scheme have also been made shareable with State Governments.

The net collections under Small Savings, were estimated at Rs. 180.40 crores in the original Budget. On the basis of the encouraging trend the Revised Estimate is placed at Rs. 210.35 crores. The Budget for 1972-73 takes credit for Rs. 230.35 crores.

Public Provident Fund.—As stated above, collections under this Scheme are also now shareable with State Governments along with the Small Savings Collections. The net accretions are estimated at Rs. 3 crores in the Revised and at Rs. 4 crores next year.

(ii) *State Provident Funds* (*Net*).—The transactions under this head relate to various Provident Funds of Government employees. Credit assumed in the estimates is net of the deposits into the Funds, including interest on balances and withdrawals therefrom and temporary advances.

The Budget Estimates for 1971-72 assumed credit for a net sum of Rs. 84.45 crores comprising Rs. 191.90 crores as deposits including Rs. 44.06 crores as interest and Rs. 107.45 crores as withdrawals. The total credits inclusive of interest amounting to Rs. 46.63 crores are estimated in the Revised at Rs. 201.05 crores and debits are estimated at Rs. 109.82 crores thus giving a net credit of Rs. 91.23 crores. Net credit in 1972-73, inclusive of Rs. 51.37 crores as interest, has been taken at Rs. 95.10 crores *i.e.*, Rs. 3.87 crores more than in the Revised Estimates.

(iii) *Income-tax Annuity Deposits* (*Net*).—With the discontinuance of the Scheme through the Finance Act, 1968, no deposits are required to be made on incomes arising after 31st March, 1968. The current Budget assumed Rs. 1.50 crores on account of arrear collections and Rs. 16.25 crores on account of repayments of capital portion of annuities. The Revised Estimates are placed at the same level. During 1972-73 arrear collections and repayments are estimated at Rs. 1.25 crores and Rs. 16.50 crores respectively.

(iv) *Compulsory Deposits* (*Net*).—The deposits under the Compulsory Deposits Scheme, 1963 made during 1963-64 fell due for reparyment in 1969-70 and those made during the extended period (1964-65) in 1970-71. The depositors, however, have the option to keep the amount in deposit with the Government and earn tax free interest at 4 per cent simple. Repayments during the year 1971-72 were originally estimated at Rs. 1.50 crores but on the trend of actuals they are now placed at Rs. 1 crore. The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 also assume repayments at Rs. 1 crore.

(v) *Other Items* (*Net*).—This head accommodates receipts and disbursements on account of special loans, deposits of service funds, postal life insurance and life annuity funds. The net debit under this head in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is placed at Rs. 2.63 crores against the net credit of Rs. 3.12 crores in the original Budget. The Budget for 1972-73 assumes a net credit of Rs. 3.18 crores on account of these items.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES

17. The details are:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(1) Repayment by State and Union Territory Govt.	660.00	850.00	760.00
(2) Repayment by other parties	270.00	444.00	269.00

(i) Repayments by State and Union Territory Governments are placed at Rs. 850 crores against Rs. 660 crores in the original Budget. This is mainly because of ways and means advances amounting to Rs. 201.70 crores sanctioned during the year to certain State Governments for tiding over their financial difficulties as against Rs. 75 crores assumed at Budget stage. These advances are recovered within the year. A part of the increase is also due to recovery of arrear dues from the Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu and larger recovery of short term loans advanced for the purchase of fertilisers. Repayments next year are estimated at Rs. 760 crores. Absence of arrear recoveries and lesser provision for ways and means advances and short term loans for purchase of fertilisers explain the decrease in the Budget Estimates.

(ii) This includes repayments by parties other than States and Union Territory Governments *viz.*, foreign countries, municipalities, port trusts, financial institutions, industrial and commercial undertakings in the public sector, companies and institutions in private sector, cooperative societies, Government servants etc. The repayments are estimated at Rs. 444 crores in the Revised Estimates. This, however, includes notional repayments to the extent of Rs. 212.19 crores by certain public enterprises consequent on conversion of loans of equivalent amount advanced to them earlier into equity. Ignoring these, there is a shortfall of about Rs. 38 crores compared with the original estimate of Rs. 270 crores. This is mainly because of lesser repayments of technical advances by Arabic Republic of Egypt and East European countries and by Hindustan Steel Limited due to shortfall in its resources. The repayments next year are placed at Rs. 269 crores against Rs. 232 crores (excluding notional repayments mentioned above) in the Revised. The progressive increase in loans to public sector undertakings and other parties explains the increase.

OTHER HEADS

18. *Contingency Fund of India.*—In pursuance of the provisions of Article 267(1) of the Constitution, the Contingency Fund of India has been set up under the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950. The Fund is in the nature of an imprest from which advances are made by the President to meet items of expenditure which are otherwise classifiable under

the Consolidated Fund of India but could not be foreseen and provided for in the Budget or are ineligible to be met from savings, if any, in the relevant Budget Grant, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law. The corpus of the Fund was raised from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores in 1970. In order to meet immediate aid requirements for Bangla Desh, the corpus of the Fund has been temporarily augmented until 30th April, 1972 under the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 promulgated on 9th February, 1972.

The advances made from the Contingency Fund of India, to the extent they are utilised for meeting expenditure, are required to be recouped to the Fund after obtaining authorisation by Parliament in the immediately next Session. The Revised Estimates for 1971-72 represent the recoupment of the advances outstanding at the close of the previous year besides the credit of Rs. 70 crores out of the Consolidated Fund mentioned earlier. The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 assume an outgo of Rs. 70 crores to maintain the corpus of the Fund at Rs. 30 crores from 1-5-1972.

DEPOSITS, ADVANCES AND REMITTANCES

(i) *Railways and P&T Depreciation and Reserve Funds (Net)*.—The details are:—

(a) Railway Reserve Fund:

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
Railway Pension Fund:			
Cr.	20,14	16,85	21,49
Dr.	8,80	10,36	10,01
NET	(+)11,34	(+)6,49	(+)11,48
Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	1,14,58	1,14,55	1,20,20
Dr.	1,00,00	95,00	1,20,00
NET	(+)14,58	(+)19,55	(+)20
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	19,56	9,03	12,33
Dr.	19,56	12,96	12,33
NET	..	(—)3,93	..
Railway Development Fund:			
Cr.	22,25	22,18	24,19
Dr.	23,54	23,52	24,19
NET	(—)1,29	(—)1,34	..
GRAND TOTAL	(+)24,63	(+)20,77	(+)11,68

Railway Pension Fund.—The Fund is intended to meet the pensionary charges of Railway employees. Suitable amounts are transferred annually to the Fund by debit to "Working Expenses". The pensionary charges are initially met as part of "Working Expenses" and simultaneously shown as recovered from the Fund. Credit to the Fund in 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 16.85 crores comprising Rs. 12.49 crores by transfer from Railway Revenue and Rs. 4.36 crores as interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund, while withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 10.36 crores. During 1972-73 credit is estimated at Rs. 21.49 crores including Rs. 4.89 crores on account of interest. Withdrawals are estimated at Rs. 10.01 crores.

Railway Depreciation Reserve Fund.—The Fund provides for replacement, renewal and modernisation of assets. Contribution to the Fund, including interest payable by the General Revenues on the balance in the Fund is estimated at Rs. 114.55 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 120.20 crores in 1972-73. These include interest-estimated at Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 7.62 crores in the respective years. The outgo from the Fund is estimated at Rs. 95 crores in 1971-72 against the original estimate of Rs. 100.00 crores. Withdrawals during 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 120 crores.

Railway Revenue Reserve Fund.—The credits to the Railway Revenue Reserve Fund estimated at Rs. 9.03 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1971-72 are on account of Rs. 8.63 crores appropriated from the surplus and Rs. 40 lakhs towards interest on the balance in the Fund. The Fund will not require any loans from the General Revenues during the current year and the next. Withdrawals from the Fund are taken for meeting the shortfall in net revenue on account of the dividend liability to the General Revenues at Rs. 12.96 crores. The credits to the Fund during 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 12.33 crores comprising Rs. 12.03 crores from the surplus and Rs. 30 lakhs as interest on the balance in the Fund. Withdrawals are also estimated at Rs. 12.33 crores for meeting liability of Rs. 12.33 crores for repayment of the loans of earlier years and interest thereon.

Railway Development Fund.—The Fund was set up in 1950 on the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. 1949, to meet the cost of all works for providing amenities to passengers and other Railway users the cost of labour welfare works and the entire expenditure on unremunerative improvement work costing more than a prescribed limit for each work. The Fund is fed by appropriation of such portion of the Railway surplus, if any, as may be fixed by the Railway Board and voted by Parliament. If the accumulated balance in the Fund, after transfer of a part of the Railway surplus to it be not enough to meet the expenditure to be financed appropriately from the Fund, interest bearing loans are taken from the General Revenues for credit to the Fund. Credits to the Fund in 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 24.19 crores in all comprising Rs. 20.50 crores appropriated from the revenue surplus, Rs. 3.59 crores as loan from General Revenues and Rs. 10 lakhs interest. Withdrawals from the Fund, including Rs. 4.19 crores for payment of interest on loans taken from the General Revenues, are estimated at Rs. 24.19 crores.

(b) *Posts and Telegraphs Reserve Funds.*—The details are:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
P&T Revenue Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	3,85	2,33	4,44
Dr.	..	..	..
NET .	(+)3,85	(+)2,33	(+)4,44
P&T Capital Reserve Fund:			
Cr.	9,89	24,11	29,12
Dr.	3,69	4,16	21,15
NET .	(+)6,20	(+)19,95	(+)7,97
TOTAL NET .	(+)10,05	(+)22,28	(+)12,41

P & T Revenue Reserve Fund.—A part of the surplus, if any, in the working of P&T Department is transferred to this Fund, which is drawn upon for meeting payment of dividend to General Revenues, in case the Department is not in a position to pay the same from current revenues. The Fund is also drawn upon to meet the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department. Under the revised arrangement effective from 1st April, 1970, if the P&T Department be unable to pay the dividend due, the General Revenues makes an interest bearing advance to the Revenue Reserve Fund to cover the shortfall as well as for meeting the deficit, if any, in the working results of the Department.

During 1972-73, the surplus of P&T Department is expected at Rs. 45.12 crores against which the dividend liability is estimated at Rs. 16.08 crores. Out of the net surplus of Rs. 29.04 crores, a sum of Rs. 4.04 crores is proposed to be transferred to this Fund. In addition interest of Rs. 40 lakhs would accrue to the Fund.

(c) *P & T Capital Reserve Fund.*—The Fund is maintained for the purpose of meeting such capital expenditure as the Department may decide in order to avoid taking from the General Revenues further dividend bearing capital. The Fund is also to be fed by transfer of such part of the P&T Department's surplus, if any, in the working results as may be decided by the Department from time to time. From 1970-71, a supplementary provision is made annually towards inflationary elements of the cost of replacement of assets. This will be charged to working expenses and funded initially in the Capital Reserve Fund for meeting capital expenditure.

During 1972-73, appropriations to the Fund are estimated at Rs. 4.12 crores by transfer of provision for supplementary depreciation towards inflationary elements plus Rs. 25.00 crores by transfer of the residuary surplus of the Department. Withdrawals from the Fund to meet eligible items of Capital Expenditure are estimated at Rs. 21.15 crores.

(ii) *Other items (Net).*—The estimates here show the net effect of transactions occurring under sundry deposits, suspense, remittances etc. heads not dealt with earlier.

ESTIMATES OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

The statement below summarises by broad categories the estimates of capital disbursements. Further details, by sections and heads of account, together with brief notes explaining the variations between the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and between the latter and Budget Estimates for 1972-73, are given in the notes that follow this statement.

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
A. CIVIL EXPENDITURE:			
1. Social and Developmental Services	305·97	531·61	309·26
2. Multi-purpose River Schemes, etc.	58·20	58·49	70·78
3. Public Works, etc.	100·46	97·04	125·39
4. Transport and Communications	30·67	17·74	19·77
5. Currency and Mint	9·05	8·60	20·66
6. Miscellaneous	(—)13·43	41·41	(—)125·69
Total—Civil Expenditure	490·92	754·89	420·17
B. Posts and Telegraphs	38·60	24·15	53·00
C. Railway Capital Outlay	151·00	152·17	158·70
D. Defence Capital Outlay	162·43	162·58	189·77
E. Loans and Advances—			
1. States and Union Territories	966·30	1214·26	1097·59
2. Government Companies	382·59	386·60	480·84
3. Others	204·05	250·90	288·35
Total—Loans and Advances	1552·94	1851·76	1866·78
Total—Capital Disbursements	2395·89	2945·55	2688·42

A—CIVIL EXPENDITURE

1. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

The estimates under the various heads coming within this Group are as under:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lskhs of rupees)		
(i) Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health . . .	66	68	47
(ii) Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research .	177	138	154
(iii) Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development .	296,84	523,44	299,22
(iv) Capital Outlay on Broadcasting . .	6,70	6,11	8,03
TOTAL .	305,97	531,61	309,26

(i) *Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.*—The provision under this Head is made for capital expenditure on schemes of water supply and sanitation in the Union Territories. The break up is as under:—

	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . .	65	43
Chandigarh . . .	*	*
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	2	2
N.E.F.A.	1	2
TOTAL .	68	47

* Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(ii) *Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research.*—The estimates include provision for capital expenditure on development of marine fisheries for which the revised estimates for 1971-72 are placed at Rs. 99 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs in the original budget. The excess is mainly due to more capital expenditure on Deep Sea Fishing Station. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been included in the budget estimates for 1972-73 for development of marine fisheries. The estimates also include a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1972-73 for minor irrigation works in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(iii) *Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development.*—The estimates under this head may be considered in two parts, viz. (a) Investments in Government Companies and Corporations and (b) Other Investments.

(a) Investments in Government Companies and Corporations:—

Buget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(In lakhs of rupees)		
233,33	467,94	228,64

A list of the Government Companies and Corporations, showing the estimates of the Government's investments in, as well as loans to, each during 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given in Part B of Annexure VI to this Memorandum.

The total investments during 1971-72 is Government Companies and Corporations in the Revised are estimated at Rs. 467.94 crores against Rs. 233.33 crores originally estimated showing an increase of Rs. 234.61 crores. The excess is mainly due to an additional investment of Rs. 100 crores in Bokaro Steel Ltd., and due to the decision to finance township costs of various public sector undertakings wholly from equity necessitating conversion of some portion of the loans granted earlier to the Undertakings into equity. There would be no cash outgo on account of the latter decision. The details are as under:—

(a) *Bokaro Steel Ltd.*—Government's investment in the share capital of the Company in the Revised for 1971-72 would be Rs. 190.00 crores. The increase in the provision from Rs. 90 crores in the Budget to Rs. 190 crores in the Revised Estimates is on account of the decision taken recently to raise the authorised capital of Bokaro Steel Ltd. from Rs. 500 to 600 crores.

(b) *Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.*—The provision of Rs. 59.50 crores in Revised Estimates 1971-72 against 'nil' provision in the original budget is due to post budget decision to convert Rs. 59 crores out of a total loan of Rs. 145.75 crores granted to the Corporation as on 31-3-1971, into equity. Of this Rs. 50 crores relates to the Capital expenditure including township, & Rs. 9 crores for townships, which in terms of a Government decision is to be financed by equity only.

(c) *Hindustan Steel Ltd.*—The increased provision in Revised Estimates 1971-72 amounting to Rs. 38.08 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 9.09 crores is mainly on account of the conversion of a sum of Rs. 32.30 crores given as loan in the earlier years for construction of township into equity. The balance amount represents anticipated expenditure during the year on new schemes including townships on the basis of trends of expenditure in the first 8 months of the current year.

(d) *Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.*—The provision of Rs. 11.23 crores as against 'nil' provision in the original budget arises out of the post-budget decision, to increase the Central Government's participation in the equity capital of MISL to 40 per cent. It has been decided to convert Rs. 11.232 crores of loan into equity.

(e) *Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.*—A provision of Rs. 15.00 crores has been made in Revised Estimates 1971-72 as against 'nil' provision in the original budget. The provision has been made for conversion of loan as share capital.

(f) *Oil and Natural Gas Commission.*—The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 6.10 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 0.35 crore. The increase is due to the fact that the initial expenditure on off-shore exploration should be treated as 'capital' instead of apportioning it to 'loan'.

(g) *Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.*—The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 5.47 crores as against 'nil' provision in the original budget. Out of this amount a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores relates to 'New Schemes' and Rs. 3.47 crores for conversion of loan into shares.

(h) *Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.*—The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 7.60 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 2.80 crores. The increase is mainly on account of slippage of Cochin Fertilizer Phase I Project and of providing Funds to Cochin Phase II Project for which an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been made in Budget Estimates 1972-73.

(i) *Jayanti Shipping Co.*—A provision of Rs. 4.50 crores has been made in Revised Estimates 1971-72 as against 'nil' provision in the original budget. The provision has been made due to the acquisition of shares of the Company by the Government, for which compensation has to be paid by 16-3-1972.

(j) *Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.*—No provision exists for this item in the original budget. The provision under Revised Estimates has been made as the management of Cocking Coal Mines/Coke/Oven Plants was taken over by Government only on 17-10-1971 under the Coking Coal Mines (Tmergency Provision) Ordinance, 1971.

(k) *National Textile Corporation.*—The Revised Estimates have been placed at Rs. 4.48 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 2.31 crores. The increase is mainly for larger provision of mills already taken over and to be taken over during the course of the year.

(1) *Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.*—Revised Estimates 1971-72 have been placed at Rs. 1.18 crores due to post-budget decision to convert expenditure on townships financed out of loan into equity. Of the sum of Rs. 117.97 lakhs an amount of Rs. 72.97 lakhs represents expenditure on townships incurred upto 31-3-71 from out of loan provision into equity w.e.f. 1-4-1971. The balance of Rs. 45 lakhs represents anticipated expenditure in the current year which was originally provided under loan and now shown under equity.

(m) *Cement Corporation of India.*—The Revised Estimates 1971-72 are placed at Rs. 1.74 crores as against a provision of Rs. 0.72 crore in the original budget. The increase is due to implementation of new Projects *viz.* Paonta and Bokajan Projects.

The excesses indicated above have been partly counterbalanced by lesser investments in the following cases:—

(a) *Hindustan Paper Corporation.*—Lesser investment in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 amounting to Rs. 0.40 crore against the original budget of Rs. 3.00 crores is due to non-provision of estimates for Pulp/Paper Mills in Assam and less provision for Nagaland Pulp/Paper Mills.

(b) *Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.*—No provision has been made for this under Revised Estimates 1971-72 as against original budget of Rs. 2.10 crores.

(c) *Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.*—An expenditure of Rs. 5.00 crores is anticipated in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 as against the original budget of Rs. 6.96 crores.

(d) *Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*—The Revised Estimates are placed at Rs. 1.55 crores as against the original budget of Rs. 2.40 crores. The short-fall is due to delay in sanctioning foreign exchange release for equipment.

(e) *Bharat Dynamics Ltd.*—Rs. 0,25 crore is anticipated as expenditure in Revised Estimates as against the original budget of Rs. 1.00 crore.

The estimates for 1972-73 amount to Rs. 228.64 crores. The major items of investments included in the estimates for 1972-73 are as follows:—

	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Bokaro Steel Ltd. . .	190,00	Nil
(ii) Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	21,98	40,45
(iii) Food Corporation of India	11,58	9,02
(iv) National Coal Development Corporation . . .	Nil	9,00
(v) Hindustan Copper Ltd.	18,92	Nil
(vi) National Mineral Development Corporation .	13,69	17,07
(vii) Indian Airlines . .	1,67	Nil
(viii) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	13,47	7,20
(ix) Hindustan Steel Ltd. .	38,08	21,60
(x) Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. . .	5,00	21,20
(xi) Rural Electrification Corporation . . .	1,00	8,00
(xii) Air India . . .	10,00	5,00
(xiii) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. .	7,60	10,00
(xiv) Newspaper Finance Corporation . . .	Nil	11,00
(xv) Oil and Natural Gas Commission , . .	6,10	8,37
(xvi) Jute Corporation of India	75	25
(xvii) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. . . .	Nil	4,00
(xviii) Bharat Electronics Ltd ·	75	Nil
(xix) Mazagon Dock Ltd.	25	25
(xx) Garden Reach Workshops Ltd. . . .	50	1,00
(xxi) Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	25	1,00
(xxii) Central Warehousing Corporation . .	2,03	3,11
(xxiii) Hindustan Machine Tools	5,47	4,00
(xxiv) Cement Corporation	1,74	5,00
(xxv) Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Nil	10,00
(xxvi) Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1,71	5,97
(xxvii) International Airports Authority of India. .	Nil	3,75
TOTAL . .	3,52,54	1,96,24

The entire authorised capital of Bokaro Steel Ltd. is being subscribed during 1971-72. This explains the absence of provision under investment in 1972-73 for Bokaro Steel Ltd. No Budget Estimates for 1972-73 are considered necessary in case of Hindustan Copper Ltd; Indian Airlines & Bharat Electronics Ltd.

The estimates for 1972-73 also include provision for investment of Rs. 3.00 crores in the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. Rs. 2.43 crores in the Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Rs. 2.84 crores in the National Textile Corporation, Rs. 3.00 crores in the State Agro-Industries Corporation and Rs. 2.00 crores in Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation.

(b) *Other Investments*—

The investments in Departmental Commercial Undertakings, Bodies other than Companies and Corporations, Cooperative Societies, Land Mortgage Banks, compensation payments in respect of the nationalised Banks and capital expenditure on the Atomic Energy Development are included in this category.

The details of the estimates under this category are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1970	1,87	2,02	1,94
Land Mortgage Banks .	18,50	18,00	18,00
National Co-operative Consumers Federation . .	5	5	4
Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative Ltd. .	10,75	5,00	5,75
Co-operative Societies in Union Territories . .	9	3	8
Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.	10	10	8
Delhi Financial Corporation	Nil	Nil	25
Scooter Project. . .	..	38	..
Gujrat Aluminium Project.	..	..	10
Institute for Small Scale Industries . . .	12	12	12
Testing Centres . .	15	5	54
Sikkim Mining Corporation	3	Nil	3
Establishment of Second Shipyard	4,47	3,98	—1
Central Engineering and Design Bureau . . .	..	..	10
Acquisition of Asian Refractories	..	8	8
Establishment of Steel Plants at			
Hospet . . .	1,39	38	2,10
Vishakhapattnam .	1,38	17	2,38
Salem . . .	73	73	2,55
Atomic Energy Development	23,99	26,32	36,73
Others	—11	—11	Nil
TOTAL . . .	63,51	55,50	70,83

(a) *Compensation under Section 6 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings). Act,* 1970.—According to the option exercised by the Banking Companies, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 6 of the Act, the compensation amounting to Rs. 83,66.67 lakhs and Rs. 186.67

lakhs has already been paid in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively. The balance of Rs. 186.67 lakhs is payable in the year 1972-73 together with interest at 4 per cent. Thus a sum of Rs. 186.67 lakhs plus interest at 4 per cent has been suggested for inclusion in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73.

(b) *Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.*—The IFFCO is a Cooperative Fertilizer Project. Its foreign exchange requirements will be met out of a loan of $ 15 million from US AID and UK Government. A provision of Rs. 18 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan towards Government's share in the equity capital of the IFFCO, of which an amount of Rs. 7.25 crores was paid upto 1970-71. The provision in the original budget for 1971-72 for the remaining amount of Rs. 10.75 crores was made on the expectation that the foreign lenders would require the balance of the Government's share in the equity capital being subscribed as a condition precedent to their Loan Agreement with the IFFCO. However, due to Indo-Pakistan War, shipment of equipment has been delayed and payments have also been postponed as a measure of economy. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores only has been made in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 and the balance amount of Rs. 5.75 crores would be released in 1972-73.

(c) *Atomic Energy Development.*—More expenditure under this category is due to better progress of work in some of the schemes, particularly the Heavy Water Plants which account for the excess in 1971-72. The Estimates for 1972-73 contemplate increased tempo of work on Atomic Energy Development.

(d) *Land Mortgage Banks.*—The shortfall in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73 as against the original budget of Rs. 18.50 crores to Rs. 18.00 crores each is due to Government's reduced support to the debentures of land development banks as a measure of economy.

(e) *Cochin Shipyard Ltd.*—The Cochin Shipyard Ltd. is being set up to take over the second shipyard at Cochin. The progressive expenditure on the shipyard at the end of the current year is estimated to be over Rs. 6 crores. A provision of Rs. 10 crores is being made in the Budget for 1972-73. This accounts for a 'nil' provision for Establishment of Second Shipyard under Budget Estimates 1972-73.

(iv) *Capital Outlay on Broadcasting.*—The estimates include the requirements of the various transmitting stations of the All India Radio, the details of which are given in Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

2. MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES ETC.

This Group accommodates the capital expenditure brought to account under the heads (a) Multipurpose Schemes, (b) Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works and (c) Electricity Schemes. The details of the estimates under the three heads are as follows:—

(a) Multipurpose River Schemes:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Farakka Barrage Project	9,39	9,29	10,74
(ii) Corrective Works on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers	2,21	1,00	1,25
(iii) Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona.	25	17	30
(iv) Other Items . .	53	45	46
TOTAL . . .	12,38	10,91	12,75

(i) *Farakka Barrage Project.*—The estimates for 1972-73 are based on expected programme of work on the Federal Canal.

(ii) *Corrective Works on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers.*—The Farakka Barrage Project is intended to ensure, among other things, perennial headwater supply to the river Hooghly and thereby maintain the navigable depth in the river. To reap the optimum benefits from the Barrage and to make the Bhagirathi an efficient conveyance channel for the supply of silt-free water to the Hooghly, certain river training works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly are necessary before the Farakka Barrage is completed. These works, which are estimated to cost Rs. 10.83 crores, are being executed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners who are one of the beneficiaries of the Farakka Barrage Project. The Revised Estimates 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73 are based on the anticipated requirement of Funds.

(iii) *Central Water and Power Research Station.*—The decrease in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 is due to less expenditure on account of the revision of the scheme of Calibration Laboratory as per latest International practices in the field and completion of work of flumes in 1970-71 and provision suggested for Plant and equipment on the basis of firm orders and date of delivery by the end of March 1972.

The excess in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 as compared to the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is due to the increase allowed for Coastal Engineering Centre, Buildings for Computer Division sanctioned in 1971-72 and increased provision for some other Building works. Under Plant & Machinery increased Budget for certain continuing works has been suggested.

(iv) *Other Items.*—The estimates relate to capital outlay on land, buildings equipment, etc. for the Engineering Laboratory, Power Research Institute, Switchgear Testing and Development Laboratory, Technical Training Centres and the Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institute. The shortfall in Revised Estimates is due to less anticipated expenditure on Power Research Institute & Thermal Power Station, Personnel Training Institute. The estimates for 1972-73 take into account the expenditure expected to be incurred on the works in progress and the equipment likely to be received.

(b) *Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works*:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
	2,57	2,42	1,93

The provision under this head is for capital expenditure on flood control works in the Union Territories of Delhi and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Net expenditure on the works in Delhi including that on the procurement of dredgers for flood control works, is estimated in the Revised for 1971-72 at Rs. 2,42 lakhs, against the budget provision of Rs. 2,55 lakhs. The expenditure in 1972-73 for the works in Delhi is estimated at Rs. 1,91 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made in the estimates for 1972-73 for flood embankments in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(c) *Electricity Schemes.*—The items, and the estimates for each, coming under this head are:

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Capital Outlay on electricity Schemes in Union Territories—			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	5	5	7
Chandigarh	40	32	42
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	2	5
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . .	6	6	4
NEFA	20	25	30
Mizoram	..	..	14
	77	70	1,02
(ii) Regional Load Despatching Stations . .	20	15	35
(iii) Badarpur Thermal Power Station Delhi . .	10,48	8,98	10,98
(iv) Baira-Siul Hydro-Electric Project . . .	3,65	4,13	5.97
(v) Loktak Hydro-Electric Project	2,85	4,00	4,85
(vi) Salal Hydro-Electric Project	1,50	1,60	1,50
(vii) Nuclear Power Stations—			
(a) Tarapur Station .	2	19	7
(b) Rajasthan Station .	14,13	16,36	10,34
(c) Madras Station .	9,61	9,05	20,97
(d) Other expenditure .	4	*	5
TOTAL—NUCLEAR STATION	42,48	44,46	55,08
TOTAL—Electricity Schemes . .	43,25	45,16	56,10

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh

(i) *Electricity Schemes in Union Territories.*—The Electricity Schemes in the Union Territories for which the estimates of capital expenditure are included here, are run departmentally.

(ii) *Regional Load Despatching Station.*—Under this Scheme, five Central Regional Load Despatching Stations are proposed to be established, one in each of the five Power Regions. During the Fourth Plan, only four Stations are proposed to be established, one each in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Regions. The five Stations are estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores, out of which Rs. 1.5 crores is proposed to be spent during the Fourth Plan period.

The shortfall in Revised Estimates as against the original budget is in the Southern Region. The saving occurs under Plant and Machinery during 1971-72 due to the fact that it has not been possible to float tender since the Agency for executoon of the Project has not been decided.

The increase in Budget Estimates 1972-73 is due to the fact that the orders for equipment etc. are likely to be placed during that year. The increase is also partly attributable to the Scheme in Northern Region. The Project is expected to be sanctioned during 1972-73.

(iii) *Badarpur Thermal Power Station.*—The fall in the revised estimate of capital expenditure on the Badarpur Thermal Power Station is due to non-receipt of second and third units of T.G. Sets. Larger provision has been made in the estimates for 1972-73, as it is expected that the tempo of work will pick up.

(iv) *Bhaira-Siul Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Project, which has been included in the Central sector of the Fourth Plan envisages the utilisation of the combined inflow of Siul (itself a tributary of Ravi) and its tributaries, the Bhaira and the Bhaledh for power generation on a run-of-the river basis. The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 20.49 crores and, when completed, is estimated to add on a firm basis 180 MW to the load carrying capacity of the Northern Regional Grid. The increased provision in Revised Estimates 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73 has been suggested for speeding up the construction of the Project.

(v) *Loktak Hydro-Electric Project.*—This forms the first stage of the Loktak Multi-purpose Scheme which would provide, besides power generation, facilities for irrigation and land re-clamation around Loktak and other smaller lakes in Manipur. The Project, included in the Central Sector of the Fourth Plan, is estimated to cost Rs. 10.25 crores. When completed, it is expected to generate 70 MW of power. In addition seasonal energy to the extent of 81 million KWH is also likely to be available from the Project. The benefits from the Project are intended to be shared by the States in the north-eastern region. The increase in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 & Budget Estimates 1972-73 has been allowed for increase in the tempo of works on the Project.

(vi) *Salal Hydro-Electric Project.*—This Project in Jammu & Kashmir, is also included in the Central

Sector of the Fourth Plan. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 55.15 crores and the benefits from it are intended to be shared by the States in the Northern region. On completion, it will add a firm peaking capacity of 230 MW to the integrated system.

(vii) *Nuclear Power Stations*

(a) *Tarapur Station.*—Larger provision in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly to spill over of certain payments due to International General Electric for 1970-71 to the current year. The provision for 1972-73 is meant to cover anticipated spill over payments and for certain new works.

(b) *Rajasthan Station.*—The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is in Unit II and is mainly due to additional provision for customs duty, freight and insurance based on revised schedule of receipt of equipment and increased provision for consultancy. The reduction in the provision for 1972-73 is due to less provision for equipment and stores and customs duty as most of the equipment is expected to be procured during 1971-72 itself.

(c) *Madras Station.*—Larger provision in the Budget Estimates 1972-73 is mainly due to expected increase in the tempo of civil works and procurement of equipment during 1972-73. The work on the project is expected to be in full swing during 1972-73.

3. PUBLIC WORKS ETC.

The estimates of capital expenditure on works which is brought to account under this Group are as follows:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(a) Roads. . . .	64,47	61,12	84,41
(b) Buildings, other than in Delhi and Chandigarh .	12,56	12,50	14,71
(c) Delhi Capital Outlay .	12,30	13,63	12,59
(d) Chandigrah Capital Outlay	60	70	69
(e) Dandakaranya Development Scheme . .	2,53	2,68	373
(f) Free Trade Zone, Kandla	7	5	6
(g) Other Works . .	7,37	6,37	9,20
TOTAL . . .	100,46	97,04	125,39

(a) *Roads.*—The estimates for 1971-72 for outlay on Roads were placed at Rs. 3.35 lakhs less than the original estimates mainly due to lesser requirements for National Highways and delay in procurement of equipment and spares for the construction of Border Roads. Estimates for 1972-73 take into account provision for new National Highway (Normal) works and increased requirements for procurement of equipment and spares for Border Roads. The Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73 also take into account a sum of Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 23 lakhs respectively for the newly created Union Territory of Mizoram. The details are:

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
(i) National Highways .	39,78	39,78	59,10
(ii) Border Roads . .	21,68	18,17	18,90
(iii) Roads in— . .			
A. & N. Islands . .	80	67	67
Chandigarh . . .	3	2	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	10	12	8
NEFA	1,20	1,23	1,25
Sikkim	4	*	3
Mizoram	..	27	23
(iv) Tools and Plant .	84	86	4,12
TOTAL . . .	64,47	61,12	84,41

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh.

(b) *Buildings.*—The estimates are based on the programme of construction of buildings, both residential and non-residential. The estimates take into account Rs. 4 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 3 lakhs in 1972-73, towards 'Recoveries' representing the value of Government built properties transferred to displaced persons as compensation due to them. The estimates also take into account a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs under Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and Rs. 11 lakhs under Budget Estimates 1972-73 for the newly created Union Territory of Mizoram.

(c) *Delhi Capital Outlay.*—The expenditure on the construction of office and residential buildings in Delhi as well as the outlay on the Scheme of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land and other housing schemes in Delhi, including removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries, is brought to account under this head. The broad particulars of the estimates of net expenditure in 1971-72 and 1972-73 are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Construction of Office and Residential buildings	11,00	11,72	11,54
(ii) Large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land—			
Outlay . . .	6,50	8,50	6,50
Recoveries . . .	—6,50	—7,59	—6,50
Net Outlay. . .	..	91	..
(iii) Schemes for the removal of Jhuggies and Jhonpries	80	75	75
(iv) Otner Housing Schemes	50	25	30
TOTAL . . .	12,30	13,63	12,59

(d) *Chandigarh Capital Outlay.*—The estimates of capital expenditure on works brought to account under this head are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Buildings . . .	1,95	2,30	2,29
(ii) Development and Maintenance of Sectors .	3	5	3
(iii) Recoveries on disposal of properties . .	—1,38	—1,65	—1,63
TOTAL . . .	60	70	69

(e) *Dandakaranya Development Scheme.*—The estimates are in respect of capital expenditure on the development of Dandakaranya for the resettlement of displaced persons from the erstwhile East Bengal as well as the welfare of the local population, particularly the tribals. The increase in the estimates for 1972-73 is mainly for construction of Dams, replacement of old vehicles, acceleration of Indo-Japanese Agriculture Development Project etc.

(f) *Free Tarde Zone, Kandla.*—The establishment of Free Trade Zone at Kandla is a measure designed to promote foreign trade of the country. The industries set up within the Zone are assisted by relief from customs and excise duties and other tariff procedures to enable them to compete in the international markets by reducing cost of production. The decreased provision in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is due to more receipts & recoveries on capital account under the sub-head 'suspense' of the Major Head B-1-Works.

(g) *Other Works.*—Capital expenditure on items of works for which there is no separate head is brought to account under this head. The items of work and the estimates for each are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Construction of Food Storage Godowns—cost of construction . .	17	17	13
Recoveries following transfer of godowns to the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation	—36	—36	Nil
NET. . .	—19	—19	13
(ii) Fertilizer Storage Godowns . . .	30	25	40
(iii) Setting up of Modern Rice Mills	—2	—2	1
(iv) Rehabilitation Reclamation Centre . . .	32	57	62
(v) Special Areas Development Programme . .	1,70	97	1,28
(vi) Border Outposts and accommodation for Border Security Force . .	2,00	2,00	2,50
(vii) Schemes for development of Tourism . . .	1,38	46	1,70
(viii) Department of Atomic Energy . . .			
Land and Buildings .	28	26	18
Township at Trombay.	1,10	1,23	1,30
Housing Colony at Hyderabad Complex .	56	48	34
Housing Colony at Kota for Heavy Water Plant	50	35	74
TOTAL—Deppt. of Atomic Energy . . .	2,44	2,32	2,56
TOTAL . . .	7,93	6,36	9,20

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The estimates under this Group are in respect of the Capital Outlay on the following heads:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(i) Ports	10,51	6,72	9,44
(ii) Lighthouses & Lightships	80	43	1,01
(iii) Aviation . . .	13,39	6,58	5,69
(v) Road & Water Transport Schemes . . .	3	1	1
(v) Overseas Communications Service . .	1,99	1,69	1,99
(iv) Purchase of shipping Tankers, etc. . .	3,95	2,31	1,63
TOTAL . . .	30,67	17,74	19,77

(i) *Ports.*—The capital expenditure on the construction of major and minor ports, administered directly by the Government of India, is provided under this head. The details are—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
			(In lakhs of rupees)
(a) Mangalore Port . .	4,81	2,86	3,51
(b) Tuticorin Port . .	3,80	1,83	3,71
(c) Jogipopa Port . .	1	*	*
(d) Ports and navigational facilities in L.M.&A Isands . . .	16	17	20
(e) Andaman & Nicobar Islands—Development of minor ports . .	64	59	71
Construction of Jetties	94	1,16	1,16
(f) Landing & Berthing facilities for fishing crafts at minor ports in—			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	10	7	12
Laccadive, Minicoy Amindivi Islands . .	5	4	3
TOTAL	10,51	6,72	9,44

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh

The increased provision for 1971-72 for (a) and (b) is on account of expected acceleration in the tempo of construction work.

(ii) *Lighthouses and Lightships.*—The surpluses over the current expenditure on revenue account on Lighthouses and Lightships are transferred to their General Reserve Fund. The capital expenditure of Lighthouses and Lightships is provided in the capital section and recovered from the General Reserve Fund to the extent of the balances available in that Fund. The gross capital outlay of Lighthouses and Lightships in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is anticipated at Rs. 92 lakhs, against the original budget of Rs. 1,29 lakhs, of which Rs. 49 lakhs is to be met from the Reserve Fund. For 1972-73 the gross provision is Rs. 1,47 lakhs, of which Rs. 46 lakhs is expected to be met from the Fund.

(iii) *Aviation.*—This head accommodates the capital expenditure on the construction and improvement of facilities at the international and other airports in the country as well as the capital expenditure relating to Meteorology. The fall in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73 is primarily due to certain factors, viz:

(i) Transfer of certain work to the International Airports Authority.

(ii) Non-receipt|delay in receipt of material and equipment.

(iii) Economy in expenditure.

(iv) *Road and Water Transport Schemes.*—The details of the estimates are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
			(In lakhs of rupees)
Purchase of ramped ferry barges/marboats (for river crossing on National High-ways) . . .	3	1	1

(v) *Overseas Communication Service.*—The fall in the Revised Estimates, 1971-72 is due to payment of award for Videsh Sanchar Bhavan Land made in 1970-71 itself, less expenditure on Deptt. of Atomic Energy Civil works for ASCOM Project and delay of construction of quarters at Arvi and carry-forward of schemes to 1972-73 viz. Lincomplex, HF Transmitters & four Channel ARQ etc.

The increase in Budget Estimates, 1972-73 as against Revised Estimates, 1971-72 is due to inclusion of Rs. 45 lakhs in D.R.F. Account being the additional contribution to be made to INTESAT and also carryforward of Schemes for 1971-72, anticipated payments for imported equipments and payment to ECIL & III etc., provision for works for 2nd Satellite Project and staff quarters at Kalkaji.

(vi) *Purchase of Shipping Tankers, etc.*—The details of the estimates are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
			(In lakhs of rupees)
(a) Purchase of ships & boats for inter-islands service in the Andaman Nicobar Islands . . .	19	13	17
(b) Purchase of boats for Laccadive, Mincoy Amindivi Islands . .	3	3	13
(c) Dredger-*cum*-survey launch pool for minor ports	14	39	24
(d) Central dredging pool for major ports .	2,75	91	1,09
(e) Purchase of Training Ships	84	85	*
TOTAL . . .	3,95	2,31	1,63

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh

The lesser provision in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 as well as in the estimates for 1972-73 for Central Dredging Pool, is mainly on account of phased payments in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contracts.

5. CURRENCY AND MINT

The details of the provision included under this group are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Currency and Coinage			
(a) Purchase of Metal .	1,26	1,38	1,21
(b) (i) Purchase of Gold	2,49	2,34	*
(ii) Kolar Gold . . .	..	..	2,84
(c) Security Paper Mill .	34	33	79
(d) Currency Note Press	46	25	1,36
(e) Bank Note Press .	2,50	2,26	5,50
(f) Subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank	Nil	Nil	7,92
(g) Subscription to International Development Association .	1,18	1,18	1,00
(h) Write back of payment to Reserve Bank of India against Osmania Sikka Currency Note liability .	—60	—60	—60
TOTAL—Currency and Coinage . .	7,63	7,14	20,02
(ii) Mints . . .	29	41	64
(iii) Kolar Gold Mines .	1,13	1,05	Nil
TOTAL—Currency and Mint. . .	9,05	8,60	20,76

*Less than Rs. 1 lakhs

(a) *Purchase of Metal.*—The expenditure on the purchase of metal for coinage and the metal value of uncurrent coins destroyed is accounted for under this head, the value of the metal actually used for coinage or for other purposes or sold being taken as recovery.

(b) *Purchase of Gold.*—The value of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines as well as the value of confiscated gold received from State Governments, etc. is accounted for, at the IMF rate, under this head. The details are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(i) Purchase of Gold .	2,48	2,34	..
(ii) Kolar Gold . .	..	..	2,84
(iii) Confiscated Gold received from State Government, etc.	1	*	*
TOTAL . .	2,49	2,34	2,84

*Less than Rs. 1 lakh

(c) *Security Paper Mill.*—Larger estimates in Budget Estimates, 1972-73 are due to more requirements for 'Buildings', 'Plant & Machinery' and items on 'Other Misc. expenditure' on account of (i) transfer of provision for Mould Making Plants from Non-Plan to Plan, (ii) Provision of expansion of the Mill and (iii) more expenditure on training of personnel in Mould Making.

(d) *Currency Note Press.*—The shortfall in Revised Estimates, 1971-72 is mainly due to less requirement for construction of quarters etc.

The excess in 1972-73 over Revised Estimates, 1971-72 is mainly due to payment (second instalment) to the supplier for two Super Simulation Machines.

(e) *Bank Note Press.*—The estimates in Revised Estimates, 1971-72 are based on the forecast for booking expenditure given by C.P.W.D. and expenditure on Railway Siding and advance payment to I.T.I. towards inter-communication equipment.

The increase in Budget Estimates, 1972-73 over Revised Estimates, 1971-72 is due to the fact that the Press is scheduled to commence production by 1st April 1973. Bulk recruitment of staff will be made during 1972-73. Increased expenditure is also due to larger provision for meeting expenditure on training abroad of several officers and staff etc., and increasing tempo of work.

(f) *Subscription to the share capital of the Asian Development Bank.*—Under the Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, India's subscription to the Bank's share capital has been fixed at $93 million, one-half being payable in five equal annual instalments and the other half to be called by the Bank, when necessary.

India completed the first batch of payment by subscription to the capital stock of the Asian Development Bank in 5 equal annual instalments beginning from 1966-67 to 1970-71. Therefore, no payment was due in 1971-72. The Budget Estimates 1972-73 relates to the payment of India's subscription which is based on the 15 per cent increase in the capital stock of the Bank. The increased subscription is to be paid in three equal annual instalments beginning from 1972-73.

The estimates for 1972-73 include a provision of Rs. 95 lakhs for making additional payment to the Asian Development Bank resulting from the recent change in the gold value of the rupee subscription paid by India over the past 5 years.

(g) *Subscription to International Development Association.*—The provision is for pament of additional subscription to the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, of which India is a Part II member. Normally the Part I members are required to pay their entire subscription in convertible currency whereas Part II members pay 10 per cent of their subscription in convertible currency and the rest in their own currency. The IDA derives resources for its operations from the initial subscription and additional contributions made available to it under the periodic replenishment arrangements by the industrially advanced Part I members as also that part of the initial subscriptions of the developing Part II members as is paid in convertible currencies.

In the context of the third replenishment of IDA resources, it was agreed that the voting power of Part I members should be so adjusted as to reflect more accurately the share of each of them in the total contributions of Part I members. It was also agreed that Part II members be given an opportunity to make additional subscriptions payable entirely in their own currencies in order to enable them to maintain the relative voting power of the Part II members as a group. The total of Part II subscriptions is about $ 10 million and India's share is placed at Rs. 1,17,63,600 ($ 1,568,480).

The subscription which was scheduled for payment on November 8, 1971 has not been paid because the replenishment has not so far become effective. The last date has been extended to 31st March 1972. The payment is to be made within 30 days after the replenishment becomes effective. It is likely that the replenishment will be effective soon and the payment will be made before the end of 1971-72. However, in the event of this condition being fulfilled after March 31, 1972, the subscription will become payable in 1972-73. Hence the provision is kept in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 and a token provision in Budget Estimates 1972-73.

(h) Following the federal financial integration of Hyderabad with the Union, the assets in the Hyderabad Paper Currency Reserve, partly in cash and Government of India's securities and partly in securities issued by the Nizam's Government, including *ad hoc* issued by it, were taken over by the Reserve Bank against issue, by the Bank, of Indian currency in replacement of Osmania Sikka currency. As the Osmania Sikka securities were not eligible to be held by the Bank, under its charter, as cover against note issue, the Government took over the OS securities on payment to the Bank. In addition, the Government made good the difference between the book value and the market value of the other securities in the Reserve. The total payment made to the Bank amounted to Rs. 8.96 crores. It was initially debited to the Capital head 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' and is being written back as revenue expenditure in 15 annual instalments commencing from 1959-60. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write back.

(ii) *Mints*.—The provision is for expenditure on the construction of mint buildings and procurement of plant and machinery.

(iii) *Kolar Gold Mines*.—The Government of India purchased the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking from the Government of Mysore on 1st December, 1962. The Undertaking is now being run as a Departmental Commercial concern of the Central Government. However, with the approval of the Cabinet, it has been decided to convert the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking into a Public Sector Company with effect from 1st April 1972. The company will be registered under the Companies Act as the Bharat Gold Mines Pvt. Ltd. A provision of Rs. 39.50 lakhs has been made in Budget Estimates 1972-73 for investment in the said company.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

This group accomodates the net transactions of the Civil Departments brought to account under the Capital heads (a) Schemes of Government trading, (b) Security Printing Press, (c) Forests, (d) Payments of commuted value of pensions and the other heads not dealt with in the earlier groups. The details are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(a) Schemes of Government Trading:—			
(i) Purchsse and sale of foodgrains	5,51	—2,88	—29,01
Less:			
(ii) Trading losses met from Revenue	—16,50	—15,01	—14,98
Net	—10,99	—17,89	—43,99
(iii) Purchse and sale of fertilizers	—3,63	—6,74	—8,41
(iv) Other Schemes of Government Trading	1,87	59	—98
TOTAL—Schemes of Government Trading	—12,75	—24,04	—53,38
(b) Security Printing Press	63	27	1,02
(c) Forests	10	5	11
(d) Opium and Alkaloid Factories	91	70	91
(e) Commuted value of of pensions	9,63	7,02	7,73
(f) Sterling Pensions	—4,05	—4,05	—4,09
(g) Appropriation to the Contingecy Fund	Nil	70,00	—70,00
(h) Grants for development	—1,35	—1,98	—1,43
(i) Payments under Indus Water Treaty	—6,56	—6,56	— 6,56
	—13,44	41,41	—125,59

(i) and (ii) Purchase and sale of food grains and trading losses met from revenue.—Estimates of the transactions are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
I—Expenditure:—			
(a) On purchse of foodgrains:—			
(i) Payments in India . . .	31,77	32,61	1,77
(ii) Payments abroad	1,00	10	10
TOTAL . . .	32,77	32,71	1,87
II—Recoveries			
Sale proceeds of food-frains . . .	27,26	35,59	30,88
Net-Purchase and slae of foodgrains .	5,51	—2,88	—29,01
Less—Trading losses met from revenue .	—16,50	—15,01	—14,98
NET	—10,99	—17,89	—43,9

Procurement of food grains, both indigenous and imported, is made by the Food Corporation of India with effect from 1st April, 1969. The provision here is intended to cover the adjustments to be carried out in Government accounts in respect of gift consignments, arrear payments of cost of indigenous food grains to the Food Corporation of India and arrears of incidental charges.

The fall in estimates for 1972-73 is mainly due to the fact that no import of food grains is to be made in 1972-73. The increase in recoveries during 1972-73 is on account of cost of aid consignments made during 1971-72 to the Food Corporation, the reoveries of which would be made during 1972-73.

(iii) *Purchase and Sale of Fertilizers.*—The Revised Estimates 1971-72 are placed at Rs. (—)674 lakhs as against the net original provision of Rs.(—) 363 lakhs. The Budget Estimates 1972-73 are placed at Rs.(—)841 lakhs as against the Revised Estimates of Rs.(—)674 lakhs. The increase in estimates is due to increase in Import Programme.

(iv) *Other Schemes of Government Trading.*—This includes estimates of the residual expenditure relating to the food grains purchase establishment, which has been taken over by the Food Corporation of India, including payment of outstanding dues to the staff taken over by the FCI. The estimates of requirement on this account is Rs. 31 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 20 lakhs in 1972-73. Among other schemes of Government Trading for which provision stands included under this item, the more important schemes are the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme, Medical Stores Depots and Factories. Purchase and distribution of contraceptives etc. for Family Planning, Bulk purchase of insecticides and equipment for intensification of the National Malaria and Filaria Eradication Programmes, Supply of consumer and other stores in the Union Territories, etc. The estimates also include a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs each under Revised Estimates 1971-72 and Budget Estimates 1972-73 for the newly created Union Territory of Mizoram.

(b) *Security Printing Press.*—The expenditure in the Revised Estimates 1971-72 is placed at Rs. 27 lakhs against the original budget of Rs. 63 lakhs. The saving is due to less expenditure anticipated on Buildings and Plant & Machinery.

The excess in Budget Estimates 1972-73 over Revised Estimates 1971-72 is due to the provision made for Factory Expansion—Old site near GCD, Central Camp Store and DS building for Post Card Section with Stores Space for storing blank post-card reels, in addition to provision of ventilation plants and other building activity. The provision for 1972-73 also include provision for P. G. Multi-colour Machine Envelope Folding & Gumming Machines, Copper Plating Plant, Renovation and replacement of some other machinery and step and repeat Camera.

(c) *Forest.*—The provision in 1971-72 as well as in 1972-73 is mainly to cover cost of land acquired for the expansion of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and for the procurement of Tools and Plant for the Forests in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(d) *Opium and Alkaloid Factories.*—The provision is for capital expenditure on works, procurement of plant and machinery, etc., for the Ghazipur and Neemuch Opium Factories and Alkaloid Works.

(e) *Commuted Value of Pensions.*—The expenditure on the payment of commuted value of pensions is initially debited to this head and written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The payments in 1971-72 and in 1972-73 are estimated at Rs. 8,98 lakhs and Rs. 10,10 lakhs respectively against the original budget of Rs. 11,54 lakhs for 1971-72. The decrease in Revised Estimates 1971-72 and increase in Budget Estimates 1972-73 over Revised Estimates 1971-72 is mainly in respect of Defence Service Pensions. Recoveries on account of write back to revenue as well as from the State Governments on account of divisible pensions, are estimated at Rs. 196 lakhs in Revised Estimates 1971-72 and Rs. 2,37 lakhs in 1972-73.

(f) *Sterling Pensions.*—The estimates are in respect of recoveries to be effected from State Governments, Defence, Railway and P & T Departments, as well as the amount to be written back to revenues, on account of the capitalised value of sterling pensions, paid to the Government of UK in consideration of their having assumed the liability for such pensions with effect from 1st April, 1955. Broad details of the estimated recoveries are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Share recoverable from the State Governments .	69	69	69
Share debitable to Defence Services. . . .	2,66	2,66	2,69
Share recoverable from Posts and Telegraphs . .	5	5	6
Share recoverable from Railways	5	5	5
Amount met from Revenue (Civil)	60	60	60
TOTAL	—4,05	—4,05	—4,09

Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.—Under the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Act. 1970, the corpus of the Contingency Fund of India was raised in 1970-71 from Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 30 crores by transfer of Rs. 15 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India.

The corpus of the Contingency Fund of India has further been raised from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 100 crores *vide* the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972. The provision under this head represents the amount transferred to the Contingency Fund.

(h) *Grants for development.*—This head accomodates the expenditure on payments of grants-in-aid to State Governments, as well as to other parties, which in view of their magnitude are initially debited to the Capital Account and are written back to Revenue over a period of 15 years commencing from the year following the one in which these grnts-in-aid are paid. The purposes for which these grants-in-aid are paid, and the estimates in respect of each, are as follows:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
Intensive Development of Rural Industries . .	55	80	1,60
Industrial Housing & Slum Clearance Scheme	41	16	2
National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	1,19	1,24	89
Roads	31,31	30,43	32,26
TOTAL . . .	33,46	32,63	34,77
Less—Amount written back to revenue . . .	—34,81	—34,61	—36,20
NET	—1,35	—1,98	—1,43

(i) *Payments under Indus Waters Treaty.*—Payments made to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund established and administered by the Bank, in terms of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, to meet the cost of replacement works to be constructed in Pakistan were debited to this head. The payment of India's contribution under the Treaty, amounting to £ 62,060,000, was completed with the last instalment paid on 1st November, 1969. These payments, initially debited to the Capital head, are being written back to revenue over a period of 15 years. The recovery shown under this head represents the annual write back.

B. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CAPITAL OUTLAY

The details are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
I. Gross Expenditure:—			
(a) Postal . . .	5,50.18	5,88.47	6,00.00
(b) Telegraphs . .	11,50.13	13,02.89	4,07,68
(c) Radio . . .	35·55	56.01	40.12
(d) Telephones . .	72,14.14	53,32.64	109,52,20
(e) Stores and Manufacture suspense .	9,55.00	20,08.00	25,27.00
TOTAL—Gross. .	99,05·00	92,88·01	145,27·00
II. Less:—			
(i) Receipts and recoveries on capital Account . .	11,17·42	11,55·18	11,[illegible]
(ii) Amount met from Advance Rentals under O. Y. T. and other Schemes . .	10,69·00	8,94·12	5,50·00
(iii) Amount met from Capital Reserve Fund . . .	3,69·37	14,36·00	36,15·29
(iv) Depreciation on historial costs transferred from Revenue	18,05·91	17,46·88	19,83·31
(v) Contribution towards capital expenditure from Revenue . . .	16,83·30	16,41·21	18,95·58
TOTAL	60,45·00	68,73·39	92,27·00
Net Capital Outlay .	38,60·00	24,14·62	53,00·00

C. RAILWAY CAPITAL OUTLAY

The details are given in the Railway Budget.

D. DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

The gross capital expenditure in the Revised for 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 163.50 crores which exceeds the original budget of Rs. 163.38 crores by Rs. 0.12 crore. The recoveries on capital account are estimated at Rs. 0.92 crore against the original estimate of Rs. 0.95 crore. The gross capital expenditure in 1972-73 is estimated at Rs. 190.90 crores, the recoveries on capital account being Rs. 1.13 crores.

E. LOANS AND ADVANCES

Broad details of the provisions for loans and advances are indicated below:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
State Governments .	9,46,50	11,96,00	10,87,04
(ii) Union Territory Governments	19,81	18,26	10,54
(iii) Foreign Governments	62,43	80,79	1,41,42
(iv) Port Trust and Municipalities	51,74	51,30	63,07
(v) Government Companies and Corporations . .	3,82,59	3,86,60	4,80,84
vi) Railway Funds . .	41,40	21,62	3,59
vii) Others . . .	48,47	97,19	80,28
TOTAL . .	15,52,94	18,51,76	18,66,78

(i) *State Governments.*—Loans are advanced to State Governments as Central Assistance for financing their State Plans as also Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan Schemes, and as share of Small Savings Collections. Loans are also advanced for various non-Plan purposes like meeting relief expenditure on account of natural calamities etc., and for tiding over ways and means difficulties. Details, by broad categories, of loans and advances to State Governments for which provision has been made are given below:

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(a) State Plan Schemes .	4,87,22	4,88,37	4,84,07
(b) Central Plan Schemes	13,33	16,04	13,20
(c) Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes . . .	18,12	16,99	25,60
(d) Non-Plan Purposes .	3,52,83	4,72,90	4,14,17
(e) Ways and Means Assistance	75,00	2,01,70	1,50,00
TOTAL . .	9,46,50	11,96,00	10,87,04

(a) The assistance for State Plan schemes is released in the form of block loans and block grants except for releases through the National Cooperative Development Corporation. 70 per cent of the assistance is released in the form of loans and 30 per cent in the form of grants except for development plans of Ladakh area in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Meghalaya, hill areas in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for which the patterns are more liberal.

Excess in the Revised is mainly because of Manipur and Tripura attaining state-hood in January, 1972.

The Budget for 1972-73 provides for Central assistance of Rs. 720.16 crores for State Plans of which block loans would amount to Rs. 484.07 crores.

(b) The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is due to post Budget decision to provide loan assistance to States for financing schemes of educated unemployed (Rs. 4.33 crores). Lesser provision has been included in the Budget for 1972-73 due to absence of provision for financing schemes of educated unemployed which has hitherto been provided in the form of loans will be in the form of grants from next year.

(c) The fall in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly due to lesser requirements for financing Minor Ports development schemes. Increase in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 is largely due to assistance for Inter-State grids and machinery for execution of Centrally financed road schemes.

(d) Broad details of loans for Non-Plan purposes are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of rupees)	
(1) Purchase of Fertilizers	60,00	80,00	60,00
(2) Loans out of Small Savings collections . .	1,16,00	1,50,00	1,50,00
(3) Natural clamities .	35,00	75,00	55,00
(4) Miscellanieous . .	1,20,00	1,44,81	1,30,00
(5) Others . . .	21,83	23,09	19,17
TOTAL . .	3,52,83	4,72,90	4,14,17

The excess in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly due to (i) larger short-term loans to State Governments (Rs. 20 crores) for purchase of fertilizers and pesticides particularly in flood and drought affected areas, (ii) increase in provisions for loans to State Governments out of small savings collections (Rs. 34 crores) because of encouraging trends in collections during the year and payment of arrears for the year 1970-71; (iii) larger assistance (Rs. 40 crores) to Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and some other States to meet relief expenditure in flood|cyclone|drought affected areas; and (iv) special assistance to some State Governments for covering gaps in their resources by Rs. 25 crores.

Decrease in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 is mainly due to lesser provision under assistance for natural calamities (Rs. 20 crores); short-term loans for purchase of fertilisers and pesticides (Rs. 20 crores) and special assistance for meeting non-Plan gaps of certain States (Rs. 15 crores).

(e) Larger ways and means assistance had to be given during the year 1971-72 to tide over their temporary ways and means difficulty. For the year 1972-73, a provision of Rs. 150 crores has been made for this purpose.

(ii) *Union Territory Governments.*—The decrease in the Revised and further decrease in the Budget for 1972-73 are mainly because of Manipur and Tripura attaining State-hood in January, 1972.

(iii) *Foreign Governments.*—The details are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Technical Credits	55,00	55,00	55,00
Other Loans:			
Bangla Desh	..	22,00	80,00
Ceylon	65	1,59	82
Nepal	30	17	20
Bhutan	73	68	75
Sikkim	75	60	65
Others	5,00	75	4,00
TOTAL	62,43	80,79	1,41,42

Increase in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly to provide for loan assistance to the Government of Bangla Desh partly counter-balanced by lesser provision for new loans to foreign Governments. The further increase in the Budget Estimates for 1972-73 is due to larger provision for loans to the Government of Bangla Desh and for new loans to Foreign Governments.

(iv) *Port Trust and Municipalities.*—The details are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
Port Trusts	34,75	39,00	46,75
Delhi Municipal Corporation	16,69	12,00	15,82
New Delhi Municipal Committee	30	30	50
TOTAL	51,74	51,30	63,07

The increase in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 under Port Trusts is due mainly to larger loan requirements of Visakhapatnam and Mormugao Port Trusts on account of accelerated performance on capital works. Saving under loans to Delhi Municipal Corporation is on account of loans to erstwhile Delhi Transport Undertaking due to formulation of Delhi Transport Corporation. The increase in the Budget Estimates, 1972-73 is due to larger provision for loans to Port Trusts and to Delhi Municipal Corporation for Water Supply and Delhi Electric Supply Schemes.

(v) *Government Companies and Corporation:*

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
		(In lakhs of Rupees)	
(a) Financial Institutions	79,65	65,04	95,59
(b) Industrial and Commercial Undertakings	3,02,94	3,21,56	3,85,25
TOTAL	3,82,59	3,86,60	4,80,84

(a) The saving in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly due to lesser loans to be provided to Shipping Development Fund Committee. Larger provision on this account in the Budget Estimates, 1972-73 explains the increase.

(b) Under Industrial and Commercial undertakings, the Revised requirements have gone up by Rs. 18.62 crores. These comprise an excess of Rs. 59.00 crores on non-Plan side offset by a net reduction of Rs. 40.38 crores in the Plan requirements of the undertakings. The non-Plan provision is required to make up shortfall in internal resources of Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Rs. 17 crores), Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (Rs. 8.36 crores), Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Rs. 7.22 crores), Madras Fertilizers Ltd. (Rs. 5.98 crores), Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Rs. 4 crores), Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Rs. 4.24 crores), Heavy Engineering Corporation (Rs. 3.95 crores), National Coal Development Corporation (Rs. 4.06 crores). Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Rs. 2.40 crores) and to provide Rs. 2 crores to Indian Airlines for meeting the increased wage costs in terms of the agreements reached with the various staff unions. The reduction of Rs. 40.38 crores in Plan expenditure is mainly under loans to Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Rs. 26.60 crores). Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Rs. 8.45 crores), Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Rs. 5.64 crores) and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (Rs. 2.38 crores) based on progress of expenditure of the undertakings. This reduction is partly counter-balanced by provision of Rs. 2.25 crores for the newly constituted Delhi Transport Corporation.

The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 provide Rs. 385.25 crores Rs. 324.76 crores for meeting capital requirements of undertakings (excluding Defence undertakings) on Plan side and Rs. 48.14 crores for meeting their working capital requirements while Rs. 12.35 crores have been provided for the Defence undertakings on non-Plan side. The increase is mainly because of larger Plan provision for Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Rs. 160 crores against Rs. 53.46 crores in the Revised Estimates, 1971-72) and for Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. (Rs. 16 crores against Rs. 1.53 crores in the Revised Estimates, 1971-72) and a provision of Rs. 23 crores for Hindustan Copper Ltd. The excess on these accounts is partly offset by lesser provision for Food Corporation of India (Rs. 27.40 crores against Rs. 50 crores in the Revised Estimates, 1971-72) and absence of non-Plan provision for Hindustan Steel Ltd. and lesser non-Plan requirements of other undertakings. Details of provisions for the various public sector undertakings are given in Annexure VI.

(vi) *Railway Funds*

The details are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
Railway Development Fund	22,14	21,62	3,59
Railway Revenue Reserve Fund	19,26	..	..
TOTAL . .	41,40	21,62	3,59

The provisions for these loans have been explained already under "Deposits, Advances and Remittances".

(vii) *Other Parties*

The broad details are:—

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	(In lakhs of Rupees)		
(*a*) *Statutory Bodied* Khadi and Village Industries Commission:			
(i) renewal of past loans for traditional khadi ambar charkha and village industries . .	2,23	, 23	6,91
(ii) development of village industries	3,00	3,25	3,25
(iii) development of traditional khadi and ambar charkha . . .	2,25	5,67	5,05
Dock Labour Boards .	17	1,32	56
Coal Board . . .	1,00	43	1,03
Tea Board . . .	1,12	1,36	1,35
Coffee Board . . .	40	34	51
Cardamom Board . .	3	4	6
Indian Standards Institution	2	2	12
	10,22	21,66	18,84
(b) *Private Concerns*:			
Ghresham and Craven of India (P) Ld. . .	65	1,22	34
Jessop & Company . .	..	5,89	52
Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	1,50	5,30	3,00
M/S Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	..	90	..
	2,15	13,31	3,86
	(In lakhs of rupees)		
(*c*) *Others including Cooperative Societies*:			
Regimental Loans . .	2	12	15
Hotel Development Loan Fund	2,00	2,00	3,00
Housing Schemes . .	1,47	2,41	2,64
Displaced Persons .	51	49	39
Cooperative Societies. .	53	42	8,26
Others . .	11,79	2,13	11,71
TOTAL .	16,32	7,57	26,15
(d) *Government servants*	19,94	54,68	31,44
TOTAL . .	48,63	97,22	80,29
Deduct—Amount met from Reseve Funds . .	(—)16	(—)3	(—)1
NET . .	48,47	97,19	80,28

The excess in the Revised Estimates for 1971-72 is mainly on account of larger loans provided to Jessop & Co. (Rs. 5.89 crores), Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. (Rs. 3,80 crores), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Rs. 10.67 crores), Calcutta Dock Labour Board for payment of arrear wages and grant of larger distress advances to Government servants who were affected by floods and cyclone.

The decrease in the Budget Estimates, 1972-73 is mainly due to lesser provision for loans to Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Jessop & Co. Braithwaite & Co., M/s. Gresham and Craven of India Ltd. and absence of provision for M|s Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. and lesser provision for advances to Government servants, partly counter-balanced by provision of Rs. 8 crores to Cooperative Fertilizer factories.

INTER-STATE SETTLEMENT

The Budget Estimates for 1972-73 include a provision of Rs. 32 lakhs for payment of the Union's share, towards the liability in respect of 4½ per cent Punjab Loan, 1972 which will mature during the year.

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The outstanding Public Debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 15119.51 crores at the end of 1971-72 and Rs. 15961.20 crores at the end of 1972-73 comprising of:—

	As on 31st March 1972	As on 31st Marc 1973
	(In crores of Rupees)	
Debt raised in India.	8165·27	8633·20
Debt raised outside India . . .	6954.24	7328.00

Debt raised in India comprises the 'Permanent Debt' and the 'Floating Debt'. While Permanent Debt covers loans raised in the open market, including Compensation Bonds, Prize Bonds and 15-year Annuity Certificates, "Floating Debt" represents borrowings of a temporary nature and includes *ad hoc* treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank of India, State Governments, State Bank of India and other parties; other treasury bills issued to the public and non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Development Association and Asian Development Bank. An analysis of the public debt, outstanding at the beginning of the three Five Year Plans and at the close of the Third Five Year Plan and that estimated to be outstanding at the close of 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given in Statement VI. The amounts outstanding exhibit the liability of the Government as represented by the face value of the outstanding debt.

In addition, the Government are liable to repay the outstandings against the various Small Savings Schemes, namely, the Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, the Cumulative Time Deposits, the Post Office Cash, National Savings, National Plan, National Plan Savings, National Defence, Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates and Defence Deposit Certificates, provident funds, investment of P.L. 480 deposits, deposits under the Compulsory Deposit Schemes and Income Tax Annuity Deposit Schemes, the depreciation and other interest bearing reserve funds of departments like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs; and certain other deposits like deposits of Income-tax, Super-tax, etc., deposits of Local Funds and civil deposits. Together with the public debt, the total liability of the Government of India will stand as follows:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1971-72	1972-73
Public Debt	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	15119·51	15961·20
Small Savings Schemes	336·87	574·81	969·99	1538·21	2416·07	2646·42
State Provident Funds	95·05	165·57	289·14	527·02	941·59	1036·69
Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	7·34	11·34
P.L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240·41	561·48	644·21	631·87
Deposits under Compulsory Deposit Schemes	..	..	..	30·12	4·31	3·31
Income-tax Annuity Certificates	..	..	..	77·61	104·02	88·77
Reserve Funds and Deposits	363·05	309·93	283·92	560·05	1325·97	1507·04
Other Items	16·10	17·41	21·82	25·36	111·80	114·98
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865·40	3511·07	6544·24	11329·12	20674·82	22001·62
Less—Estimated amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt.	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00
Net	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11029·12	20374·82	21701·62

Details of the liabilities are shown in Statement VII.

This outstanding liability may be analysed with reference to the purpose on which the money raised by Government has been utilised. An analysis is given below:—

(In crores of Rupees)

	As at the end of					
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1971-72	1972-73
Capital Outlay on Departmental Undertakings Investment in :	894·73	1064·30	1682·63	3029·98	4280·90	4598·94
(*i*) Government Companies and Corporations	9·43	69·81	591·83	1340·70	2834·80	3060·19
(*ii*) Financial Institutions	250·05	250·14	357·95	424·23	952·89	985·08
(*iii*) Other Companies and Corporations	0·25	0·80	9·97	32·89	36·08	36·11
Other Capital Outlay including Defence Services, Public Works, State Trading Schemes, etc.	333·55	481·16	947·83	1756·86	3059·76	3380·10
Loans to State and Union Territory Governments, Foreign Governments and other Parties	220·68	942·89	2534·48	5379·57	9971·44	10809·22
TOTAL	1708·69	2809·10	6124·69	11964·23	21135·87	22869·64

The details are shown in Statement VIII.

The total of Capital Outlay and Loans advanced by the Central Government is estimated to exceed the total of the liabilities by Rs. 761.05 crores at the end of 1971-72 and Rs. 1168.02 crores at the end of 1972-73.

STATEMENT VI

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

(In crores of Rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Debt raised in India						
(a) *Permanent Debt*—						
(*i*) Current Loans (details in Appendix A)	1438·46	1508·63	2555·72	3417·28	4701·96	4916·71
(*ii*) Compensation Bonds	..	..	..	..	83·80	83·80
(*iii*) Prize Bonds	..	..	15·63	11·35	·73	·13
(*iv*) 15-Year Annuity Certificates	..	·96	3·45	3·78	2·43	2·08
(*v*) Loans in course of repayment	6·49	12·22	22·73	33·72	49·66	49·66
TOTAL—PERMANENT DEBT	1444·95	1521·81	2597·53	3466·13	4838·58	5052·38
(*b*) *Floating Debt*—						
(*i*) Treasury Bills	358·02	595·25	1106·29	1611·82	2622·92	2874·92
(*ii*) Special Floating Loans	212·60	212·60	274·18	340·70	703·77	705·90
(*iii*) Treasury Deposit Receipts and other floating loans	67.3	·06	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—FLOATING DEBT	577·35	807·91	1380·47	1952·52	3326·69	3580·82
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED IN INDIA	2022·30	2329·72	3978·00	5418·65	8165·27	8633·20
B.—Debt raised outside India						
(*i*) Defence Certificates	..	..	..	·09	·09	·09
(*ii*) England—						
India Stocks, Rly. Debentures and Annuities	12·37	2·61	0·12	·04	·04	·04
U.K. Govt. loans	..	..	106·52	263·41	704·53	718·86
Lazard Bros. & Co.Ltd.	..	..	15·33	..	..	..
(*iii*) U.S.A.—						
Loans from U.S.A	..	91·72	210·84	749·55	1892·59	1999·05
U.S.Export-Import Bank	..	..	25·41	101·30	89·97	68·51
P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	77·88	528·36	1603·10	1596·60
P.L.480—Local convertible currency credit	..	..	..	..	94·26	105·26
(*iv*) U.S.S.R.	..	..	57·48	243·47	360·52	320·34
(*v*) Cananda	..	..	14·07	17·95	167·51	183·51
(*vi*) Federal Republic of Germany	..	..	103·19	206·25	448·42	441·24
(*vii*) Japan	..	..	9·93	62·29	291·66	277·24
(*viii*) Switzerland	..	..	..	5·70	18·79	17·94
(*ix*) Czechoslovakia	..	..	..	9·96	37·45	31·88
(*x*) Yugoslavia	..	..	..	7·92	12·17	9·46
(*xi*) Poland	..	..	..	4·49	18·46	16·68
(*xii*) Austria	..	..	..	2·98	15·78	14·24
(*xiii*) Netherlands	..	..	..	7·56	47·53	55·68
(*xiv*) Denmark	..	..	..	·50	9·64	10·43
(*xv*) Northern Rhodesia	..	..	..	·53	..	..
(*xvi*) New Zealand	..	..	..	·27	·03	·03
(*xvii*) Sweden	..	..	..	..	15·01	20·96
(*xviii*) Kuwait	..	..	..	19·28	4·16	3·08
(*xix*) Italy	..	..	..	..	15·45	15·33
(*xx*) Bahrain	..	..	..	7·86	3·89	3·18
(*xxi*) France	..	..	..	..	61·12	89·46
(*xxii*) Belgium	..	..	..	..	10·29	11·52
(*xxiii*) Qatar	..	..	..	..	6·56	5·62
(*xxiv*) Norway	..	..	..	..	·20	·30
(*xxv*) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	19·66	19·30	140·19	179·77	234·64	226·79
(*xxvi*) International Development Association	..	..	..	171·09	790·38	919·68
(*xxvii*) New credits	..	..	..	..	..	165·00
TOTAL B—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	32·03	113·63	760·96	2590·62	6954·24	7328·00
TOTAL—PUBLIC DEBT	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	15119·51	15961·20

STATEMENT VII

LIABILITIES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Particulars	1950—51	1955-56	1960-61	1956-66	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(In crores of Rupees)	
I—Public Debt (as in Statement VI)	2054·33	2443·35	4738·96	8009·27	15119·51	15961·20
II—Small Savings Schemes*	336·87	574·81	969·99	1538·21	2416·07	2646·42
I.I—Other Unfunded Debt—						
(*a*) State Provident Funds	95·05	165·57	289·14	527·02	941·59	1036·69
(*b*) Public Provident Fund	..	..	..	..	7.34	11 .34
(*c*) P.L. 480 Deposits	..	..	240·41	561·48	644·21	631·87
(*d*) Deposits under Compulsory Deposits Schemes	..	..	..	30·12	4·31	3·31
(*e*) Income-tax Annuity Deposits	..	..	..	77·61	104·02	88·77
(*f*) Other Items	16·10	17·41	21·82	25·36	111·80	114·98
TOTAL III—OTHER UNFUNDED DEBT	111·15	182·98	551·37	1221·59	1813·27	1886·96
I V.—Reserve Funds and Deposits—						
(*a*) *Bearing Interest—*						
(*i*) Reserve Funds	165·26	174·38	116·01	249·64	277·56	293·47
(*ii*) Other Deposit Accounts	95·59	14·58	26·18	25·39	31·18	65·82
(*b*) *Not bearing interest—*						
(*i*) P & T Capital Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..	20·92	13·88
(*ii*) Deposits of Local Funds	1·67	2·17	3·42	·79	2·01	2·13
(*iii*) Cvil Deposits	34·13	56·35	57·09	112·99	760·59	877·43
(*iv*) Other Deposits	34·98	43.17	81·09	80·46	1 39·08	152 92
(*v*) Emergency Risks (Goods and Factories), Insurance Funds	..	..	..	42·90	55·18	60·47
(*vi*) Other Insurance Funds	..	..	..	·72	5·32	6·74
(*vii*) Other Accounts	31·42	19·28	0·13	47·16	34·13	34·18
TOTAL IV—RESERFE FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	363·05	309·93	283·92	560·05	1325·97	1507·04
TOTAL—LIABILITIES	2865·40	3511·07	6544·24	11329·12	20674·82	22001·62
Amount due from Pakistan on account of her share of pre-partition debt (approx.)	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00	—300·00
Net—Liabilities of the Central Government	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11029·12	20374·82	21701·62
Excess of Capital Outlay and Loans over Liabilities	..	..	..	935·11	761·05	1168·02
	2565·40	3211·07	6244·24	11964·23	21135·87	22869·64

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*Other than 15-year Annuity Certificates, included in Statement VI.

STATEMENT VIII

CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

(In crores of Rupees)

Particulars	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—CAPITAL OUTLAY—						
I—Outlay on Departmental Undertakings—						
Railways	817·93	959·87	1512·57	2672·02	3475·25	3633·95
Posts and Telegraphs	49·98	89·26	139·99	264·98	412·80	465·80
Overseas Communications Service	0·77	1·35	2·40	3·88	13·10	15·09
Mints	1·95	3·09	4·13	4·44	5·55	6·18
Road and Wager Transport Schemes	0·03	0·08	1·23	·59	1·12	1·13
Electricity Schemes	0·02	0·43	2·88	1·05	105·00	161·10
Irrigation	0·71	1·19	1·37	3·24	9·95	11·88
Security Printing Press	0·50	0·73	0·81	1·43	2·56	3·58
Atomic Energy Development	..	0·56	15·34	68·55	234·55	271·28
Undertakings of Industrial and Economic Development	22·84	7·74	1·91	5·38	12·33	20·26
Kolar God Mines	..	..	..	4·42	8·69	8·69
TOTAL I—OUTLAY ON DEPARTMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS	894·73	1064·30	1682·63	3029·98	4280·90	4598·94
II—Investments in Autonomous Corporations/Companies, etc.—						
(a) Government Companies and Corporations—						
Damodar Valley Corporation	4·86	22·66	36·67	57·51	56·09	56·09
Air Corporations	..	12·24	35·40	48·76	85·26	90·26
Shipping Corporation	1·96	4·55	20·68	23·45	23·45	23·45
Heavy Electricals (I)	..	..	22·91	50·00	50·00	50·00
Hindustan Steel	..	0·04	300·00	528·00	595·08	616·68
Bokaro Steel	..	..	..	19·80	600·00	600·00
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	..	..	17·10	106·12	133·20	141·57
Hindustan Antibiotics	..	1·14	2·18	2·06	2·47	2·47
Indian Telephone Industries	0·60	2·99	3·59	3·59	3·88	4·73
Hindustan Machine Tools	..	2·80	5·10	10·79	17·47	21·47
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	..	6·65	88·95	159·50	160·21
National Coal Development Corporation	..	..	26·98	61·06	122·01	131·01
Neyveli Lignite Corporation	..	..	48·29	89·42	80·00	80·00
Hindustan Shipyard	..	3·15	4·70	5·97	8·19	10·39
Indian Oil Corporation	..	..	6·90	65·29	71·08	71·08
National Instruments Ltd.	..	..	..	1·37	3·49	4·05
Hindustan Salt Company	..	..	..	1·79	1·79	1·79
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	..	..	..	·94	1·25	1·2
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	..	..	3·67	3·70	3·70
Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.	..	..	..	1·15	6·09	6·09
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	..	2·58	3·90	3·95
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.,	..	..	..	2·21	7·94	8·44
National Newsprint Paper Mills Ltd.	..	..	..	2·50	2·55	2·55
Mogul Lines Ltd.	..	..	..	2·95	2·95	2·95
Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	..	..	..	1·00	1·75	1·75
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.	..	..	..	2·20	3·30	3·35
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	..	..	..	3·50	26·78	36·78
Hindustan Teleprinters	..	..	..	·82	·82	·82
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1·35	2·00	2·50
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company	..	..	..	4·70	6·32	6·32
Cement Corporation	..	..	..	0·47	7·44	12·44
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	..	..	46·61	80·00	80·00
Madras Refineries	..	..	..	0·35	9·53	9·53
Central Warehousing Corporation	..	..	..	1·00	10·85	13·96
Fertilizers Corporation of India	..	17·04	39·64	51·50	137·53	177·98
Ashoka Hotel	..	0·26	1·34	1·34	..	..
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	21·50	27·50	29·93
Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	9·00	77·05	86·07
Hindustan Cables	..	1·06	1·06	1·79	7·01	9·21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	6·96	6·96
Machine Tool Corporation of India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4·00	4·00
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels	..	..	..	..	8·18	8·43
Centra[Inland Water Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	2·86	3·86
National Small Industries Corporation	..	..	..	0·60	3·50	3·50
Singareni Collieries	..	..	1·20	2·24	2·27	2·72
National Mineral Development Corporation	..	..	1·68	10·47	58·97	76·04
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	..	..	1·00	1·50	1·50
State Trading Corporation	..	..	2·00	2·00	8·00	8·00
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	..	..	..	2·00	3·00	3·00
National Seeds Corporation	..	..	..	0·16	2·60	2·90
State Agro-industries Corporation	..	..	..	0·25	5·24	8·24
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	..	..	0·15	·36	·51
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·70	·70
Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation	..	..	..	1·12	20·00	20·00
Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	·51	·66
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	..	..	0·05	1·53	1·53
Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	..	13·20	13·20
h ı rat Aluminium Ltd.	..	..	..	0·09	29·59	36·72
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	..	..	..	1·38	9·55	15·22
Central Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	0·25	1·12	1·45
Electronics Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	3·75	3·79
Uranium Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	8·26	8·26
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	..	..	..	..	56·36	56·36
State Farms Corporation	..	..	..	..	3·20	3·40
Modern Bakeries	..	..	..	..	2·13	2·13
National Textile Corporation	..	..	..	..	5·88	8·72
Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2·49	3·93
Rural Electrification Corporation	..	..	..	..	12·00	20·00
India Tourism Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	7·22	8·72
Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	16·85	38·05
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	50·41	54·41
Bharat Electonics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	5·96	5·96
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3·55	3·80
Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3·50	4·50
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	..	..	..	..	1·00	2·00
Cotton Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
Jute Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	·75	1·00
Indin Dairy Corporation	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	..	..	..	..	·47	3·47
Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.	..	..	..	..	11·90	11·90
Bharat Manganese Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	·40
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	·40
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	10·00
Richardson and Cruddas, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	1·50
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	..	..	..	..	3·04	4·04
Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	1·00
Jayanti Shipping Coy.Ltd.	..	..	..	..	4·50	4·50
International Airports Authority	..	..	..	..	..	3·75
Praga Tools	..	..	..	..	2·33	2·33
Other Government Companies and Corporations	2·01	1·88	7·76	1·88	3·94	5·61
TOTAL (A)—GOVERNMENT COMPANIES AND CORPORATIONS	9·43	69·81	591·83	1340·70	2834·80	3060·19
(b) Financial Institutions—						
Reserve Bank of India	11·12	11·12	11·12	5·93	5·93	5·93
International Monetary Fund	201·00	201·00	296·28	353·18	669·61	669 61
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	36·93	36·93	36·93	36·93	64·23	64·23
International Development Association	..	..	4·42	19·22	30·34	31 34
Life Insurance Corporation	..	..	5·00	5·00	5·00	5 00
Industrial Finance Corporation	1·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	..
Asian Development Bank	..	..	..	..	34·88	42·80
International Finance Corporation	..	..	2·11	2·11	2·11	2·11
Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation	..	..	0·50	0·50	1·00	1 00
Film Finance Corporation.	..	..	0·20	0·50	·50	·50
Newspaper Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	1 00
Housing and Urban Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	4·00	6 00
Compensation in respect of Nationalised Banks	..	..	..	..	85·64	87·58
Land Mortgage Banks	..	..	..	..	48·99	66·99
Other Institutions	..	0·09	0·39	0·86	·66	·99
TOTAL(B)—FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	250·05	250·14	357·95	424·23	952·89	985·08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) Other Companies, Corporations, etc.—						
Bolani Ores Ltd.	..	..	0·35	·51	·51	·51
Oil India Ltd.	..	..	8·00	26·50	21·61	21·61
Sindhu Resettlement Corporation	0·25	·25	·50	·50	·50	·50
Machinery Manufacturing Corporation	..	·25	·25	·28	·32	·32
Sikkim Minning Corporation	..	..	·07	·25	·25	·28
Indian Explosives Ltd.	..	·10	·60	·60	2·74	2·74
Manganese Ore (India) Ltd	..	..	..	·37	·37	·37
British India Corporation	..	..	..	1·06	1·06	1·06
Lube-India Ltd.	..	..	..	..	2·40	2·40
Other Companies	..	·20	·20	2·82	6·32	6·32
TOTAL—(c)—OTHER COMPANIES, ETC.	·25	·80	9·97	32·89	36·08	36·11
TOTAL II—INVESTMENTS IN AUTONOMOUS CORPORATIONS, COMPANIES, ETC.	259·73	320·75	959·75	1797·82	3823·77	4081·38
III.—Other Capital Outlay—						
Defence Services	260·93	314·43	454·34	874·13	1565·19	1754·96
Agricultural Improvement	0·47	1·22	18·05	31·64	32·75	34·30
Broadcasting	1·12	3·31	7·20	13·55	34·17	42·20
Public Works (including Roads)	21·02	83·19	180·37	424·96	727·24	826·55
Delhi Capital Outlay	25·13	35·79	62·40	106·95	165·17	177·76
Dandakaranya Development	..	..	7·23	26·90	45·16	48·89
Currency and Coinage	·22	·25	9·05	35·19	71·16	82·26
Aviation	6·89	14·04	28·63	45·15	82·26	87·95
Government Trading Schemes—						
(i) Purchase of Foodgrains	(—)3·98	18·63	137·21	89·73	(—)24·17	(—)67·96
(ii) Other Schemes	11·29	—)13·11	(—)15·12	(—)19·54	40·70	31·11
Ports	4·78	14·07	24·89	43·01	73·59	83·03
Miscellaneous Schemes of Industrial and Economic Development	2·69	5·14	20·63	39·19	63·83	69·70
Other Items	2·99	4·20	12·95	46·00	182·71	209·35
TOTAL III—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY	333·55	481·16	947·83	1756·86	3059·76	3380·10
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY	1488·01	1866·21	3590·21	6584·66	11164·43	12060·42
B.—Loans advanced by the Central Government—						
State Governments	195·58	819·39	1909·63	3970·57	6669·73	6998·32
Union Territory Governments	..	13·36*	..	40·61	92·43	101·43
Foreign Governments, etc.	0·01	·11	29·17	27·65	101·77	191·76
Public Sector Enterprises	24·58	105·88	590·36	1329·11	2410·50	2726·71
Railway Development and Revenue Reserve Funds					106·21	98·54
Port Trusts, Municipalities and Statutory Bodies					419·28	485·65
Cooperatives, Educational Institutions, Displaced Persons, etc.					53·15	78·47
Private Institutions/Concerns					42·90	44·42
Government Servants	·51	4·15	5·32	11·63	75·47	83·92
TOTAL B—LOANS ADVANCED	220·68	942·89	2534·48	5379·57	9971·44	10809.22
TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOANS ADVANCED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	1708·69	2809.10	6124.69	11964.23	21135.87	22869.64
Excess of Liabilities over Capital Outlay and Loans advanced	856.71	401.97	119.55	..	..	
	2565.40	3211.07	6244.24	11964.23	21135.87	22869.64

*Erstwhile Part "C" States.

APPENDIX A

[Ref. Statement VI, Item A(*a*)(i)]

DETAILS OF
CURRENT RUPEE LOANS OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

As at the end of

Name of loan	Earliest date of maturity	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3%Loan, 1951—54 . . .	15-9-51	86·73	..	..	..	..	..
3%Loan, 1953—55 . . .	15-7-53	114·60	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/4%Loan, 1954	15-11-54	35·06	..	..	..	..	..
3-1/2%Loan, 1954—59 . . .	15-12-54	12·87	....	..	..	..	..
4-1/2%Loan, 1955—60 . . .	15-9-55	9·06	..	..	..	..	..
2-1/2%Loan, 1955	1-10-55	60·45	..	..	..	..	..
3% Victory Loan, 1957 . . .	1-9-57	114·07	114·07	..	..	..	..
2-1/2%Bhopal War Bonds, 1957 .	1-9-57	..	0·26	..	..	..	..
4-1/2%Loan, 1958—68 . . .	1-6-58	5·85	5·85	..	..	..	..
3% Loan, 1958	16-8-58	..	50·36	..	..	..	..
3% Second Victory Loan, 1959—61 .	15-8-59	113·66	113·66	..	..	..	..
2-3/4%Loan, 1960	15-7-60	45·63	45·63	..	..	..	..
4 %Loan, 1960-—70 . . .	15-9-60	63·30	63·30	..	..	..	..
3-1/2%National Plan Bonds, 1961 .	1-6-61	..	75.29	75·29	..	..	..
2-1/2%Loan, 1961	1-8-61	57·01	57·01	57·01	..	..	..
3-1/4%Bonds, 1962 . . .	16-7-62	..	..	107·27	..	..	..
2-3/4%Loan, 1962	15-11-62	75·87	75·87	75·87	..	..	..
3-1/2%Bonds, 1963 . . .	12-5-63	..	..	58·06	..	..	..
3%Loan, 1963—65 . . .	1-6-63	116·17	116·17	116·17	..	..	..
3-1/2%National Plan Loan, 1964 .	19-4-64	..	158·13	158·13	..	..	..
3%Loan, 1964	15-6-64	30·33	30·33	30·33	..	..	..
3-1/2%National Plan Bonds, 1965 .	1-7-65	..	103·68	153·68	..	..	..
3-1/2%Bonds, 1966 . . .	18-7-66	..	..	82·65	82·65	..	..
3%Funding Loan, 1966—68 . .	1-10-66	110·12	110·12	110·12	110·12	..	..
ε%Bhopal Loan, 1966—76 . .	16-11-66	..	1·22	1·22	1·22	..	..
3-1/2%National Plan Bonds, 1967 .	16-7-67	..	..	103·82	197·41	..	..
23-3/4%National Plan Bonds, 1967 .	1-8-67	..	..	56·99	56·99	..	..
3-3/4%National Plan Bonds, 1968 .	12-5-68	..	..	64·34	156·64	..	..
3-1/2%Loan, 1968 . . .	26-8-68	..	..	70·00	70·00	..	..
4-1/4%National Defence Loan, 1968	27-10-68	..	..	..	10·43	..	..
4%Loan, 1969 . . .	8-5-69	..	..	..	202·57	..	..
3-1/2%Bonds, 1969 . . .	1-7-69	..	..	147·91	190·86	..	..
4%Loan, 1970	15-4-70	..	..	..	178·15	..	..
3%First Development Loan, 1970—75	15-10-70	115·06	115·06	115·06	115·05	..	..
4-1/2%Loan, 1971	1-7-71	..	..	..	164·83	..	..
4-1/2%Loan, 1972	15-7-72	..	..	..	..	100·13	..
4% Loan, 1972	1-8-72	..	..	49·17	154·71	154·71	..
4-3/4%National Defence Bonds, 1972	27-10-72	..	..	..	17·16	17·16	..
4-1/4%National Defence Bonds, 1972	10-11-72	..	..	..	28·22	28·22	..
4% Loan, 1973	12-5-73	..	..	349·51	394·52	394·51	394·51
4-1/4%Loan, 1973	22-7-73	..	..	..	158·41	159·08	159·08
3-3/4%Loan, 1974	16-7-74	..	..	86·64	86·64	201·64	201·64
4-1/4%Loan, 1975	26-7-75	..	..	..	..	207·12	207·12
4-1/4%Loan, 1976	1-7-76	..	..	..	..	260·16	260·16
2-3/4%Loan, 1976	16-9-76	14·77	14·77	14·77	14·78	14·78	14·78
4-1/2%Loan, 1977	15-10-77	..	..	..	..	120·61	120·61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6-1/2% Gold Bonds, 1977	12-11-77	..	..	..	8·62	8·62	8·62
4-3/4% Loan, 1978	1-7-78	..	..	..	..	132·87	132·87
4% Loan, 1979	1-7-79	..	..	81·06	81·06	106·06	106·06
7% Gold Bonds, 1980	2-3-80	..	..	..	3·25	3·26	3·26
4% Loan, 1980	18-7-80	..	..	98·05	98·05	148·05	148·05
National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980	27-10-80	..	..	..	2·01	6·95	6·95
4% Loan, 1981	24-7-81	..	..	..	65·97	65·97	65·97
5% N.D. Loan, 1981	20-12-81	..	..	..	..	64·93	64·93
5% Loan, 1982	15-7-82	..	..	..	..	185·15	185·15
4-1/2% Loan, 1985	12-7-85	..	..	..	114·03	114·03	114·03
4-1/2% Loan, 1986	8-5-86	..	..	..	103·09	103·10	113·10
5-1/4% Loan, 1986	1-7-86	..	..	..	..	157·41	157·41
5-1/4% N.D. Loan, 1986	20-12-86	..	..	..	..	28·66	28·66
4-3/4% Loan, 1989	15-4-89	..	..	..	140·27	140·26	140·26
5-1/2% Loan, 1990	1-7-90	..	..	..	136·16	136·16	136·16
5-1/2% Loan, 1991	18-7-91	..	..	..	..	108·03	108·03
5-1/2% Loan, 1992	15-7-92	..	..	..	..	150·20	150·20
5-1/2%Loan, 1995	11-5-95	..	..	..	..	178·56	178·56
5-1/2%Loan, 1999	30-4-99	..	..	..	..	275·19	275·19
5-1/2%Loan, 2000	11-4-2000	..	..	..	..	392·22	392·2
5-3/4% Loan, 2001	1-7-2001	..	..	..	..	225·85	225·85
5-3/4% N.D. Loan, 2001	20-12-2001	..	..	..	..	42·15	42·15
*3 Loan, 1986-97	At the option of Govt. on 3 months notice	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93	8·93
*3 Conversion Loan, 1946	—Do— on or after 16-9-86	248·92	248·92	248·92	248·91	248·84	248·84
3%Hyderabad Loan, 1951—61	1-8-61	..	..	6·59	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1963	15-10-63	..	..	3·35	..	..	..
2-1/2%Hyderabad Loan, 1953—63	16-10-63	..	..	5·38	..	..	..
1-1/4%Hyderabad Loan, 1964	30-10-64	..	..	3·86	..	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1967	1-9-67	..	..	2.13	2·13	..	..
4% Hyderabad State Dev. Loan, 1968	3-9-68	..	..	2·18	2·18	..	..
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1974	1-4-74	..	..	4·40	4·40	4·40	4·40
2-3/4% Hyderabad Loan, 1975	1-1-75	..	..	6·86	6·86	6·86	6·86
Centre's liability of loans taken by composite Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	1·13	1·10
New Loans to be floated	..	..	..	..	..	..	515·00
TOTAL—CURRENT LOANS		1438·46	1508·63	2555·72	3417·28	4701·96	4916·71

*Non-Terminable Loans.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE

SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
REVENUE											
A. Tax Revenue Net of States' share (Details in Appendix I) .	1374·32	1562·79	1784·62	1933·95	1936·94	2018·86	2201·40	2451.36	2717·42	2901·07	3346·84
B. Non-Tax Revenue (Details in Appendix II)	494·60	538·95	559·78	566·19	648·62	774·28	865·63	890·54	1009·51	1179·64	1120·27
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS .	1868·92	2101·74	2344·40	2500·14	2885·56	2793·14	3067·03	3341·90	3726·93	4080·71	4467·11
CAPITAL											
A. Public Debt											
I. Internal Debt											
(*i*) Market Loan Gross Borrowing*	367·10	296·67	278·58	275·30	350·48	320·67	536·48	427·83	500·00	626·87	515·00
Repayments . . .	175·97	189·04	154·96	182·79	256·70	241.54	393·37	283·37	332·10	333·20	300·22
Net	191·13	107·63	123·62	92·51	93·78	79·13	143·11	144·46	167·90	293·67	214·78
(*ii*) Other Debt (Net) .	12·86	4·61	40·27	351·51	..	—6·63	0·06	94·05	—3·23	(—)1·61	1·14
TOTAL	203·99	112·24	163·89	444·02	93·78	72·50	143·17	238·51	164·67	292·06	215·92
2. *External Debt*											
(*i*) Non-P.L. 480 Loans											
Gross Borrowing . .	318·40	399·35	489·97	514·26	506·93	410·55	501·22	432·23	540·00	564·24	614·73
Repayments	63·73	84·42	88·08	159·42	187·78	176·39	179·16	194·46	216·23	197·00	251·97
Net	254·67	314·93	401·89	354·84	319·15	234·16	322·06	237·77	323·77	367·24	362·76
(*ii*) P.L. 480 Debt											
Dollar Credit . . .	..	..	..	..	32·00	71·88	71·60	44·40	114·37	89·70	11·00
Rupee Loans . . .	66·17	170·38	80·00	350·00	250·70	171·40	60·50	50·00	12·00	12·50	..
TOTAL	66·17	170·38	80·00	350·00	282·00	243·28	132·10	94·40	126·37	102·20	11·00
TOTAL	320·84	485·31	481·89	704·84	601 ·15	477·44	454·16	332·17	450·14	469·44	373·76
B. Unfunded Debt (Net)											
P.L. 480 Deposits . .	87·38	—1·57	133·06	—2·66	93·56	—70·50	85·00	11·55	—13·04	(-)22·12	(-)12 34
Small Savings . .	126·88	127·48	151·35	118·36	123·41	113·71	128·80	184·28	180·40	210·35	230·35
Other Items . . .	81·46	91·54	91·78	76·05	135·57	33·91	38·09	147·39	75·33	75·85	86·03
TOTAL	295·72	217·45	376·19	191·75	352·54	77·12	251·89	343·22	242·69	264·08	304·04
C. Repayments of Loans and Advances	214·38	289·06	373·49	418·55	494·44	742·38	904·62	922·57	930·00	1294 00	1029·00
D. Other Heads (Net)‡ . .	99·66	153·73	7·80	69·36	177·89	213·04	181·53	209·98	236·04	267·31	171·76
TOTAL—CAPITAL RECEIPTS .	1134·59	1257·79	1403·26	1828·52	1719·80	1582·48	1935·37	2046·45	2023·54	2586·89	2094·48

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*Excludes conversion of *ad hoc* Treasury Bills of Rs. 75 crores in 1963-64 and Rs. 50 crores each in 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and Rs. 75 crores each in 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and Rs. 100 crores in 1971-72 R.E.

‡Excludes national transfer of P. L. 480 loans to the Special Development Fund.

BUDGETARY POSITION

(In crores of Rupees)

DISBURSEMENTS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
REVENUE											
I. Civil Expenditure											
A. Developmetal Expenditure (Details in Appendix III) . . .	195·28	220·76	257·64	300·47	323·88	343·41	385·31	458·83	553·54	541·57	609·72
B. Other Expenditure (Details in Appendix IV) .	551·91	645·58	680·75	768·17	821·89	904·02	1002·59	1056·45	1170·89	1358·53	1416·09
2. Defence Expenditure (Net) .	704·15	692·85	762·18	797·80	862·21	929·05	965·64	1051·46	1079·23	1248·39	1218·59
3. Grants to state and Union Territory Governments. .	229·97	268·68	324·07	405·89	473·30	535·70	588·32	612·14	783·20	958·76	879·87
TOTAL REVENUE DISBURSEMENTS	1681·31	1827·87	2024·64	2272·33	2481·28	2712·18	2941·86	3178·88	3586·86	4107·25	4124·27
CAPITAL											
1. Developmental Expenditure (Details in Appendix VI) .	613·60	632·08	579·02	511·48	465·34	498·88	535·54	605·37	684·57	879·97	736·49
2. Other Expenditure . .	23·01	29·76	—5·83	322·07	95·04	—175·11	—22·34	188·39	-4·05	51·24*	(—)104.62†
3. Defence Expenditure . .	111·97	112·95	122·57	110·79	106·22	104·14	135·24	147·83	162·43	162·58	189·77
4. Loans and Advances											
States and Union Territories.	583·60	678·70	828·92	930·89	891·94	915·27	1056·34	1027·53	966·30	1214·26	1097·59
Other Parties . . .	156·88	250·01	371·10	476·39	471·83	582·64	401·29	525·12	586·64	637·50	769·19
TOTAL CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS .	1489·06	1703·50	1895·78	2351·62	2030·37	1925·82	2106·07	2494·24	2395·89	2945·55	2688·42

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*Includes Rs. 70 crores for transfer from the Consolidated Fund to the Contingency Fund of India.

†Includes a credit of Rs. 70 crores as transfer from the Contingency Fund to the Consolidated Fund.

APPENDIX I

ANALYSIS OF TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. Taxes on Income and Expenditure:											
(*a*) Corporation Tax . .	287·30	313·64	304·84	330·80	310·51	299·77	353·39	370·52	411·00	442·00	493·50
(*b*) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax . .	245·58	266·93	271·80	306·63	325·89	378·47	448·45	473·17	491·00	543·00	583·00
(*c*) Expenditure Tax . .	0·13	0·44	0·42	0·08	..	..	..	..	..	—0·01	0·01
II. Taxes on property & Capital Transactions:											
(*a*) Estate Duty	4·64	5·43	6·66	6·26	6·37	6·74	6·94	7·86	7·00	8·00	8·00
(*b*) Wealth Tax . . .	10·50	10·52	12·06	10·73	10·70	11·11	15·62	15·31	30·00	30·00	43·00
(*c*) Gift Tax . . .	1·13	2·22	2·27	1·75	1·30	1·51	2·02	2·45	2·00	2·50	2·50
(*d*) Land Revenue . .	0·30	0·15	0·26	0·18	0·14	0·28	0·16	0·22	0·16	0·20	0·20
(*e*) Stamps and Registration	4·94	4·97	5·38	5·91	6·30	7·46	6·97	7·32	7·37	8·31	8·66
III. *Taxes on Commodities and Services*											
(*a*) Customs	334·75	397·50	538·97	585·37	513·35	446·50	423·31	524·02	534·00	652·00	720·40
(*b*) Union Excise Duties .	729·58	801·51	897·92	1033·77	1148·25	1320·67	1524·31	1758·55	2071·56	2103·04	2464·75
(*c*) State Excise Duties . .	1·62	1·44	1·67	2·49	3·74	4·26	4·61	5·28	5·19	5·28	5·58
(*d*) Taxes on Vehicles . .	1·12	1·18	1·26	1·37	1·55	1·68	2·32	2·48	3·04	2·73	3·04
(*e*) Sales Tax . .	9·01	11·23	12·54	15·97	19·07	23·21	24·25	28·47	29·94	29·79	32·38
(*f*) Other Taxes & Duties .	3·22	3·52	4·62	5·19	5·51	8·18	10·52	11·15	15·60	19·37	35·13
TOTAL GROSS TAX REVENUE .	1633·82	1820·68	2060·67	2306·50	2352·68	2509·84	2823·07	3206·80	3607·86	3846·21	4400·15
Less—Transfers to State Governments											
(*i*) Income Tax . . .	119·29	123·77	123·34	137·10	174·52	194·51	293·18	359·09	420·77	462·21	462·52
(*ii*) Estate Duty . . .	4·22	6·78	6·79	4·54	6·58	5·54	6·98	6·30	6·70	7·64	7·66
(*iii*) Union Excise Duties .	135·99	127·34	145·92	230·91	234·64	290·93	321·51	390·05	462·97	475·29	583·13
TOTAL TRANSFERS . .	259·50	257·89	276·05	372·55	415·74	490·98	621·67	755·44	890·44	945·14	1053·31
NET TAX REVENUE	1374.32	1562.79	1784.62	.95	1936.94	2018.86	2201.40	2451.36	2717.42	2901.07	3346.84

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF NON-TAX REVENUE INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rupees)

DETAILS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. Interest Receipts—											
(*a*) From State & Union Territory Governments . . .	118·75	114·53	151·75	184·68	200·02	240·71	281·33	259·02	317·00	347·00	345·00
(*b*) From Others . . .	47·58	53·81	60·12	81·81	101·69	142·36	175·15	166·93	184·67	182·49	188·28
II. Dividends—											
(*a*) From Railways† . .	92·95	104·93	116·28	132·39	141·53	150·66	156·39	164·57	173·78	152·15	159·69
(*b*) From P.& T.† . . .	7·32	8·71	6·57	9·36	17·99	11·84	12·84	13·19	15·42	13·57	16·08
(*c*) From other Undertakings .	4·38	6·89	6·65	7·86	10·13	13.04	21·82	16·59	21·04	26·50	27·62
III. Industries . . .	16·05	12·72	6·51	4·12	2·96	2·22	2·74	3·95	3·26	3·86	4·09
IV. Currency and Mint . .	56·18	53·72	63·67	68·30	78·93	85·44	95·93	100·59	124·23	126·38	145·30
V. P.L. 480 Grants . .	62·81	122·01	60·17	5·27	6·20	36·25	9·32	9·47	11·70	18·78	11·19
VI. Risks Insurance Schemes .	16·43	0·56	21·68	2·48	1·86	2·89	*	1·70	3·05	4·65	17·00
VII. Other Receipts . .	72·15	61·07	66·38	69·92	87·31	88·87	110·11	154·53	155·36	304·26	206·02
TOTAL—Non-Tax Revenue	494·60	538·95	559·78	566·19	648·62	774·28	865·63	890·54	1009·51	1179·64	1120·27

†Include both interest and contribution elements.

*Included under Other Receipts.

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. *Social Services*—											
(*a*) Education and Scientific Research and Survey . .	62·75	75·54	87·24	96·38	112·22	122·89	136·56	159·15	183·77	178·66	213·03
(*b*) Medical and Public Health† .	11·38	12·32	15·11	17·48	19·05	21·64	24·09	27·85	32·26	30·36	37·10
(*c*) Labour and Employment .	7·06	6·45	7·85	8·77	9·90	10·09	10·42	10·58	20·20	14·72	17·35
(*d*) Broadcasting . . .	5·11	5·68	6·66	7·46	8·34	9·80	10·69	11·81	13·95	13·18	15·05
(*e*) Other Services . . .	1·70	1·97	1·79	1·47	1·74	2·20	2·49	3·01	2·96	2·95	3·39
II. *Economic Services*—											
(*a*) Agriculture and allied services	16·69	19·05	18·38	21·63	27·03	26·70	28·10	37·58	52·46	51·86	74·42
(*b*) Industries	33·95	37·43	32·86	27·78	28·15	29·53	31·56	35·12	38·75	38·53	43·90
(*c*) Export Promotion . .	7·22	2·10	19·89	42·55	22·68	34·00	42·00	41·21	49·91	54·35	59·10
(*d*) Irrigation and Power . .	1·05	1·12	1·28	2·04	3·34	2·14	4·01	13·95	20·43	22·38	16·80
(*e*) Public Works†† . . .	5·43	6·40	7·84	11·77	9·22		11·71	12·51	16·79	15·89	13 .06
(*f*) Transport & Communications†††	20·85	25·15	26·47	27·03	30·90	12·07 36·40	41·07	48·11	48·54	50·36	53·06
(*g*) Other Services†††† . .	22·09	27·55	32·27	36·11	51·31	35·95	42·61	57·95	73·52	68·33	63·46
TOTAL—Developmental Expenditure	195·28	220·76	257·64	300·47	323·88	343·41	385·31	458·83	553·54	541·57	609·72

†Include expenditure on family planning programmes.

††Excludes expenditure on roads.

†††Include expenditure on roads.

††††Include miscellaneous social and developmental organisations, payments to Coal Board, subsidy on coal moved by rail-*cum*-sea, developmental schemes in Delhi spilt over from earlier plans, subsidiary food schemes and contribution to Calcutta Port for river dredging etc.

APPENDIX IV

ANALYSIS OF OTHER EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. Collection of Taxes and Duties .	23·93	26·30	30·06	32·18	35·19	38·69	41·79	48·12	50·88	52·99	57·79
II. General Services—											
(*a*) Police	25·07	25·27	31·83	48·27	61·27	72·60	86·16	101·60	100·34	114·57	120·43
(*b*) General Administration .	16·73	17·75	20·00	22·34	24·83	27·98	27·46	29·67	47·51	47·06	50·39
(*c*) Audit.	9·60	10·93	12·66	14·55	16·39	18·06	20·25	23·67	26·96	26·93	31·92
(*d*) External Affairs . . .	7·99	8·11	9·65	13·59	14·56	14·12	18·95	22·21	29·43	27·93	31·26
(*e*) Others*	17·98	18·69	19·64	24·24	25·21	26·56	27·95	32·83	36·47	42·58	38·64
III. Debt Services . . .	278·35	316·41	370·62	463·45	501·61	528·02	564·87	605·54	648·39	683·69	730·01
IV. Currency and Mint . .	15·50	14·72	17·19	20·22	22·79	24·31	26·17	26·45	28·35	27·12	22·03
V. Other Services (Details in Appendix V). . . .	156·76	207·40	169·10	129·33	120·04	153·68	188·99	166·36	202·56	335·66	333·62
TOTAL—Other Expenditure .	551·91	645·58	680·75	768·17	821·89	904·02	1002·59	1056·45	1170·89	1358·53	1416·09

*Include Parliament, Administration of Justice, Jails, Supplies and Disposals, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous Departments.

APPENDIX V

DETAILS OF OTHER SERVICES INCLUDED IN APPENDIX IV

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
1. Subsidies and Aid to Foreign Countries	8·00	11·27	14·01	14·08	15·34	18·28	23·30	21·34	23·38	61·85	61·85
2. Contribution to U.N. Development Programme . . .	1·44	1·44	1·45	2·27	2·27	2·39	2·31	3·09	3·27	2·90	3·06
3. Service Charges etc. paid to I.M.F.	2·73	3·23	4·11	20·42	9·95	11·61	10·59	9·04	1·00	..	1·00
4. Payment to A.I.D. for Local cost of technical assistance . .	..	..	..	5·00	6·20	8·00	5·00	7·40	8·00	8·50	7·85
5. Income Tax on Salaries of non-Indian employees of Ford and Rockefeller Foundation . .	1·39	2·42	2·26	1·12	2·74	3·78	4·09	4·27	0·79	12·50	27·96
6. Subsidy to Food Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	12·10	30·69	17·98	30·00	50·00	100·00
7. Rehabilitation of displaced persons	12·56	14·00	11·68	13·38	14·23	18·60	15·25	10·65	12·23	13·17	8·35
8. Relief to Refugees from Bangla Desh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29·80	85·00	5·00
9. Accounting adjustments :—											
(*i*) Write back of trading loss on food grains to Revenue	13·14	15·66	18·75	18·78	22·53	19·71	20·19	17·96	16·50	15·01	14·98
(*ii*) Write back of payments under Indus Waters Treaty to Revenue . . .	1·66	2·21	2·76	3·31	4·19	5·06	5·81	6·56	6·56	6·56	6·56
(*iii*) Transfer of P.L. 480 Grants to S.D.F. . . .	63·47	122·01	60·00	0·29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Transfer of Risks Insurance Premiums to Insurance Funds.	16·95	2·02	15·88	8·02	2·15	2·98	2·16	1·70	3·10	4·64	17·23
(*v*) Transfer to Railway Safety Works Fund	..	..	..	1·41	1·47	1·62	1·85	2·18	2·28	1·86	1·86
10. Transfer of Revenue to Local Bodies	3·16	3·97	4·47	5·68	5·90	8·67	10·31	12·44	12·90	12·90	13·84
11. Pensions and Privy Purses .	10·30	10·42	10·65	11·10	11·84	12·17	13·08	14·36	15·09	15·06	14·79
12. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	3·47	3·23	3·18	2·32	2·37	3·34	5·64	4·30	6·82	6·53	8·76
13. Other Items*	18·49	15·52	19·90	22·15	18·84	25·37	38·72	33·09	30·84	39·18	40·53
TOTAL	156·76	207·40	169·10	129·33	120·04	153·68	188·99	166·36	202·56	335·66	333·62

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*Mainly include civil defence measures, payment against tax credit certificates, contribution to international bodies and grants to local bodies etc.

APPENDIX VI

ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT INCLUDED IN ANNEXURE I

(In crores of Rs.)

DETAILS	Accounts 1963-64	Accounts 1964-65	Accounts 1965-66	Accounts 1966-67	Accounts 1967-68	Accounts 1968-69	Accounts 1969-70	Accounts 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
A. Social Services—											
(i) Medical and Public Health	0·04	0·04	0·07	0·23	0·46	0·34	0·18	0·81	0·66	0·68	0·47
(ii) Broadcasting . . .	1·48	1·32	1·16	1·36	4·09	3·30	2·25	3·51	6·70	6·11	8·03
B. Economic Services—											
(i) Agriculture and Allied Services	1·70	2·86	2·65	2·46	6·85	7·07	22·96	21·99	24·23	24·39	26·56
(ii) Industries—											
(a) Iron and Steel . .	80·00	85·80	15·05	20·34	79·00	115·00	149·97	57·13	102·86	240·94	28·83
(b) Other Metallurgical Industries . . .	2·95	0·52	3·84	9·56	15·43	21·72	22·41	33·43	47·53	48·59	31·17
(c) Machinery and Engineering Industries .	39·06	23·56	55·71	50·11	5·84	9·52	3·30	0·66	4·65	84·73	10·61
(d) Coal	9·40	8·90	8·67	14·03	10·21	8·40	13·66	15·10	. .	3·04	10·00
(e) Petroleum . . .	41·60	43·16	13·73	18·66	6·88	3·28	5·12	7·71	7·31	9·31	29·57
(f) Chemicals and Fertilisers	16·80	8·35	6·32	8·02	20·58	16·80	30·30	32·06	38·75	36·97	59·13
(g) Other Industries . .	8·64	9·11	13·22	13·62	6·55	15·45	36·63	99·83	25·78	24·50	28·66
(iii) Atomic Energy Development	0·51	14·64	31·13	56·69	25·54	37·27	9·02	11·40	23·98	26·31	36·73
(iv) Irrigation and Power . .	8·91	14·13	20·62	17·18	19·52	25·69	37·16	55·91	59·30	59·59	78·79
(v) Public Works . . .	19·90	24·06	21·94	15·08	21·40	16·73	17·97	34·57	37·99	37·92	43·18
(vi) Transport and Communications	72·70	67·13	66·35	54·24	44·61	53·11	54·83	86·85	11 ·58	102·55	134·49
(viii) Railways	260·52	275·37	245·09	160·70	135·93	121·47	94·29	135·89	151·00	152·17	158·70
(viii) Posts and Telegraphs . .	31·48	30·54	31·38	29·77	26·44	26·72	33·38	6·96	38·60	24·15	53·00
(ix) Grants for Development to State and Union Territory Governments and other parties	17·91	22·59	42·09	39·43	36·01	17·01	2·11	1·56	(—)1·35	(—)1·98	(—)1·43
TOTAL	613·60	632·08	579·02	511·48	465·34	498·88	535·54	605·37	684·57	879·97	736·49

ANNEXURE II

STATEMENT OF RECONCILIATION OF THE DISBURSEMENTS SHOWN IN THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WITH THOSE SHOWN IN THE STATEMENTS ON PAGES 9, 41 AND 73

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
I. *Revenue Budget*			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement	5433·33	6025·05	6190·14
Less			
(*i*) Expenditure of the P & T Deptt. not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 41	—285·12	—290·00	—310·00
(*ii*) Expenditure of Railways not included in the Statement of Revenue Expenditure at Page 41	—1070·45	—1078·22	—1143·33
(*iii*) States' share of Union Excise Duties taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 9	—422·85	—475·28	—537·44
(*iv*) Receipts of the Defence Deptt. taken in reduction of receipts in the Statement of Revenue Receipts at Page 9	—68·05	—74·29	—75·10
Revenue Disbursements	3586·86	4107·26	4124·27
II. *Capital Budget*			
Disbursements as shown in the Annual Financial Statement†	12949·03	14473·15	15245·92
Less repayment of debt taken in reduction of receipt	—10553·14	—11527·60	—12557·50
Capital Disbursements	2395·89	2945·55	2688·42

†Details of disbursements shown in the Annual Financial Statement :

Capital Expenditure	842·95	1093·79	821·64
Public Debt	10553·14	11527·60	12557·50
Loans and Advances	1552·94	1851·76	1866·78
	12949·03	14473·15	15245·92

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expenditure shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government for 1972-73.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Expenditure met from Revenue— *Collection of Taxes, Duties and other Principal Revenues—*				
1. Customs	12. Customs	11,06,83	—20	11,06,63
	39. Department of Personnel (कार्मिक विभाग)	25,87	..	25,87
	TOTAL—CUSTOMS	11,32,70	—20	11,32,50
2. Union Excise Duties	13. Union Excise Duties	22,11,46	—4,80,59	17,30,87
3. Corporation Tax	14. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	2,68,40	..	2,68,40
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	14. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	18,80,88	..	18,80,88
5. Estate Duty	14. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	16,21	..	16,21
6. Taxes on Wealth	14. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.	87,10	..	87,10
7. Expenditure Tax	14. Taxes on Income etc.	1	..	1
8. Gift Tax	14. Taxes on Income , etc.	5,06	..	5,06
9. Land Revenue	45. Delhi	11,35	..	11,35
	46. Chandigarh	1	..	1
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,00	..	4,00
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,83	..	1,83
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	2,14	..	2,14
	TOTAL—LAND REVENUE	19,33	..	19,33
10. State Excise Duties	45. Delhi	5,14	..	5,14
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1,47	..	1,47
	TOTAL—STATE EXCISE DUTIES	6,61	..	6,61
11. Taxes on Vehicles	45. Delhi	11,81	..	11,81
	46. Chandigarh	14	..	14
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	6	..	6
	51. Mizoram	7	..	7
	TOTAL—TAXES ON VEHICLES	12,08	..	12,08
12. Sales Tax	45. Delhi	54,78	..	54,78
13. Other Taxes and Duties	45. Delhi	45,76	..	45,76
	46. Chandigarh	1,49	..	1,49
	TOTAL—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES	47,25	..	47,25
14. Stamps	15. Stamps	5,17,17	—6,80	5,10,37
	45. Delhi	4,82	..	4,82
	46. Chandigarh	28	..	28
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	..	4
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	1	..	1
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2	..	2
	51. Mizoram	1	..	1
	TOTAL—STAMPS	5,22,35	—6,80	5,15,55
15. Registration Fees	45. Delhi	2,67	..	2,67
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	6	..	6
	TOTAL—REGISTRATION FEES	2,73	..	2,73
	TOTAL—COLLECTION OF TAXES, DUTIES AND OTHER PRINCIPAL REVENUES	62,66,95	—4,87,59	57,79,36
Debt Services—				
16. Interest on Debt and other obligations	*Interest on Debt and Other obligations*	7,30,03,60	—2,99	7,30,00,61

(In Thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Administrative Services—				
18. Parliament, State and Union Territory Legislatures.	51. Mizoram	2,01	..	2,01
	64. Ministry of Law and Justice (विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय)	5,42,70	..	5,42,70
	95. Department of Parliamentary Affairs (संसदिय कार्य विभाग)	12,34	..	12,34
	101. Lok Sabha (लोक सभा)	2,79,40	..	2,79,40
	102. Rajya Sabha (राज्य सभा)	1,17,07	—7	1,17,00
	TOTAL—PARLIAMENT, ETC.	9,53,52	—7	9,53,45
19. General Administration.	1. Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)	1,21,19	..	1,21,19
	6. Department of Education (शिक्षा विभाग)	1,05,27	..	1,05,27
	8. Department of Social Welfare (समाज कल्याण विभाग)	24,01	..	24,01
	9. External Affairs (विदेश विभाग)	2,95,22	..	2,95,22
	11. Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय)	19,78,44	—1,09	19,77,35
	25. Department of Agriculture (कृषि विभाग)	1,21,18	..	1,21,18
	29. Department of Food (खाद्य विभाग)	60,96	—7	60,89
	30. Department of Community Development (सामुदायिक विकास विभाग)	15,61	..	15,61
	31. Department of Cooperation (सहकारिता विभाग)	20,84	..	20,84
	32. Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)	64,01	..	64,01
	35. Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)	49,08	..	49,08
	37. Ministry of Home Affairs (गृह मंत्रालय)	1,67,71	—87	1,66,84
	38. Cabinet (मंत्रि मन्डल)	84,72	..	84,72
	39. Department of Personnel (कार्मिक विभाग)	66,39	..	66,39
	44. Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs (अन्य व्यय, गृह मंत्रालय)	1,24	..	1,24
	45. Delhi	1,47,13	..	1,47,13
	46. Chandigarh	15,85	..	15,85
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52,19	..	52,19
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	2,48,87	—4,57	2,44,30
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	4,57	..	4,57
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	14,97	..	14,97
	51. Mizoram	24,92	..	24,92
	52. Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)	75,64	..	75,64

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing the distribution by Demands for Grants of the expediture shown by heads of account in the Budget of Central Government for 1972-73.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount Gross expenditure (i.e. amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)	30,86	..	30,86
	58. Ministry of Irrigation and Power . (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)	48,75	—31	48,44
	61. Department of Labour and Employment . (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)	43,68	..	43,68
	63. Department of Rehabilitation (पुनर्वास विभाग)	57,82	..	57,82
	64. Ministry of Law and Justice . (विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय)	1,04,58	—1,61	1,02,97
	66. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals . (पेंट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)	36,07	..	36,07
	67. Ministry of Planning (योजना मंत्रालय)	5,12	..	5,12
	68. Planning Commission (योजना आयोग)	1,59,45	..	1,59,45
	69. Ministry of Shipping and Transport . (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)	1,72,97	—5,29	1,67,68
	75. Department of Steel (इस्पात विभाग)	32,45	..	32,45
	76. Department of Mines ((खान विभाग)	30,00	..	30,00
	78. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्रालय)	29,16	—3,21	25,95
	82 .Ministry of Works and Housing . . (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)	33,05	..	33,05
	85. Department of Atomic Energy . . (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)	31,80	..	31,80
	87. Ministry of Communications . .	18,24	..	18,24
	91. Department of Company Affairs . (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)	36,20	..	36,20
	92. Department of Electronics . (इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स विभाग)	29,49	..	29,49
	93. Department of Culture (संस्कृति विभाग)	30,53	..	30,53
	96. Department of Science and Technology . (विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी विभाग)	70,36	..	70,36
	99. Department of Supply (पूर्ति विभाग)	1,28,17	..	1,28,17
	103. Secretariat of the Vice-President .	3,78	..	3,78
	Staff Household and Allowances of the President	49,68	..	49,68
	Union Public Service Commission . (संघ लोक सेवा आयोग)	1,14,10	..	1,14,10
	TOTAL—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION .	50,56,32	—17,02	50,39,30
20. Audit	16. Audit	37,98,18	—6,06,02	31,92,16

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount) of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
21. Administration of Justice	45. Delhi	88,78	..	88,78
	46. Chandigarh	47,83	—41,08	6,75
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	91	..	91
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	76	..	76
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,73	..	1,73
	51. Mizoram	3	..	3
	65. Administration of Justice	42,99	..	42,99
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	1,83,03	—41,08	1,41,95
22. Jails	45. Delhi	24,12	—61	23,51
	46. Chandigarh	1,08	..	1,08
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,90	..	1,90
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	10	..	10
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.	1	..	1
	51. Mizoram	1,10	..	1,10
	TOTAL—JAILS	28,31	—61	27,70
23. Police	39. Department of Personnel (कार्मिक विभाग)	2,33,03	—1,00,00	1,33,03
	40. Police	1,10,83,65	—3,53,73	1,07,29,92
	45. Delhi	8,01,71	..	8,01,71
	46. Chandigarh	77,34	—1,00	76,34
	47. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,14,37	..	1,14,37
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	1,45,00	..	1,45,00
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3,66	..	3,66
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy, etc.	8,55	..	8,55
	51. Mizoram	30,08	..	30,08
	TOTAL—POLICE	1,24,97,39	—4,54,73	1,20,42,66
24. External Affairs	9. External Affairs	31,25,96	—16	31,25,80
25. Supplies and Disposals	99. Department of Supply (पूर्ति विभाग)	51,51	..	51,51
	100. Supplies and Disposals	5,08,50	..	5,08,50
	TOTAL—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS	5,60,01	..	5,60,01
26. Miscellaneous Deptts.	6. Department of Education (शिक्षा विभाग)	26,10	..	26,10
	21. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय)	1,99,49	—33,75	1,65,74
	25. Department of Agriculture (कृषि विभाग)	2,35	..	2,35
	29. Department of Food (खाद्य विभाग)	8,07	..	8,07
	32. Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)	12,98	..	12,98

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	33. Foreign Trade	1,38,52	..	1,38,52
	39. Department of Personnel (कार्मिक विभाग)	31,88	..	31,88
	44. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs (गृह मंत्रालय)	8,70,38	— 2,02	8,68,36
	45. Delhi	39,04	..	39,04
	46. Chandigarh	1,72	..	1,72
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	17,02	..	17,02
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area . . .	56	..	56
	51. Mizoram	1,00	..	1,00
	52. Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)	1,04,85	..	1,04,85
	57. Information and Publicity	1,69,94	—2,90	1,67,04
	91. Department of Company Affairs (कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)	87,39	..	87,39
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS . .	17,11,29	—38,67	16,72,62
	TOTAL—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES . . .	2,79,14,01	—11,58,36	2,67,55,65
Social and Developmental Services				
27. Scientific Departments	6. Department of Education (शिक्षा विभाग)	37,65		37,65
	25. Department of Agriculture (कृषि विभाग)	15,90		15,90
	46. Chandigarh	3,07		3,07
	61. Department of Labour and Employment (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)	71,96		71,86
	76. Department of Mines (खान-विभाग)	72,07		72,07
	77. Geological Survey	16,84,97	—26,34	16,58,63
	79. Meteorology	6,37,23	—10,04	6,27,19
	86. Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	32,21,38		32,21,38
	92. Department of Electronics . . . (इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स विभाग)	3,50,00		3,50,00
	93. Department of Culture (संस्कृति विभाग)	79,03	—55	78,48
	94. Archaeology	2,44,22		2,44,22
	96. Department of Science and Technology (विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी विभाग)	2,79,85		2,79,85
	97. Survey of India	8,90,94	—1,04,14	7,86,80
	98. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	24,66,30		24,66,30
	TOTAL—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS	1,00,54,57	—1,41,07	99,13,50

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross Expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
28. Education	7. Education	79,25,54	—53,62	78,71,92
	8. Department of Social Welfare (समाज कल्याण विभाग)	1,45,84	..	1,45,84
	45. Delhi	26,15,66	..	26,15,66
	46. Chandigarh	2,22,01	..	2,22,01
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79,64	..	79,64
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	96,82	..	96,82
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	15,50	..	15,50
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	25,26	..	25,26
	51. Mizoram	23,18	..	23,18
	93. Department of Culture (संस्कृति विभाग)	2,93,90	—6	2,93,84
	TOTAL—EDUCATION	1,14,43,35	—53,68	1,13,89,67
29. Medical	36. Medical and Public Health	18,09,08	—1,12,01	16,97,07
	45. Delhi	4,21,68	..	4,21,68
	46. Chandigarh	28,41	—15,86	12,55
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34,04	..	34,04
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	77,69	..	77,69
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	2,38	..	2,38
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,88	..	5,88
	51. Mizoram	6,57	..	6,57
	TOTAL—MEDICAL	23,85,73	—1,27,87	22,57,86
30. Public Health	36. Medical and Public Health	6,32,99	—1,90	6,31,09
	45. Delhi	10,94	..	10,94
	46. Chandigarh	23,59	..	23,59
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12,25	..	12,25
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	36,07	..	36,07
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	2,36	..	2,36
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,54	..	2,54
	51. Mizoram	6,16	..	6,16
	TOTAL—PUBLIC HEALTH	7,26,90	—1,90	7,25,00

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
30-A. Family Planning	36. Medical and Public Health	6,81,21	—50	6,80,71
	45. Delhi	37,25	..	37,25
	46. Chandigarh	5,60	..	5,60
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75	..	75
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	1,00	..	1,00
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	90	..	90
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	23	..	23
	51. Mizoram	93	..	93
	TOTAL—FAMILY PLANNING	7,27,87	—50	7,27,37
31. Agriculture	26. Agriculture	31,43,74	—1,55,60	29,88,14
	27. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	24,89,27	..	24,89,27
	29. Department of Food	7,36	..	7,36
	45. Delhi	34,90	—5,61	29,29
	46. Chandigarh	1,85	..	1,85
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28,07	..	28,07
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	59,82	..	59,82
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	6,83	..	6,83
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	30,35	..	30,35
	51. Mizoram	7,50	..	7,50
	TOTAL—AGRICULTURE	58,09,69	—1,61,21	56,48,48
32. Rural Development	51. Mizoram	10	..	10
33. Animal Husbandry	25. Department of Agriculture (कृषि विभाग)	80,50	..	80,50
	27. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	5,18,57	..	5,18,57
	45. Delhi	18,68	—1,50	17,18
	46. Chandigarh	22,30	—28,50	—6,20
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,49	..	4,49
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	45	..	45
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,01	..	2,01
	51. Mizoram	1,98	..	1,98
	TOTAL—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	5,68,48	—30,00	5,38,48

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
34. Co-operation	31. Department of Co-operation (सहकारिता विभाग)	3,00,98	..	3,00,98
	45. Delhi	14,54	..	14,54
	46. Chandigarh	91	..	91
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,79	..	2,79
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	5,80	..	5,80
	49. Dardra and Nagar Haveli Area	47	..	47
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,21	..	2,21
	51. Mizoram.	1,49	..	1,49
	TOTAL—CO-OPERATION.	3,29,19	..	3,29,19
35. Industries	34. Export Oriented Industries	7,47,82	..	7,47,82
	45. Delhi	16,48	..	16,48
	46. Chandigarh	82	..	82
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,58	..	3,58
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	19,52	..	19,52
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	24	..	24
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	2,66	..	2,66
	51. Mizoram	1,88	..	1,88
	53. Industries	4,65,42	—6,50	4,58,92
	54. Village and Small Industries	22,74,63	..	22,74,63
	66. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)	12	..	12
	71. Shipping	2,56,70	..	2,56,70
	75. Department of Steel (इस्पात विभाग)	82,10	—20,05	62,05
	76. Department of Mines (खान विभाग)	31,17	..	31,17
	86. Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	8,17,15	—3,12,00	5,05,15
	98. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	7,00	..	7,00
	TOTAL—INDUSTRIES	47,27,29	—3,38,55	43,88,74
36. Broadcasting	56. Broadcsting	17,21,68	—2,20,00	15,01,68
37. Community Development Projects National Extension Service and Local Development Works.	30. Department of Community Development (सामुदायिक विकास विभाग)	28,92	—20	28,72
	45. Delhi	19,86	..	19,86
	46. Chandigarh	13,20	..	13,20
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19,51	..	19,51
	48 Arunachal Pradesh	84,65	..	84,65
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	16,12	..	16,12
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	14,25	..	14,25
	51. Mizoram	4,25	..	4,25
	TOTAL—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.	2,00,76	—20	2,00,56
38. Labour and Employment	45. Delhi	1,06,60	..	1,06,60
	46. Chandigarh	20,99	..	20,99
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13,93	—11,00	2,93
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	1,75	..	1,75
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	15	..	15
	51. Mizoram	27	..	27
	62. Labour and Employment	22,34,65	—6,32,00	16,02,65
	TOTAL—LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT	23,78,34	—6,43,00	17,35,34

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
39. Miscellaneous Social and Developmental Organisations.	6. Department of Education (शिक्षा विभाग)	7,14	..	7,14
	8. Department of Social Welfare (समाज कल्याण विभाग)	2,48,04	..	2,48,04
	25. Department of Agriculture (कृषि विभाग)	1,92,34	..	1,92,34
	27. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	87,53	..	87,53
	29. Department of Food (खाद्य विभाग)	84,80	—1,00	83,80
	33. Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार) . .	7,18,99	..	7,18,99
	41. Census	4,05,34	..	4,05,34
	42. Statistics	5,21,72	..	5,21,72
	45. Delhi	1,55·74	—42	1,55,32
	46. Chandigarh	2,09	..	2,09
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . .	3,31	..	3,31
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	7,14	..	7,14
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area . .	7,30	..	7,30
	50. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands .	2,40	..	2,40
	51. Mizoram	57	..	57
	57. Information and Publicity. . . .	7,35,45	—72,00	6,63,45
	58. Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)	2,46,78	—58,55	1,88,23
	60. Electricity Schemes . .	30,59	..	30,59
	73. Ports	80,02	..	80,02
	74. Road and Inland Water Transport . .	22,28	..	22,28
	81. Tourism	3,13,20	..	3,13,20
	82. Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय) .	55,52	..	55,52
	87. Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)	41,30	..	41,30
	93. Department of Culture (संस्कृति विभाग) .	42,46	—16	42,30
	TOTAL—MISC. SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	40,12,05	—1,32,13	38,79,92
40. Capital outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	53. Industries	1,10	..	1,10
41. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting (Capital Account within the Revenue Account)	56. Broadcasting	3,08	..	3,08
	TOTAL—SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	4,51,70,68	—18,50,11	4,33,20,57
Multipurpose River Schemes, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes:				
42. Multipurpose River Schemes.	59. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes .	3,76,46	—52,14	3,24,32
44. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)	45. Delhi	63,54	—24,01	39,53
	59. Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes .	2,48	—29	2,19
	TOTAL—IRRIGATION, ETC. .	66,02	—24,30	41,72

ANNEXURE III

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
45. Electricity Schemes	46. Chandigarh	84,71	..	84,71
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27,91	..	27,91
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	14,00	..	14,00
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	3,76	..	3,76
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	6,98	—50	6,48
	60. Electricity Schemes	3,36,41	—84,74	2,51,67
	86. Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	14,33,85	—5,09,00	9,24,85
	TOTAL—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	19,07,62	—5,94,24	13,13,38
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, IRRIGATION, ETC.	23,50,10	—6,70,68	16,79,42
50. Public Works	45. Delhi	3,17,02	—2,03,20	1,13,82
	46. Chandigarh	1,45,35	—8,50	1,36,85
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,59,06	—2,86,95	72,11
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	3,84,52	—2,05,75	1,78,77
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	13,48	—5,13	8,35
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	20,51	—16,63	3,88
	51. Mizoram	18,75	..	18,75
	70. Roads	25,33,04	—27,80	25,05,24
	83. Public Works	43,08,02	—34,36,00	8,72,02
	TOTAL—PUBLIC WORKS	80,99,75	—41,89,96	39,09,79
52. Capital Outlay on Public Works (Capital Account within the Revenue Account).	45. Delhi	6,00	..	6,00
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,20	..	25,20
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	43,50	..	43,50
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	4,50	..	4,50
	50. Laccadive, Mincoy and Amindivi Islands	6,62	..	6,62
	70. Roads	5,00	..	5,00
	83. Public Works	17,33	..	17,33
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS	1,08,15	..	1,08,15
Transport and Communications (Other than Roads) :				
53. Ports and Pilotage	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,49,96	—45,00	1,04,96
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,12	..	1,12
	74. Road and Inland Water Transport	41	..	41
	TOTAL	1,51,49	—45,00	1,06,49
54. Mercantile Marine	71. Shipping	6,51,65	—2,03	6,49,62
55. Lighthouses and Lightships	72. Lighthouses and Lightships	1,34,51	..	1,34,51
56. Aviation	80. Aviation	15,47,74	—5,16,00	10,31,74
57. Road and Water Transport Schemes	46. Chandigarh	45,79	—7,05	38,74
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,21	—5,00	25,21
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	84,66	..	84,66
	TOTAL—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES	1,60,66	—12,05	1,48,61
58. Overseas Communications Service	88. Overseas Communications Service	5,24,04	—80	5,23,24
	TOTAL—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (OTHER THAN ROADS.)	31,70,09	—5,75,88	25,94,21

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries, taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Currency and Mint :				
62. Currency & Coinage	17. Currency and Coinage.	16,77,60	—21,20	16,56,40
63. Mint.	18. Mint	5,47,19	—16	5,47,03
	TOTAL—CURRENCY AND MINT	22,24,79	—21,36	22,03,43
Miscellaneous :				
64. Famine Relief	45. Delhi	20	..	20
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	..	1
	51. Mizoram	2,00	..	2,00
	TOTAL—FAMINE RELIEF	2,21	..	2,21
65. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits.	19. Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	12,89,49	—39,88	12,49,61
66. Territorial and Political Pensions.	43. Territorial and Political Pensions	2,27,95	..	2,27,95
68. Stationery and Printing	45. Delhi.	39	..	39
	46. Chandigarh	90,80	—70,00	20,80
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	2,83	..	2,83
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	36	..	36
	51. Mizoram	65	..	65
	84. Stationery & Printings.	16,76,13	—11,92,65	4,83,48
	TOTAL—STATIONERY AND PRINTING	17,71,16	—12,62,65	5,08,51
69. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	20. Opium Facotries and Alkaloid Works.	8,76,45	..	8,76,45
70. Forest	27. Payments to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1,58,51	..	1,58,51
	28. Forest	1,97,34	—5,66	1,91,68
	45. Delhi.	3,15	..	3,15
	46. Chandigarh	3,55	..	3,55
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	1,98,72	—21,58	1,77,14
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	1,36,64	—35,00	1,01,64
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area.	3,40	..	3,40
	51. Mizoram.	5,25	..	5,25
	TOTAL—FOREST	7,06,56	—62,24	6,44,32
71. Miscellaneous	6. Department of Education (शिक्षा विभाग)	67,88	..	67,88
	8. Department of Social Welfare (समाज कल्याण विभाग)	4,55,89	..	4,55,89
	10. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs (विदेश मंत्रालय)	61,07,29	..	61,07,29
	21. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance. (वित्त मंत्रालय)	69,15,75	—68,58	68,47,17
	25. Department of Agriculture (कृषि विभाग)	1,45,44	..	1,45,44
	29. Department of Food (खाद्य विभाग)	1,18,80,32	..	1,18,80,32
	30. Department of Community Development (सामुदायिक विकास विभाग)	5,60		5,60
	32. Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)	16,92	..	16,92
	33. Foreign Trade.	1,18,26,99	—59,10,00	59,16,99

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
	34. Export Oriented Industries	13,21	..	13,21
	35. Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)	1,08,63	..	1,08,63
	39. Department of Personnel कार्मिक विभाग	1,04,36	—12,87	91,49
	44. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs (गृह मंत्रालय)	5,60,64	..	5,60,64
	45. Delhi	6,36,60	..	6,36,60
	46. Chandigarh	20,89	—71	20,18
	47. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25,74	..	25,74
	48. Arunachal Pradesh	2,58,54	—1,50,00	1,08,54
	49. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area	47	..	47
	50. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	12,42	..	12,42
	51. Mizoram	21,69	..	21,69
	52. Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)	33,12	..	33,12
	55. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)	3,58	..	3,58
	57. Information and Publicity	21,99	..	21,99
	58. Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)	57,87	..	57,87
	61. Department of Labour and Employment (श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय)	49,49	—3,50	45,99
	63. Department of Rehabilitation (पुनर्वास विभाग)	13,03,49	..	13,03,49
	64. Ministry of Law and Justice (विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय)	10,02	..	10,02
	66. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)	42,95	—1	42,94
	68. Planning Commission (योजना आयोग)	14,19	..	14,19
	71. Shipping	1,73	..	1,73
	73. Ports	4,52,95	..	4,52,95
	74. Road and Inland Water Transport	26,30	..	26,30
	75. Department of Steel (इस्पात विभाग)	20	..	20
	76. Department of Mines (खान विभाग)	16,58,26	..	16,58,26
	79. Meteorology	7,39	..	7,39
	80. Aviation	9,48	..	9,48
	82. Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)	2,17,19	— 4,00	2,13,19
	86. Atomic Energy Research and Nuclear Power Schemes	18,38	..	18,38
	87. Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)	14,70	..	14,70
	93. Department of Culture (संस्कृति विभाग)	4,38	..	4,38
	96. Department of Science and Technology	4,09	..	4,09
	99. Department of Supply (पूर्ति विभाग)	5,21	..	5,21
	101. Lok Sabha (लोक सभा)	98	..	98
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS	4,31,43,21	—61,49,67	3,69,93,54
	TOTAL—MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	4,80,17,03	—75,14,44	4,05,02,59

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
73. Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duties.	Payments of States' Share of Union Excise Duty	5,37,43,60	..	5,37,43,60
74. Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments.	22. Granst-in-aid and Union Territory Governments	8,88,96,44	—9,09,50	8,79,86,94
75. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central, State and Union Territory Governments	23. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central State and Union Territory Governments .	51,82	..	51,82
76. Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments.	21. Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance. (वित्त मंत्रालय) . .	2,31,00	..	2,31,00
	45. Delhi	13,84,00	..	13,84,00
	TOTAL	16,15,00	..	16,15,00
77. Extraordinary Charges . .	32. Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)	4,00,00	..	4,00,00
	58. Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत विभाग) . .	6,55,75	..	6,55,75
	TOTAL—EXTRA-ORDINARY CHARGES . . .	10,55,75	..	10,55,75
78. Pre-partition Payments . . .	24. Pre-partition Payments	4,72	..	4,72
79. Defence Services, Effective—Army .	2. Defences Services, Effective—Army .	9,22,03,00	—22,35,00	8,99,68,00
80. Defence Services, Effective—Navy .	3. Defence Services, Effective—Navy .	68,04,00	—6,00	67,98,00
81. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force.	4. Defence Services, Effective—Air Force .	2,71,93,00	..	2,71,93,00
82. Defence Services—Non-Effective .	5. Defence Services, Non-Effective . .	54,10,00	..	54,10,00
	TOTAL—DEFENCE	13,16,10,00	—22,41,00	12,93,69,00
	TOTAL	49,33,02,48	1,96,21,87	47,36,80,61
Add—Railway Expenditure as per Railway Budget		11,43,33,13	..	11,43,33,13
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE .	60,76,35,61	—1,96,21,87	58,80,13,74
Posts and Telegraphs 90. Posts and Telegraphs . . .	89. Posts and Telegraphs Department—Working Expenses	2,92,32,83	—27,44,81	2,64,88,02
	90. Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues	45,11,98	..	45,11,98
	TOTAL— POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	3,37,44,81	—27,44,81	3,10,00,00
	GRAND TOTAL	64,13,80,42	—2,23,66,68	61,90,13,74
	Deduct—Railway Expenditure	11,43,33,13	..	11,43,33,13
	TOTAL—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE AS SHOWN IN DEMND FOR GRANTS .	52,70,47,29	—2,23,66,68	50,46,80,61

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Capital Account not met from Revenue				
93. Capital Outlay on the Security Printing Press	107. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	1,02,19	..	1,02,19
94. Capital outaly on Improvemnt of Public Health	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories	46,95	..	46,95
95. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research	115. Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Agriculture	1,34,57	..	1,34,57
	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories	20,00	..	20,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH	1,54,57	..	1,54,57
96. Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development	105. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)	6,25,00	..	6,25,00
	111. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय)	1,94,13	..	1,94,13
	115. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)	39,71,20	..	39,71,20
	116. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)	3,22,00	..	3,22,00
	118. Capital Outlay in Union Terrories	38,37	..	38,37
	120. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)	20,54,74	..	20,54,74
	121. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	123. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)	8,01,00	..	8,01,00
	124. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Laboir and Rehabilitation (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)	13,00	..	13,00
	125. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)	82,95,13	—36	82,94,77
	128. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)	13,50,00	—1,00	13,49,00
	129. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)	71,16,54	—10,65	71,05,89
	131. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism, and Civli Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)	10,25,00	..	10,25,00
	134. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)	2,70,00	..	2,70,00
	135. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग)	36,78,32	—5,00	36,73,32
	137. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)	85,00	..	85,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,99,343	—17,01	2,99,22,42

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
97 Capital Outlay on Broadcasting .	121. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)	11,48,16	—3,45,36	8,02,80
Capital Account of Multipurpose River Schemes, etc.				
98. Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.	122. Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	11,90,15	—40,20	11,49,95
	128. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport . . (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)	1,25,00	..	1,25,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES . . .	13,15,15	—40,20	12,74,95
99. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Commercial).	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	1,00	..	1,00
100. Capital Outlay on Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Non-Commercial).	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	1,20,91	—29,10	91,81
	123. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power . . . (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)	1,00,00	..	1,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION, ETC. (NON-COMMERCIAL) . . .	2,20,91	—29,10	1,91,81
101. Captial Outlay on Electricity Schemes	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	1,09,60	—8,00	1,01,60
	123. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)	23,70,00	—4,72	23,65,28
	135. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग) .	31,43,16	..	31,43,16
	TOTAL— CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES	56,22,76	—12,72	56,10,04
	TOTAL—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES, ETC. .	71,59,82	—82,02	70,77,80
103. Capital Outlay on PublicWorks. .	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	4,90,82	..	4,90,82
	126. Capital Outlay on Roads . . .	81,79,22	..	81,79,22
	132. Capital Outlay on Public Works .	12,64,25	—3,00	12,61,25
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS .	99,29,34	—3,00	99,31,29
104. Delhi Capital Outlay . . .	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	11,99,28	—6,50,00	5,49,28
	133. Delhi Capital Outlay	7,39,40	—30,00	7,09,40
	TOTAL—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY . .	19,38,68	—6,80,00	12,58,68
105. Chandigarh Capital Outlay . .	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	2,12,93	—1,62,93	50,00
108. Capital Outlay on Dandakaranya Development Scheme.	124. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation . . . . . (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)	4,03,00	—30,00	3,73,00
108-A. Capital Outlay on Free rade Zone at Kandla.	116. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Foreign Trade . (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय) .	7,57	—1,15	6,42
109. Capital Outlay on Other Works .	115. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministy of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)	53,94	—40	53,54
	119. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs (गृह मंत्रालय) . . .	2,50,00	..	2,50,00
	124. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation . . . . . (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)	2,60,04	—70,00	1,90,04
	131. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)	1,69,87	..	1,69,87
	135. Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु और ऊर्जा विभाग) .	2,56,18	..	2,56,18
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS .	9,90,03	—70,40	9,19,63

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
110. Capital Outlay on Ports	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories	2,21,61	..	2,21,61
	127. Capital Outlay on Ports	10,25,10	—3,02,73	7,22,37
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS	12,46,71	—3,02,73	9,43,98
111. Capital Outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships.	128. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)	1,51,60	—50,22	1,01,38
112. Capital Outlay on Aviation	130. Capital Outlay on Aviation	5,68,79	..	5,68,79
114. Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes.	128. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)	1,00	..	1,00
115. Capital Outlay on Overseas Communications Service.	137. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)	2,75,75	—76,60	1,99,15
116. Capital Outlay on Shipping, Tankers, etc.	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories	30,06	..	30,06
	128. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)	1,32,72	..	1,3272
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SHIPPING, TANKERS ETC.	1,62,78	..	1,62,78
117. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage.	108. Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage	24,06,51	—4,04,03	20,02,48
118. Capital Outlay on Mints	109. Capital Outlay on Mints	63,46	..	63,46
119. Capital Outlay on Forests	115. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)	5,00	..	5,00
	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories	5,50	..	5,50
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS	10,50	..	10,50
119-A. Capital Outlay on Opium and Alkaloid Factories.	111. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance (वित मंत्रालय)	91,07	..	91,07
120. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.	110. Commuted Value of Pensions	10,10,04	—2,36,79	7,73,25
121. Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	Capital Outlay on Sterling Pensions	..	—4,08,55	—4,08,55

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account	Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
		Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading.	106. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)	1,04,75	—1,04,75	..
	111. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance (वित्त मंत्रालय) . .	15,50	—15,50	..
	114. Purchase of Foodgrains and Fertilizers .	1,58,66,22	—2,10,86,00	—52,19,78
	115. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय) . .	12,68,21	—13,95,81	—1,27,60
	117. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवहन नियोजन मंत्रालय)	25,69,14	—25,44,25	24,89
	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	4,37,71	—4,44,69	—6,98
	119. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs (गृह मंत्रालय)	2,50	—2,50	..
	123. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय) .	19	—8,00	—7,81
	124. Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)	1,23,01	—1,24,01	—1,00
	129. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)	25	—30	—5
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING	2,03,87,48	—2,57,25,81	—53,38,33
126. Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development.	112. Capital Outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development	30,88,88	—33,39,91	—2,51,03
	118. Capital Outlay in Union Territories .	..	—37,88	—37,88
	126. Capital Outlay on Roads . .	3,85,83	—2,37,13	1,48,70
	134. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)	1,57	—4,87	—3,30
	TOTAL—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS, ETC. .	34,76,28	—36,19,79	—1,43,51
129. Capital Outlay on Payments under the Indus Water Treaty.	123. Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय) ..		—6,55,74	—6,55,74
130. Defence Capital Outlay . .	104. Defence Capital Outlay	1,90,90,00	—1,13,00	1,89,77,00
134. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs.	136. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue) . . .	1,45,27,00	—92,27,00	53,00,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL ACCOUNT NOT MET FROM REVENUE	11,55,06,59	—4,92,12,13	@6,62,94,46
	Add—Railway Capital as shown in Railway Budget	1,58,70,00	..	1,58,70,00
	TOTAL—CAPITAL	13,13,76,59	—4,92,12,13	@8,21,64,46

@Includes credit of Rs. 70 crores as transfer from the contingency Fund to the consolidated Fund.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Major Head of Account		Number and Name of Demand	Amount		
			Gross expenditure (*i.e.* amount of Demand)	Recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure in the Budget	Net expenditure shown in the Budget
Statements of Capital Disbursements of the Central Government.					
P.—Loans and Advances by the Central Government		113. Loans and Advances by the Central Government	18,66,78,39	—54	18,66,77,85
Advances to State Governments	10,87,04,04				
Advances to Union Territories. Foreign Governments, Public Enterprises and other Parties	7,79,74,35				
TOTAL	18,66,78,39				
Public Debt—					
A.1.—Permanent Debt					
Debt raised in India	3,01,17,00	Repayment of Debt	1,25,57,49,85	..	1,25,57,49,85
Debt raised outside India	2,51,97,34				
A.2.—Floating Debt	1,20,04,00,30				
A.3.—Other Debt	3,53				
B.—Inter State Settlement	31,68				
	1,25,57,49,85				

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing total provision under Establishment Charges, Travelling Expenses and Contingencies included in Civil and Posts and Telegraphs Estimates on Revenue Account

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Account 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
PART I—CIVIL				
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (*Vide* details below)	2,26,20	2,81,12	2,94,03	3,09,72
2. INTERIM RELIEF	15,15	20,91	21,64	26,04
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	15,30	15,09	19,28	18,67
4. CONTINGENCIES (Other Charges)	67,72	63,22	67,03	70,64
DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES :				
(*i*) SALARY OF OFFICES	29,72	39,61	38,82	43,37
(*ii*) SALARY OF ESTABLISHMENT	94,68	1,17,86	1,24,47	1,28,97
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	66,04	76,94	80,61	85,79
(*b*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	35,76	46,71	50,13	51,59
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA	1,01,80	1,23,65	1,30,74	1,37,38
TOTAL—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (Civil)	2,26,20	2,81,12	2,94,03	3,09,72
PART II—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.				
1. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (*Vide* details below)	1,40,61	1,55,01	1,49,15	1,59,38
2. INTERIM RELIEF	9,13	11,13	11,18	14,56
3. TRAVELLING EXPENSES	2,50	3,10	3,19	3,25
4. CONTINGENCIES:	13,67	16,63	16,55	17,39
DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES :				
(*i*) SALARY OF OFFICERS	2,96	3,38	3,20	3,50
(*ii*) SALARY OF ESTABLISHMENT	55,82	63,96	58,82	62,64
(*iii*) ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA :				
(*a*) DEARNESS PAY AND ALLOWANCES	41,31	45,60	42,99	47,65
(*b*) OTHER ALLOWANCES	40,52	42,07	44,14	45,59
TOTAL—ALLOWANCES AND HONORARIA	81,83	87,67	87,13	93,24
TOTAL—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES (Posts and Telegraphs)	1,40,61	1,55,01	1,49,15	1,59,38

ANNEXURE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

This Annexure gives a brief description of the assistance in the form of Loans and Grants received from friendly foreign countries, and international organisations. Two Statements, one showing the amounts of loans authorised and the sums drawn against them and another showing the repayments in respect of each loan are added at the end.

A—LOANS

I. LOANS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Loans extended by the United States Government upto 31st December, 1971 aggregate $ 8151.05 million and comprise project as well as non-project aid and P.L. 480 rupee and convertible currency credits.

No fresh agreements have been signed with the USA since July, 1971. Of agreements signed earlier, non-project aid from USA stands suspended to the extent of $ 87.6 million. The Other aid from USA under existing agreements remains unaffected.

The broad details of loans received from the USA are:

(a) *Loans from US AID*

(i) *DLF/AID Loans.*

Loans from US AID (other than PL-480 loans) total $2533 million net of cancellations. These are repayable in dollars. Repayment is scheduled for 40 years, with no payments of principal during a grace period of first ten years.

The earlier loans from Development Loan Fund total $ 443 million net of cancellation. These are repayable in rupees, in semi-annual instalments varying from 9 to 40.

Besides, loans to Government, certain loans have been given by the AID directly to provide and public sector undertakings. The repayment of such loans is governed by the special loan repayment procedure agreements between the Govt. of India and the US AID. In these cases the loans are repaid in Rupees by the borrowers to the Govt. of India in varying numbers of instalments according to the terms of the loan agreements. The Government assure liability for payment to AID in dollars of the principal amount in 40 years with a moratorium of 10 years.

The U.S. Govt. have provided Debt Relief for 1971-72 to the extent of $ 8.7 million.

(ii) PL-480 Loans.

(1) Rupee Loans

Under Title I of U.S. Government Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (commonly known as PL 480) agreements have been signed with USA for supply to India of surplus agricultural commodities like wheat, rice, cotton, soya bean oil, tobacco, tallow etc., not exceeding Rs. 2367 crores against payment in rupees. The rupee equivalent of the dollar cost of these commodities is deposited in the U.S. Government Title Account in India. Against the rupee accruals, loans amounting to Rs. 1559 crores have so far been authorised to the Government of India. These loans are repayable over a period of 40 years.

After 1-4-1971 no further Agreements for PL-480 Loans have been signed.

(2) *Convertible currency credit*

The P.L. 480 commodity Agreement signed since 1967 also provide for import of agricultural commodities against convertible local currency credit which will be analogous to other dollar credits. This credit is repayable in 31 annual instalments beginning 10 years after the imports are made.

(b) *Loans from U.S. Exim Bank*

Loans from the U.S. Export Import Bank for financing the imports from USA of capital equipment and related spares and services to the end of 1971 amount to $ 348.08 million. These loans are repayable in dollars in 20—24 semi-annual instalments commencing after an initial period of moratorium extending upto five years.

II. Loans from U.S.S.R. . . .

The Soviet Government has to end of 31-12-1971 granted Credits for a total value of 1225.36 million Roubles for a variety of development projects in the Public Sector.

2. These credits are repayable over a period of 12 years, except in the case of credit for drugs project amounting to Rouble 18 million which is repayable in seven years. The repayment towards principal began one year after the competition of deliveries of equipment required for putting the respective projects into operation. Both the payments of interest and repayments of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Soviet authorities for the purchase of goods in India in accordance with Indo-Soviet trade agreement.

III. Loans from U.K.

The British Government have been extending long term loans through the Aid India Consortium since its formation in 1958. The total value of loans granted upto 31-12-1971 has been £ 505.50 million. In addition to the above, a credit of £11.5 million was extended to the Govt. of India by Lazard Brothers heading a syndicate of British Banks for the setting up of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A financial agreement was also signed by the Govt. of India with Barclays Bank Ltd. UK in the amount of £2.55 million in October, 1966 to provide foreign exchange for the import of raw material and components required by M/s. AVB Durgapur for manufacture of two boilers each for the Thermal Power Station at Santhaldih of the West Bengal Electricity Board and for DVC.

The assistance from Britain has been as under:—

(a) *Project Aid.*—Out of the total economic assistance of £ 505.50 million the project assistance has been of the order of £ 153.50 million. The more important projects that the UK Govt. have financed are Durgapur Steel, Heavy Electrical, Bhopal, Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad, Hindustan Cable, Oil India Ltd., Sulphuric Acid Plant at Sindri etc.

From 1968-69 these loans have been replaced by (i) continuing yearly services of Capital Investment Loan for import of large and small Capital items from Britain for new or expanding public and private sector projects and also for National Small Industries Corporation, Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation and (ii) Mixed Project Loans for large projects such as fertilizer plants on partial funding basis, *i.e.* payments to be made as and when due under any loan in the series of such loans. Both these types of loans are quickly disbursable, unlike the previous loans.

(b) *Non-Project Aid.*—The Non-project aid forms a substantial part of aid given by U.K. Govt. and comprises of Balance of Payment Assistance, Debt Relief Assistance, Kipping Loans, Food Relief Assistance and Others.

The bulk of Non-project aid has been in the form of balance of payments assistance. However, with effect from 1970-71, there has been a change in this type of assistance, inasmuch as import licences are required to be issued specifically, tied to this type of loans, but during the transitional period disbursements are allowed even under old procedures so that these loans get utilised quickly.

(c) *Debt Relief.*—U.K. has been one of the earliest countries to provide Debt Relief to India. The exact amount of Debt Relief received so far is indicated below:—

1966-67	£ 8·4 Million
1967-68	£ 11·6 „
1968-69	£ 7·5 „
1969-70	£ 7·5 „
1970-71	£ 7·5 „
1971-72	£ 7·5 „

(d) *Terms of lending by U.K.*—The loans granted in 2nd Plan were repayable over a period varying from 6 1/2 to 20 years, whereas those extended in Third Plan were repayable over a period of 25 years with a grace period of 5 to 7 years during which no repayment of Capital is required. Following the Consortium meeting on 5th June, 1963, the U.K. waived payment of interest for the first 7 years for loans made in 1963-64 and thereafter. Now commencing with the general purpose loan agreement signed on 20th October, 1965, no interest is payable on their loans The present loans are now all repayable over 25 years inclusive of a grace period of 7 years with no interest payment or any service charge.

IV. **Loans from Canada**

(a) *Wheat Loans.*—Under agreements signed in 1958 the Government of Canada provided credits upto C $ 33.8 million for the purchase of Canadian wheat and flour. The loans were repayable in seven equal annual instalments in Canadian dollars. Having regard to the food situation and balance of payments position in India, the Government of Canada have waived the recovery of the entire outstanding principal in respect of these two loans together with interest thereon totalling C $ 10 million.

(b) *Export Development Corporation Credits.*—These are medium term suppliers' credits from the Government owned Export Development Corpn. of Canada requiring repayment over a period of 15 to 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 to 6 years. Among the more important projects financed out of E.D.C. Credits, mention may be made of Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects (Candu Type) which have received two loans and two supplementary loans totalling C $ 85.5 million.

(c) *Development Loans.*—The Government of Canada have to end of 1971 extended loans amounting to C $ 264.14 million for procurement of industrial commodities, fertilisers, diesel locos for Calcutta Port and Indian Railways, drilling equipment for Geological Survey of India, machinery and equipment for Iddikki Hydro-Electric Power Project, Telecommunication equip, for Posts and Telegraphs etc. These loans are repayable in Canadian dollars in semi-annual instalments over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Except for the loan for diesel locos for Calcutta Port all other loans are free from interest, service and commitment charges.

(d) *Debt. Relief.*—Apart from write off of C$ 10 million payments due towards the two wheat loans. Canadian Government have provided "Debt Relief" since 1968-69 in the form of postponment for 10 years of specified principal payments amounting to C $ 3.60 million. In addition cash grants totalling C $ 1.16 million in lieu of waiving of interest on payments so postponed have also been sanctioned by the Government of Canada during 1968-69.

V. **Loans from the Federal Republic of Germany**

An agreement providing for a credit of DM 660 million for the Rourkela Steel Plant was entered into in 1958 with the Federal Republic of Germany. The loan was repayable over a period of three years. Further credits, as shown in the statement appended, have however, been afforded by the Federal Republic of Germany for financing part of the repayments falling due in respect of the Rourkela Credit. The Rourkela Credit has now been fully repaid. In addition, credits have been accorded for financing new projects like Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Neyveli Lignite Mining Project, Coal Washery, Railways, Telco etc., and for purchase of commodities like fertilisers, capital goods, components, miscellaneous equipment machinery and raw materials. The Rourkela Prolongation credits are repayable over a period of 12 to 13 years except in the case of the credit for DM 98.36 million received in 1961 which was repaid after a period of 4 years. The other credits are repayable over a period of 20—25 years.

The Federal Republic of Germany have also provided assistance in the form of "Debt Relief" as part of Consortium Aid to India. This relief is in the form of refinancing repayments of earlier loans, earmarking of certain portions of commodity credit for the financing of purchases from third countries and foregoing a portion of interest on certain earlier loans and treating the same as grant to the Govt. of India. The details of Debt Relief so far provided are as under:

1967-68	DM. 28·974 Million
1968-69	DM. 110·04 „
1969-70	DM. 110·00 „
1970-71	DM. 258·50 „
1971-72	DM. 110·00 „

During 1971-72, the Federal Republic of Germany are also providing grant of Rs. 3.89 crores by way of interest relief.

VI. **Loans from Japan**

The Japanese Government has so far extended fifteen credits for a total amount of 182.59 billion Yen through the Japanese Export Import Bank. The loans are intended for purchase in Japan of equipment for railways, power projects, coal and iron ore mining and processing equipment, for ports, machine tools, ships, other industrial machinery and components, commodities and raw materials as may be agreed between the two Governments from time to time. The loans are repayable over a period of 10 to 18 years, with a grace period of 3 to 5½ years.

The above excludes Japanese assistance for debt rescheduling in the amount of 31.86 billion Yen from 1967-68 to 1971-72.

VII. **Loans from Switzerland**

A credit agreement for 100 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1960 with the Government of Swiss Confederation, which has since been raised to 140 M. Swiss Francs. Another credit agreement for 70 M. Swiss Francs was signed in 1966 raising the assistance to 210 M. Swiss Francs. The credit is available to meet 90 per cent of the payments to suppliers in Switzerland for import of agreed items of capital goods and machinery from that country required for India's development programmes. The credit of 140 M. will be in three tranches of 60 M., 50 M. and 30 M. Swiss Francs and will be provided by a consortium of Swiss Banks. Each transfer credit is to be repaid within a period of 10 years from the date it is made use of. No repayment is required during the first three years and the credit is to be repaid in equal half yearly instalments over the remaining seven years. In the case of the credit of 70 M. Swiss Francs the amount advanced by the Swiss Government is repayable in fifteen years and that by the consortium of Banks in ten years with a moratorium of 10 and 5 years respectively.

VIII. Loans from Czechoslovakia

An agreement with the Government of Czechoslovakia was signed in 1959 for a credit of Rs. 23.1 crores to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment needed for third stage of the Foundry Forge Plant, Heavy Mahine Tools Building Plant, two Heavy Electrical Plants and such other Industrial Project as may be mutually agreed upon.

A second agreement was signed in 1964 for a credit of Rs. 40 crores to finance the purchase of machinery, industrial equipment and other supplies for the construction of projects and in connection with the production programme of various projects.

The first credit is repayable in eight annual instalments, the first instalment being payable one year after the completion of the delivery of machinery and equipment. The second credit in so far as it relates to complete industrial projects is repayable in 12 equal yearly instalments and in the case of components in 8 equal yearly instalments.

IX. Loans from Yugoslavia

An agreement was signed in 1960 with the Government of Yugoslavia for a credit of Rs. 19.05 crores, since raised to Rs. 21.43 crores. This credit is available for the purchase of ships and for import of capital goods and equipment for power projects and marine diesel engines for Fisheries Co-operatives. It is repayable in equal consecutive semi-annual instalments within such periods as may be specifically agreed upon in the case of each contract.

Another agreement for an amount of Rs. 60 crores was signed in 1966 with the Government of Yugoslavia for procurement of capital goods and equipments inclusive of equipments for completion and replacement equipment for projects set up in India with the assistance of Yugoslavia enterprises and ships. This credit constitutes both suppliers credit and Government to Government credit.

X. Loans from Poland

The Government of Poland have extended three credits for a total value of Rs. 40.30 crores. The first two credits are repayable over a period of 8 years and the third over a period of 12 years. The repayments towards the principal begin one year after the date of final invoice in the case of I and III Credit while in respect of the II Credit repayment commences 3 years after the date of invoice and other stipulated documents concerning the last shipment of machinery and equipment for putting the respective plans into operation. Both the payment of interest and repayment of principal are made in rupees which are utilised by the Polish authorities for the purchase of Indian goods according to the provisions of the Indo-Polish Agreement.

XI. Loans from Austria

The Australian Government have so far extended seven credits for a total amount of 652.7 million Austrian Schillings for purhase of Austrian goods. out of the resources of the Austrian E.R.P. Funds. These credits are repayable in consecutive half yearly instalments over a period of 10 to 18 years including a grace period of 2 to 7 years.

The Govt. of Austria have also extended four credits for 111.7 million A.S. for refinancing of repayment of principal in respect of the earlier loans.

XII. Loans from Kuwait

Special Indian notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Kuwait ceased to be legal tender with effect from 1st April, 1961 and were replaced by a new local currency known as 'Dinar' introduced from that date. According to the agreement signed in 1961 with the Govt. of Kuwait, the Indian currency exchanged by the Govt. of Kuwait and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Govt. of India and the amount so transferred has been treated as a loan from the Govt. of Kuwait to the Govt. of India repayable in Sterling. This loan amounting to Rs. 34.19 crores is to be repaid in eleven annual instalments, beginning from 1961.

XIII. Loans from Netherlands

The Govt. of Netherlands have so far extended credits for 325.5 M. Dutch Guilders for purchase of capital goods and raw materials. This is in addition to the financial (export) credits pledged to the extent of 97.8 M. Dutch Guilders. These loans are repayable over a period of 19 to 22 years.

XIV. Loans from Denmark

Govt. of Denmark have extended three credits to the extent of 75 M. Danish Kroners for purchase of Dairy machinery and capital goods. The credits are repayable over a period of 12—20 years. In addition the Danish Govt. have provided food assistance for 60 M. Danish Kroners for purchase of fertilisers and milk products. This credit is repayable over a period of 15 to 20 years.

XV. Loans from the Govt. of New Zealand for the purchase of wool

A loan agreement for £ 250,000 (Rs. 33 lakhs approx.) was entered into with the Govt. of New Zealand in 1963. Under the agreement the cost of wool purchased in New Zealand to the extent of £ 250,000 will be reimbursed to the Govt. of India and will be treated as a loan. This amount was drawn and has been repaid in full.

XVI. Loans from the Govt. of Sweden

The Govt. of Sweden has so far extended five development credits aggregating 248 million Swedish Kroners for the procurement of goods and services for Dairy Projects, Electricity Power Systems, for procurement of fishing trawlers, drilling and mining equipment and materials and equipment for Indo-Swedish joint industrial ventures. The credits are repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 15 years with a moratorium of five years.

XVII. Loan from the Government of Bahrain

Special Indian Rupee notes and Indian coins which were in circulation in Bahrain ceased to be legal tender from 1965 and were replaced by a new local currency. According to agreement with the Government of Bahrain the Indian currency exchanged with the Government of Bahrain and returned to the Reserve Bank of India has been transferred to the Government of India and the amount so transferred was treated as a loan from the Government of Bahrain to the Government of India repayable in sterling. This loan amounted to Rs. 7.86 crores. One third of the Loan amounting to Rs. 2.62 crores was paid on 30th April, 1966. The balance is payable in ten equal annual instalments commencing from 5th February, 1967.

XVIII. Loans from Italy

The Government of Italy under an agreement signed in 1966 offered a credit of 1250 million Liras for the import of fertilizers from that country and, if required, for the payment of the transportation expenses relating to them. The Credit is repayable over a period of fifteen years in 25 equal half-yearly instalments. Italy has also offered two debt relief credits amounting to 8031.25 million Italian Liras.

XIX. Loans from Belgium

The Government of Belgium have so far extended six credits for a total amount of 835 million Belgium Francs for purchase of Belgium goods in connection with the development plans of the Government of India. The loans are repayable over a period of 17 to 20 years.

XX. Loans from France

The Government of France have so far extended ten credits aggregating FF 873.5 million. Six credits amounting to FF 765.4 million are for import of raw materials, components and capital machinery etc. from France. The remaining four credits of FF 108.1 million was for affording relief in meeting the foreign exchange obligations of India under the earlier suppliers credits. The credits are repayable over a period of 10 to 25 years.

XXI. Loans from Hungary

The Government of Hungarian People's Republic extended a credit of Rs. 125 million on 15th June, 1966 to finance import of plant, machinery, equipment etc. required for complete Projects. The contracts to be concluded under the credit agreement provide for the payment of 7½ per cent of the FOB value in advance. Another 7½ per cent will be payable within 60 days of the last essential shipment under each contract, by the Indian Importer direct. The balance 85 per cent of the contracted value is repayable in 10 yearly instalments beginning after the date of the shipment of the last essential consignment.

XXII. Loan from Bulgaria

The Government of Bulgaria extended a credit of Rs. 112.5 million on 2nd May 1967 for the establishment of various industrial enterprises. The credit amount will be used to meet the cost of machinery and equipment etc. 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each separate contract is payable within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contract, 7½ per cent of the delivery value under each contract after presentation of the documents and the balance 85 per cent in equal half-yearly instalments in cases where the deliveries refer to projects of a value exceeding Rs. 32.50 lakhs and 10 equal half-yearly instalments in cases when the deliveries are made for projects of a value below Rs. 32.50 lakhs.

XXIII. Loan from the Government of Qatar

Special Indian rupees which were in circulation in the Gulf States of Qatar, Dubai etc., were withdrawn by these States during 1966 and 1967 and returned to the Reserve Bank of India. The amount of the rupee notes returned by these States aggregating Rs. 12.88 crores has been transferred in April, 1968 to the Government of India repayable in sterling. One-fifth of the loan amounting to Rs. 2.58 crores was paid on the 5th April, 1968. The balance is payable in eleven equal annual instalments commencing from 1st January, 1969.

XXIV. Loan from Romania

The Government of India and the Government of Socialist Republic of Romania have entered into agreement on 4th April, 1968 to develop economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. The Romanian deliveries of equipment, machinery, spare parts and materials within the frame of the co-operation, agreement shall be executed in accordance with the individual contracts to be concluded between Indian and Romanian Organisations. 5 per cent of contract value shall be paid as down payment within a period of 60 days from the date of concluding the contracts; 10 per cent of the contract value shall be paid as down payment on presentation of the shipping documents to the Indian Importers Bank. These down payments are made by the Indian Importers direct. The remaining 85 per cent of the F.O.B. value of the contract foreign Government Loan is repayable in 10 equal yearly instalments.

XXV. Loan from Norway

The Government of Norway has extended a credit of N. Kr. 15 million for the purchase of vessels, machinery equipment, spare parts and other items for vessels and shore installations for the development of the Indian fishing industry. The credit is repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial period of moratorium of 5 years.

Miscellaneous Credits

The repayment of miscellaneous credits would amount to Rs. 4.71 crores during 1971-72 and Rs. 4.89 crores during 1972-73.

XXVI. I.B.R.D.

The I.B.R.D. has been granting loans for various development projects in India since 1949. The aggregate value of the loans to the Central Govt. direct is $ 586.20 million and comprise of loans for the Railways, Agricultural Machinery Project, the D.V.C, the Koyna Project in Maharashtra State, development of private collieries (Coal Industry), Kothagudem Stage II Project in Andhra Pradesh, construction of transmission lines by various State Electricity Boards and Agencies, expansions of telecommunications and for the development of seeds in Tarai Region of UP. The Agricultural Machinery Project Loan, Railway Project Loan I and the D.V.C. Loan I have since been completely repaid. The period of loans varies from 10 to 25 years generally.

XXVII. I.D.A.

The International Development Association, an affiliate of I.B.R.D. has been providing capital to developing countries on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on their balance of payments position. It has upto the end of December, 1971 extended credits to the Government of India totalling $ 1578.4 million for various capital projects such as construction of National Highways, Irrigation and Power Projects including those for the D.V.C. and Koyna Project, Drainage Project, Development of Bombay Port, Development of Telecommunications, Industrial Imports, Railway Projects, Power Transmission, Agricultural Credit Projects in different States, Cochin II Fertilizer, Wheat Storage and Agricultural Aviation. The details of loans already authorised are given in the statement appended. These credits are repayable in 80 semi-annual instalments, repayment commencing after a moratorium of 10 years.

XXVIII. New Credits

In addition to the various loans mentioned above, drawals from new credits are expected to amount to Rs. 165 crores during 1972-73.

B—GRANTS

I. Assistance under the Colombo Plan

Assistance is received from Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan in the form of equipment, materials, etc. and services of experts. This includes grants in kind in the shape of raw materials for industry, equipment for dairy development, equipment for College of Engineering Delhi, Tea Research Association, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Tata Memorial Centre, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Research, Chandigarh, Indian Institute of Technology, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, non-project non-commodity imports for private sector, etc. Assistance is also currently being received from Australia for sheep breeding farm at Hissar. Japan is providing assistance for the Dandakaranya Agricultural Development Project.

II. Assistance from the Govt. of U.S.A.

(a) *Assistance under P.L.* 480.—Grants under P.L. 480 are expected to amount to Rs. 18.78 crores during 1971-72 and Rs. 11.19 crores during 1972-73. Rs. 8.50 crores during 1971-72 and Rs. 7.85 crores during 1972-73 will be paid back to A.I.D. to meet the local cost of experts.

(b) *Assistance under Technical Cooperation Programme.*—The Indo-U.S. Technical Cooperation Programme Agreement of 1952 provides for assistance by the U.S. Government to the Govt. of India for mutually agreed projects. In pursuance of this, services of experts and consultants are provided by the Govt. of U.S.A. Training of Indian Personnel is also arranged under this programme. Assistance is generally given to projects in the field of Agriculture, Family Planning, Technical Science Education, Rural Electrification, Export Promotion and Agricultural Universities Development. Grants in the form of materials and equipment are also being received.

(c) *Grants from USAID.*—USAID extended in June, 1970 a grant of $ 20 million for Family Planning Programme. The dollar grant is available for maintenance imports like raw materials, spares, components etc. from U.S.A. under the same terms and conditions as for AID loans. Of this, aid worth Rs. 9.32 crores is expected during 1971-72 and Rs. 5.68 crores during 1972-73.

III. Assistance from the Governments of Norway, Sweden, West Germany, Switzerland and Denmark

The Government of Switzerland have agreed to provide technical assistance in the shape of equipment, experts and training places valuing Rs. 28.7 lakhs for the first two years of the Cattle Development Project in the Punjab State. An Artificial Insemination Laboratory is also proposed to be set up as part of the project.

The Government of Denmark have agreed to provide Rs. 71.5 lakhs for the Tool Room Project in Bangalore. They have also make available the services of one expert and training places in connection with the production and manufacture of beet sugar in India.

The Government of Norway have been assisting in the fields of fisheries and family planning. Additional equipment for development of fisheries and commodities, fertilizers and paper are likely to be received during 1972-73.

The Government of Federal Republic of Germany continued to give technical assistance in the form of experts, equipment and training places to various Indo-German projects in the country. The assistance is likely to be continued in the coming year also.

IV. Assistance under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

During the year 1971-72, the United Nations Development Programme approved assistance of the value of $4.066 million for six Indian projects under its Special Fund Component. An amount of $ 2.00 million approximately has also been utilised as assistance under the Technical Assistance Component of the United Nations Development Programme, during this year.

Under the New Country Programme procedures introduced with effect from 1-1-1972, all UNDP assistance will be on the basis of Country Programming. This involves a time-framed programme approach and the programming of UNDP assistance at the Country level on the basis of an Indicative Planning Figure constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from UNDP during the period covered by the Country Programme.

The draft India (UNDP) Country Programme for the period from 1-4-1972 to 31-3-1979 covering the remaining years of the Fourth Plan and the entire Fifth, was transmitted to UNDP in January, 1972. Prepared in close consultation with the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, it envisages a total UNDP assistance of $88 million over this seven-year period.

V. Other Assistance

Foreign assistance is also received from international philanthropic organisations like the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation for schemes in the field of education, public health, agriculture, social uplift, Community Development, etc. The Ford Foundation grants normally provide for assignment of experts, training of project personnel abroad and provision of equipment not indigenously available and limited rupee support. The Rockefeller Foundation is currently giving assistance in the field of Agriculture only. Assistance is also received from certain specialised agencies of the United Nations Organisation such as United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations Special Fund, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, Food and Agricultural Organisation, World Health Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation, etc.

Food Aid from countries other than U.S.A.

Apart from U.S.A., estimates of food aid received during 1971-72 are:—

Country	Quantity	Estimated Value
	(lakh tonnes)	(Rs crores)
Canada . . .	6·00	28·00
U. K. . . .	0·30	1·44
Australia . . .	0·40	1·75
		31·19

With the achievement of self-sufficiency in food, no aid will be received during the next year. However, Rapeseed oil worth C. $ 10 million and skimmed milk powder worth C. $ 3 million are expected to be received from Canada during 1972-73.

Relief Aid from Foreign Countries

Offers of assistance towards relief of Bangla Desh refugees were received through various international agencies and foreign governments during 1971-72. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees established a Focal Point in Delhi for channelising this assistance. Total Assistance likely to be received will be of the order of Rs. 130 crores of which aid worth about Rs. 10 crores may spill over to the next year.

FOREIGN LOANS

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Amount of Loans authorised	Actuals upto 1955-56	Actuals 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals 1969-70	Actuals 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Estimated Balance as on 31-3-72 at post devaluation rate of exchange	Budget 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Countries :											
I. *Loans from U. S. A.* :											
(*i*) American Wheat Loans	90,31	90,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	61,91	2,29	55,73	3,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	18,93,12*	..	76,87	5,88,41	6,24,98	1,11,42	1,84,87	1,36,90	1,35,24	1,39,72	1,37,95
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	8,74	..	2	8,44	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) P. L. 480 Rupee Loans	15,59,00	..	77,88	4,50,97	7,71,40	60,50	50,00	12,00	12,50	15,06,76	..
(*vi*) P. L. 480 convertible Local Currency Credit	3,30,35	..	..	..	1,03,88	71,60	44,40	1,14,37	89,70	20,77	11,00
(*vii*) U. S. Export Import Bank Loans :											
(*a*) First Loan	71,43	..	28,14	43,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Second Loan	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Third Loan	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*d*) Fourth Loan	11,90	..	..	3,36	12,84	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche).	9,05	..	..	8,71	75	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	8,10	..	..	7,29	1,28	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Credit for Diese Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	9,57	..	..	..	9,64	4	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Fifth Loan	15,00@	..	..	..	..	4,02	10,98	..	..	..	
(*i*) Loans to Air India: First Loan	2,29	..	..	2,29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	4,53	..	..	4.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Sixth Loan	11,25@	..	..	..	..	..	91	9,25	8,00	2,25	2,25
TOTAL	41,22,26	92,60	2,38,64	11,56,89	15,25,16	2,47,58	2,91,16	2,72,52	2,45,44	16,69,50	1,51,20

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*Rs. 8,99,00 lakhs at pre-devaluation rate of exchange and Rs. 9,94,12 lakhs at post-devaluation rate of exchange.

NOTE.— (i) Figure shown under Columns 2 to 5 of this statement are at pre-devaluation rate unless otherwise specified.

(ii) Figures hown in Columns 2 to 8 are departmental actuals.

@at Post-devaluation rate of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—Loans from U.S.S.R. -											
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	64,74	..	64,73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	59,53	..	8,08	36,43	1,99	36	30	35	32	20,64	34
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	9,52	..	..	9,46	8	..	..	..	..	2	..
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	11,91	..	42	10,89	55	2	..	..	2	32	..
(*v*) 337·5 million Roubles Credit	1,78,58	..	1,82	1,31,73	23,60	3,02	1,14	2,51	81	40,72	85
(*vi*) 112·5 million Roubles Credit	59,53	..	..	18,49	24,54	2,14	3,26	5,56	1,80	32,04	2,10
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	1,05,82	..	..	..	72,08	43,53	31,18	10,00	10,53	9,34	3,27
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	2,50,00@	..	..	..	13,64	48	87	3,93	2,27	2,32,75	2,43
TOTAL	7,39,63	..	76,05	2,07,01	1,36,48	49,55	36,75	22,35	15,75	3,35,83	8,99
III.—U.K. Credits :											
(*a*) U. K. Government Loans :											
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	20,00	..	20,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	38,00	..	38,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) U. K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	4,00	..	3.19	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U. K. India (General) Credit, 1959	25,33	..	25,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	13,33	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	6,67	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	40,00	..	..	37,19	4,15	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit 1961	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	13,33	..	..	10,42	4,41	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit 1962	29,33	..	..	15,48	7,01	2,24	1,47	1,80	2,27	36	36
(*xii*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1962	6,67	..		6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiii*) U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1963	17,33	..	..	9,83	8,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) U. K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	4,67	..	..	4.27	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	5,33	..	..	2,19	3,34		6	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1964	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) First U. K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	3,33	..	..	1,36	2,90	..	..	..	..	..	..

		6,67	..	..	1,68	4,79	81	1,49	..	..	..	..
(xx)	Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1964	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxi)	Second U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit 1964 (Oil India Ltd.)	2,00	..	..	..	2,93	13	..	..	..	..	..
(xxii)	Third U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	2,03	..	..	..	1,54	99	34	..	..	..	..
(xxiii)	Fourth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964	1,33	..	..	..	95	94	..	..	..	..	..
(xxiv)	Third U. K. India (General) Credit, 1964 (Kipping Loan II)	5,33	..	..	..	5,39	1,70	48	..	..	..	..
(xxv)	Fifth U. K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1964 (For Singareni Collieries)	1,67	..	..	40	1,57	24	..	..	..	..	..
(xxvi)	Second U. K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	2,67	..	..	17	3,55	11	..	..	..	..	..
(xxvii)	Sixth U. K. India (Five Year Plan)	4,30	..	..	..	5,97	21	..	..	..	..	..
(xxviii)	First U. K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxix)	U· K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1965	67	..	..	19	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxx)	Second U. K. India (General) Credit, 1965	6,67	..	..	6,67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxi)	U. K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1965	13,33	..	..	13,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxii)	U. K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1965 (III Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	9	6,33	34	33	76	77	..	..
(xxxiii)	U. K. India Food Emergency Loan, 1966	10,00	..	..	..	5,98	94	23	48	59	..	..
(xxxiv)	First U. K. India (Bhopal) Loan, 1966	5,37	..	..	..	7,64	43	41	25	49	..	..
(xxxv)	U. K. India (General Purpose) Loan, 1966	13,33	..	..	..	24,34	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxvi)	First U. K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966 (IV Kipping Loan)	5,33	..	..	..	1,36	1,09	54	57	93	..	..
(xxxvii)	Second U. K. India (Non-Project) Loan, 1966	28,35@	..	..	..	28,35	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxxviii)	Second U. K. India (Bkopal) Loan, 1966	4,00@	..	..	..	2,63	1,95	57	12	24	..	..
(xxxix)	U. K. India Sindri Loan, 1966	36	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	13	..	..
(xl)	U. K. India Non-Project Loan, 1967 (V Kipping Loan)	12,60@	..	..	..	2,44	4,09	3,45	2,10	2,62	....	..
(xli)	U. K. India Debt Refinancing and General Purpose Loan 1967	25,20@	..	..	..	25,20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xlii)	U. K. India General Purpose Loan, 1967	21,60@	..	..	..	21,60	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xliii)	U. K. India General Purpose Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	15,30	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xlv)	U. K. India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1968	13,50@	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xlv)	U. K. India— Capital Investment Loan, 1968	15,30@	..	..	..	..	11	4,39	7,20	10,80	..	..
(xlvi	U.K. India—Non-Project Loan, 1968 (VI Kipping Loan	12,60@	..	..	..	..	4,40	4,24	3,46	1,98	1,98	1,98
(xlvii)	U. K. India—Mixed Project Loan, 1968	3,60@	..	..	..	2,70	..	2,10	3,60	1,50	..	..
(xlviii)	U. K.India—General Purpose Loan, 1968	270@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xlix)	U. K. India—Loan for I.C.I.C.I. 1968	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	27	1,08	90	63	63
(l)	U. K.—India Debt Refinancing Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50			..	..	
(!i:)	U. K. —India Maintenance Loan, 1969	28,80@	..	..	..	..	18,38	10,42	..	..	..	..
(lii)	U. K.—India Capital Investment Loan, 1969	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,60	90	12,60	5,40
(liii)	U. K.—India Mixed Project Loan, 1969	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,70	1,80	1,80	1,80
(liv)	U. K.—India Mixed Imports Loan, 1969 (VII Kipping Loan)	7,20@	..	..	..	..	..	1,17	3,60	2,07	3,96	1,98
(lv)	I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1969	1,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(lvi)	First Maintenance Loan, 1970	16,20@	..	..	..	..	12,65	3,55	..	..	..	..
(lvii)	Second Maintenance Loan, 1970	46,80@	..	..	..	..	..	38,64	9,00	8,16	..	..
(lviii)	Durgapur, 1970	5,58@	..	..	..	..	..	42	4,50	90	4,26	90
(lix)	Debt Relief Loan, 1970	13,50@	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..	..	..	..
(lx)	Mixed Project Loan, 1971	5,40@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	3,60	1,80
(lxi)	VIII the Kipping Loan, 1971	3,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	2,70	1,00
(lxii)	Capial Investment Loan, 1971	1,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,60	90
(lxiii)	I.C.I.C.I. Loan, 1971	21,80@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,80	1,80
(lxiv)	Mixed Project Loan, 1971-72	9,00@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		9,00	90
(lxv)	Capital Investment Loan, 1971-72	21,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,60	3,60
(lxvi)	Debt Refinancing Loan, 1971	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	..	..
(lxvii)	Maintenance Loan, 1971-72	48,60@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,00	60	..
(lxviii)	Debt Relief, 1972-73	13,50@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,50	13,50
(b)	Lazard Brothers	15,33@	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Barclays Bank	4,59@	..	..	..	1,33	1,07	..	47	..	..	..
	TOTAL	8,39,26	..	1,21,85	1,70,26	2,17,64	82,31	75,16	45,47	1,01,25	1,01,79	37,45

@At post devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV.—*Loans from Canada* :											
(*i*) Wheat Loan	15,71	..	15,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	3,19	37	1	2	..	8	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	3,39	..	..	3,39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	31,58†	..	..	1,71	20,06	3,67	2,87	5,00	100	..	..
(*v*) Wind Tunnel Project	1,85	..	..	1,18	80	18	1	..	1	..	..
(*vi*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	87	..	..	42	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Indaluco Expansion	83	..	..	66	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	3,52	..	..	41	2,79	2	1	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) Development loans:											
(*a*) Diesel Locos for Calcutta Port, 1966	97	..	..	..	1,54	1	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Diesel Locos for Railways, 1966	4,86*	..	..	..	4,75	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Geological Survey of India, 1067	1,39*	..	..	..	..	..	21	68	20	95	50
(*d*) Iddiki Hydro Electric Power Project, 1967	13,53*	..	..	..	..	..	2,86	4,00	2,50	2,28	2,28
(*e*) Purchase of Fertiliser and Fertiliser material, 1967	694*	..	..	..	6,67	27	5	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Purchase of Industrial commodity, 1967	6,94*	..	..	..	4,36	1,19	86	..	..	..	..
(*g*) Non Project Development Loan, 1967	822*	..	..	..	6,87	1,18	80	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Non Project Non-Commodities Loan, 1968	14,67*	..	..	..	4,60	2,45	2,45	..	2,00	1,53	..
(*i*) Industriaӏ Commodities Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	..	8,95	75	..	1	..	..
(*j*) Fertilizer Credit, 1968	10,41*	..	..	..	80	5,12	4,42	39	1	..	..
(*k*) Fertilizer Credit, 1969	5,55*	..	..	..	..	45	2,93	2,07	2,62	..	..
(*l*) Non-Project Non-Commodity Loan, 1969	13,19*	..	..	..	..	6,25	9,34	1,18	35	..	..
(*m*) Telecommunication Equipment for P & T, 1969	20,82*	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	2,50	18,32	2,50
(*n*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970	11,80	..	..	..	..	..	9,29	4,79	2,51	..	..
(*o*) Non Project Commodities Loan, 1970	9,02	..	..	..	..	..	2,77	5,00	5,69	..	..
(*p*) Purchase of components for D.L.W. Varanas	4,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	2,90	1,27	1,27
(*x*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project II	26,72*	..	..	..	4,14	5,23	4,60	5,00	3,40	12,28	3,50
(*xi*) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, 1971	2,08*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,08	2,08
(*xii*) Purehase of Commodities, 1971	27,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,55	5,20	5,20
(*xiii*) Purchase of Equip./Machinery	6,94*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,82	2,13	2,13
(*xiv*) Fertilizer Bulk Handling facility at Kandla.	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	2,68,33	..	15,71	10,96	58,45	34,98	44,24	31,11	53,15	46,04	20,04
V.—*Loans from Federal Republic of Germany* :											
** (*i*) D. M. 660 million Rourkela Credit.	75,50	..	61,31	13,26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*ii*) D. M. 168 million credit.	19,05	..	19,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iii*) First D. M. 125·1 milli on Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*iv*) Second D. M. 125·1 million Credit	14,18	..	14,18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
**(*v*) D. M. 98·36 million Cre dit—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	11,16	..	..	11,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D. M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rcurkela Prolongation Credit (Se cond)	27,38	..	..	27,38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) D. M. 70 million Credit, 1961	8,33	..	..	8,33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*viii*) D. M. 170 million Credit, 1961	20,24	..	..	20,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ix*) D. M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongatio n Credit (Third)	10,12	..	..	10,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*x*) D. M. 100 million Credit, 1962	11,90	..	..	11,90	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
(*xi*) D. M. 264 million Credit, 1964	31,43	..	..	31,43	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
(*xii*) D. M. 400 million Credit for Rourkela Repayments.	47,62	..	..	33,14	20,05	2,01	45	4	..	..	..
(*xiii*) D. M. 61·4 million Credit, for Rourklea Refinancing	7,31	..	..	7,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xiv*) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1964	4,76	..	..	3,08	232	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xv*) D. M. 28·1 million Credit, 1964	3,35	..	..	3,35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvi*) D. M. 90 million Credit, 1965	10,71	..	..	10,71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xvii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	6,55	..	..	1,34	8,95	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xviii*) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1965 (Selected Projects I)	4,76	..	..	2,47	2,20	4	(—)12	70	65	1,32	1,32
(*xix*) D. M. 93·6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	11,14	..	..	11,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xx*) D. M. 10 million Credit, 1965 (Extension of Neyveli Mining Scheme)	1,19	..	..	77	46	3	8	8	8	5	5
(*xxi*) D. M. 6·4 million Credit, 1965 (Coal Washery, Sawang)	76	..	..	10	69	..	9	20	28	29	29
(*xxii*) D. M. 23·5 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities V.)	2,80	..	..	36	3,85	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxiii*) D. M. 7·25 million Credit, 1966 (Telco Tool Factory)	86	..	..	..	1,03	7	12	12	15	2	..
(*xxiv*) D. M. 18 million Credit, 1966 (Indian Railway I)	2,15	..	..	39	2,42	3	..	18	14	5	..
(*xxv*) D. M. 60 million Credit, 1966 (Commodities VI)	7,14	..	..	..	10,40	19	..	4	4	38	21
(*xxvi*) D. M. 12 million Credit, 1966 (Fertilisers)	1,43	..	..	..	2,27	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxvii*) D. M. 52·16 million Credit, 1967	9,78*	..	..	..	5,25	..	21	2,80	3,21	1,47	1,20
(*xxviii*) D. M. 180 million Credit, 1967	33,75*	..	..	..	33,61	14	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxix*) D. M. 28·25 million Credit, 1967 (Indian Railways II)	5,30*	..	..	..	2,11	94	1,74	1,17	60	16	..
(*xxx*) D. M. 30 million Credit, 1967 (*xxxi*) D. M. 40 million Credit, 1967 (*xxxii*) D. M. 70 million Credit, 1967	26,25	..	..	..	18,67	6,50	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxiii*) D. M. 16 million Credit, 1968 (Indian Railways III)	3,00*	..	..	..	14	57	1,18	98	99	2,29	1,04
(*xxxiv*) D. M. 17·4 million Credit, 1958 (Neyveli Lignite Project)	3,26*	..	..	..	75	35	78	156	1,20	34	25
(*xxxv*) D. M. 102 million Credit for Commodities	19,13*	..	..	..	6,08	12,71	1,22	..	..	..	..
(*xxxvi*) D. M. 58·94 million Credit for Debt Rescheduling	11,05*	..	..	..	10,83	..	..	..	..	..	..
xxxvii) D. M. 62 million (Debt Reschedule)	12,70*	..	..	..	..	12,70	..	..	..	..	..
(*xxxviii*) D. M. 39 million Credit (Gujarat Aromatic)	7,99*	..	..	..	..	2,93	2,21	2,00	1,39	1,45	37
(*xxxix*) D. M. 35 million Credit (Capital Goods)	7,17*	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,00	4,00	3,17	2,50
(*xl*) D. M. 99 million Credit (Commodities)	20,28*	..	..	..	..	6,22	14,06	..	..	..	..
(*xli*) D. M. 28·97 million Credit (Interest Rescheduling)	5,43	..	..	..	..	5,43	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlii*) D. M. 101·5 million Credit 1970	20,80*	..	..	..	..	..	3,89	15,00	16,91	..	..
(*xliii*) D. M. 76·3 million Credit.	15,63*	..	..	..	..	..	15,63	..	..	..	..
(*xliv*) D. M. 25 million Credit 1970	5,12*	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	2,40	2,72	2,50
(*xlv*) Interest Relief Credit D. M. 17·20 million	3,52*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*xlvi*) D. M. 30 million Credit, 1969 (Ships)	6,15*	..	..	..	..	..	3	2,00	2,75	3,37	..
(*xlvii*) D. M. 9 million Credit (N.L.C.)	1,84*	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1,22	62	62
(*xlviii*) D. M. 100 million Credit, 1971	20,49*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,10	16,39	16,39
xlix) D. M. 71 million Credit, 1971	14,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,55	..	..
TOTAL	6,09,19	..	1,08,72	2,07,98	1,32,08	50,86	41,57	31,92	54,66	34,09	26,74

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*At post-devaluation rates.

**Due to revaluation of D. M. from 6-3-1961 the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than the amount actually drawn.

†Including 15,30 at post-devaluation rates.

1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
VI. Loans from Japan :											
(i) First Yen Credit	21,93	..	14,94	6,99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Yen Credit	45,24	..	..	45,12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Yen Credit	30,95	..	..	21,05	8,37	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Fourth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	6,24	26,84	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Fifth Yen Credit	28,57	..	..	2,04	26,47	12,71	1,48	..	..	..	..
(vi) Sixth Yen Credit	32,11*	..	..	..	31,41	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Seventh Yen Credit	29,40*	..	..	..	23,90	5,05	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Eighth Yen Credit	21,30*	..	..	..	..	13,20	7,60	42	24	20	..
(ix) Ninth Yen Credit	19,22*	..	..	..	..	..	8,30	13,30	7,00	3,78	3,78
(x) Food Aid	5,29*	..	..	..	5,29	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Vizag Outer Harbour	5,25*	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,00	1,60	3,54	1,50
(xii) Tenth Yen Credit	19,04*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,92	16,12	10,00
(xiii) Deep Sea Oil Exploration	10,99*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,24	2,75	2,75
TOTAL	2,97,86	..	14,94	81,44	1,22,28	30,96	17,49	14,72	20,00	26,39	18,03
VII.—Loans from Switzerland:											
Credit for Third plan	22,88	..	..	5,94	12,32	2,02	2,91	3,40	2,30	3,62	2,15
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia:											
(i) First Credit for Third plan	23,10	..	..	12,60	11,05	2,24	12	..	..	6	..
(ii) Second Credit for Third plan	40,00	..	..	..	25,22	5,94	1,22	1,50	1,96	28,16	2,15
TOTAL	63,10	..	..	12,60	36,27	8,18	1,34	1,50	1,96	28,22	2,15
IX.—Loans from Yugoslavia :											
(i) First Credit	21,43	..	..	9,21	6,62	27	30	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Credit	60,00*	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	59,82	..
TOTAL	81,43	..	..	9,21	6,70	37	30	..	..	59,82	..
X.—Loans from Poland											
(i) First Credit	14,30	..	..	10,96	2,97	12	26	60	27	2,19	60
(ii) Second Credit	15,50	..	..	38	97	23	1	10	4	22,51	10
(iii) Third Credit	10,50	..	..	..	6	3,82	2,52	3,10	2,50	39	39
TOTAL	40,30	..	..	11,34	4,00	4,17	2,79	3,80	2,81	25,09	1,09

XI.—Loans from Austria											
(i) First Credit	2,38	..	..	2,25	1	8	11	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Credit	1,83	..	..	1,40	60	1	3	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Credit	1,90	..	..	1,07	1,01	1	12	5	4	8	8
(iv) Fourth Credit	1,90	..	..	..	2,89	..	..	2	..	4	4
(v) Fifth Credit	3,52	..	..	..	2,69	64	12	..	4	4	4
(vi) Sixth Credit	1,92	..	..	..	1,08	73	11	..	..		..
(vii) Food Assistance Loan	75	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	
(viii) Capital Repayment 1968-69.	66	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	2	..
(ix) Capital Repayment Loan, 1969-70	81*	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..	..	..
(x) Capital Repayment, 1970-71	1,11*	..	..	..	..	..	1,11	..	..	..	..
(xi) Capital Repayment 1971-72	66*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..
TOTAL	17,44	..	..	4,72	9,67	2,28	1,60	7	74	18	16
XII.—Loans from Kuwait Government	34,19	..	..	34,19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII.—Loans from Netherlands General Purpose Loan	67,44	..	..	9,53	16,39	6,86	12,28	8,00	7,52	9,02	9,00
XIV.—Loans from Denmark :											
(i) First Credit	1,03	..	..	73	43	..	..	2	..	4	..
(ii) Second Credit	1,38	..	..	9	1,60	9	12	..	..	3	..
(iii) Third Credit	4,00*	..	..	..	4	27	1,12	2,75	1,30	1,27	1,27
(iv) First Food Loan	2,07	..	..	..	1,36	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Second Food Loan	3,00*	..	..	..	1,34	89	19	63	6	51	..
TOTAL	11,48	..	..	82	4,77	1,25	1,43	3,40	1,36	1,85	1,27
XV.—Loan from Newzealand :											
Credit for purchase of wool	33	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI.—Loans from Sweden :											
(i) First Credit, 1964-65	3,48	..	..	..	3,43	6	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Credit, 1965-66	3,48	..	..	..	1,46	48	62	40	75	17	17
(iii) Third Credit	5,80*	..	..	..	..	19	67	2,60	3,44	78	78
(iv) Fourth Credit	5,07*	..	..	..	..	19	2,59	2,00	3,01	..	..
(v) Fifth Credit	18,13*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	17,19	5,00
TOTAL	35,96	..	..	..	4,89	92	3,88	5,00	8,14	18,14	5,95
XVII.—Loan from Bahrain	7,86	..	..	7,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVIII.—Loans from Italy :											
(i) Italian Fertilizer Credit	1,50	..	..	..	1,46	..	..	..	3	..	..
(ii) First Italian Debt Relief, 1969	4,13*	..	..	..	..	..	4,13	..	..	..	..
(iii) Second Italian Debt Relief, 1969	5,52*	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,51	5,51	..	..
(iv) Third Italian Debt Relief	4,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,50	..	..
TOTAL	15,65	..	..	..	1,46	..	4,13	5,51	10,04	..	..
XIX.—Loans from Belgium:											
(i) First Belgian Credit	90*	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Second Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	1,79	9	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Third Belgian Credit	1,88*	..	..	..	83	1,03	1	..	1	..	..
(iv) Fourth Belgian Credit	2,25*	..	..	..	..	1,12	79	43	63	..	..
(v) Fifth Belgian Credit	2,63*	..	..	..	..	..	1,77	1,00	80	5	5
(vi) Sixth Belgian Credit	3,00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,63	1,37	1,37
TOTAL	12,54	..	..	..	3,52	2,24	2,57	1,143	3,07	1,42	1,42

*At post devaluation rates of exchange

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XX.—*Loans from France*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) $17 Million Credit, 1966	12,75*	..	..	..	9,94	1,16	50	1,03	90	13	13
(ii) F. F. 150 million Credit, 1968	20,25*	..	..	..	4	4,95	6,86	6,57	3,50	4,90	4,50
(iii) F. F. 25 million Credit, 1968 (Debt Relief)	3,75*	..	..	..	2,84	94	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) F. F. 125 million Credit, 1969	16,88*	..	..	..	..	1,09	1,09	9,00	8,00	3,66	3,66
(v) F. F. 27·7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..
(vi) F. F. 27·7 million Credit, 1970 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..	..	..
(vii) F. F. 125 million Credit, 1970	16,88*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,40	7,00	9,87	9,00
(viii) F. F. 130 million Credit, 1971	17,55*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,00	11,55	6,00
(ix) F. F. 150 million Credit, 1971	20,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	19,35	8,00
(x) F. F. 27·7 million Credit, 1971 (Debt Relief)	3,74*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,74	..	..
TOTAL	1,19,53	..	..	..	12,82	8,14	15,93	23,00	30,04	49,46	31,29
XXI.—*Loan from Hungary*	12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12,50	..
XXII.—*Loan from Bulgaria*	11,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	11,25	..
XXIII.—*Loan from the Government of Qatar*	12,88	..	..	..	12,88	..	..	..	..	..	..
XXIV.—*Loan from Romania*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
XXV.—*Loan from Norway*	1,58*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,38	10
B. *INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES*											
XXVI.—*I. B. R. D. Loans* :											
(i) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	3,43	3,43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Railway Project Loan I	15,62	15,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Railway Project Loan II	42,86	..	42,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Railway Project Loan III	40,48	..	40,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Railway Project Loan IV	23,81	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Railway Project Loan V	33,33	..	6,88	26,45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Railway Project Loan VI	23,81	..	..	23,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) D. V. C. I	7,96	7,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) D. V. C. II	5,00	1,96	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(x) D. V. C. III	10,48	..	8,67	1,81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Koyna Project Loan (First Stage)	8,90	..	4,35	4,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Coal Industry	13,71	..	..	13,46	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Power Transmission	43,50*	..	..	..	21,09	7,80	8,44@	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Kothagudem Power Project II	6,67	..	..	2,79	4,83	1,04	64	..	..	..	..
(xv) Third Telecommunication	20,63*	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,82	10,37	10,26	10,25
(xvi) Tarai Seed	9,75*	..	..	..	..	..	1,55	4,00	2,25	5,95	3,00
TOTAL	3,09,94	28,97	1,30,09	72,87	26,31	8,84	10,63	16,82	12,62	16,21	13,25

@Balance of $. M. cancelled.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
XXVII.—*I. D. A. Credits* :											
(i) Roads Project	28,32	..	..	24,61	4,98	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) U.P. Tube Well Project	2,86	..	..	2,86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(iii) Shettrunji Irrigation Project	1,61	..	..	1,61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Salandi Irrigation Project	3,57	..	..	75	4,28	16	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Punjab Drainage Project	4,76	..	..	4,48	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) D. V. C. IV	7,98	..	..	5,70	2,81	36	..	..	..	..	..
(vii) Sone Irrigation Project	7,14	..	..	5,64	2,53	..	..	..	..	..	..
(viii) Purna Irrigation Project	6,19	..	..	4,48	2,68	..	86	..	..	..	..
(ix) Koyna Project (Second Stage)	8,33	..	..	4,31	3,16	2,31	1,10	..	..	..	..
(x) Bombay Port Project	7,76	..	..	1,63	8,54	35	..	..	..	..	..
(xi) Telecommunations Project I	19,90	..	..	16,91	2,79	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) Railway Project Loan VII	32,14	..	..	32,14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Kothagudem Power Project	9,52	..	..	6,41	4,90	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Industrial Imports I	42,86	..	..	42,60	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xv) Telecommunications Project II	15,71	..	..	9,66	8,84	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvi) Railway Project Loan VIII	29,52	..	..	29,52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xvii) Industrial Imports II	47,62*	..	..	7,41	59,96	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xviii) Beas Project	17,25*	..	..	..	7,29	1,53	1,43	50	1,73	5,27	2,63
(xix) Railway Project Loan IX	51,00*	..	..	..	51,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xx) Industrial Imports III	1,12,50*	..	..	..	1,12,50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxi) Industrial Imports IV	48,75*	..	..	..	48,75	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xxii) Industrial Imports V	93,75*	..	..	..	21,60	72,15	..	..	..	..	..
(xxiii) Third Telecommuniations	20,62*	..	..	..	..	4,53	7,52	7,38	8,57	..	..
(xxiv) Railways X	41,25*	..	..	..	..	3,53	17,71	17,87	20,01	..	..
(xxv) Kadana	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	83	7,00	3,75	21,67	6,38
(xxvi) Industrial Imports VI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	15,29	26,25	40,96	..	..
(xxvii) Gujarat Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,23	3,75	22,50	11,25
(xxviii) Punjab Agricultural Project	20,62*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,00	5,00	15,62	15,62
(xxix) Andhra Pradesh Agricultura Project	18,30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,25	16,05	6,00
(xxx) Agricultural Aviation	4,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	3,75	1,50
(xxxi) Telecommunications Project IV	58,50*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,50	26,25
(xxxii) Power Transmission II	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56,25	3,75
(xxxiii) Haryana Agricultural Project	18,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,75	4,50
(xxxiv) Tamil Nadu Agricultural Project	26,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	25,50	9,00
(xxxv) Cochin II Fertiliser Project	15,00*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	14,63	9,25
(xxxvi) Wheat Storage	3,75*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	75
(xxxvii) Pochampad Irrigation	29,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,25	3,37
(xxxviii) Railways XI	56,25*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,50	48,75	30,20
TOTAL	10,77,08	..	..	2,00,62	3,47,30	84,92	44,74	76,23	95,39	3,40,24	1,30,45
XXVIII.—*New Credits*		..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00,00	..	..	1,65,00
GRAND TOTAL	88,31,89	1,21,57	7,05,00	22,04,57	26,91,39	6,26,43	6,10,90	6,66,37	6,66,44	27,92,04	6,25,73

*At Post devaluation rates of exchange

FOREIGN LOANS

II. *Statement of Repayments*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Details of Loans	Actuals, upto 1955-56	Actuals, from 1956-57 to 1960-61	Actuals, from 1961-62 to 1965-66	Actuals, 1966-67 to 1968-69	Actuals, 1969-70	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.—COUNTRIES :									
I.—*Loans from U.S.A.*									
(*i*) American Wheat Loan	..	1,63	..	2,22	..	..	4,87	..	5,00
(*ii*) Development Assistance Loans	..	7	90	2,20	98	1,10	1,23	1,23	1,37
(*iii*) D.L.F./A.I.D. Loans	..	5,14	42,15	56,17	19,30	19,19	18,57	18,43	23,93
(*iv*) Asian Economic Development Fund Loan	..	..	48	2,06	90	90	1,20	1,20	1,20
(*v*) P.L. 480 Rupee Loans	..	..	48	4,13	3,11	4,22	5,33	5,33	6,50
(*vi*)—*U.S. Export-Import Bank Loans* :									
(*a*) First Loan	..	..	17,85	33,75	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25	11,25
(*b*) Second Loan	..	..	..	11,25	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
(*c*) Third Loan	..	..	99	4,40	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*d*) Fourth Loan	..	..	..	3,12	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56	1,56
(*e*) Fifth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,26	1,25	1,25
(*f*) Sixth Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56	1,13
(*g*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (I Tranche)	..	..	..	3,35	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,78	1,19
(*h*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (II Tranche)	..	..	..	1,59	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06	1,06
(*i*) Credit for Diesel Loco Works, Varanasi (III Tranche)	..	..	..	96	96	96	96	1,92	96
(j) Loan to Air India:									
First Loan	..	..	1,48	82	..	..	..	..	..
Second Loan	..	..	2,27	2,87	51	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	6,84	66,60	1,28,89	46,13	46,74	54,35	50,88	61,71

II.—*Loans from U.S.S.R.* :									
(*i*) Bhilai Loan	..	16,73	26,98	27,05	4,70	1,32	5	5	..
(*ii*) Industrial Enterprises	..	..	3,44	22,52	5,82	7,15	5,45	5,41	6,10
(*iii*) Drugs Credit	..	..	5	5,64	4,10	2,26	1	..	2,12
(*iv*) Barauni Credit	..	..	90	4,60	1,56	1,54	1,56	1,55	1,55
(*v*) 337·5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	5,36	39,13	18,02	21,88	16,86	16,79	20,03
(*vi*) 112·5 million Roubles Credit	..	..	1	6,82	4,45	5,85	3,68	3,92	5,10
(*vii*) Bokaro Credit	..	..	..	1,56	4,98	18,02	3,68	2,85	12,90
(*viii*) 300 million Roubles Credit	..	..	..	..	1,12	2,26	16	8	1,37
TOTAL	..	16,73	36,74	1,07,32	44,75	60,28	31,45	30,65	49,17
III.—*U.K. Credits* :									
(*a*) U.K. Government Loans :									
(*i*) Durgapur Credit	..	..	..	22,49	6,75	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Second E.C.G.D. Credit	..	..	8,45	18,53	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28	2,28
(*iii*) U.K. India (Oil Pipe Line) Credit	..	..	2,66	2,10	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) U.K. India (General) Credit, 1959	..	..	2,81	11,52	3,79	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*v*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	6,04	1,99	1,99	80	80	80
(*vi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1960	..	..	..	1,60	60	60	60	60	60
(*vii*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	2,74	90	90	90	90	90
(*viii*) First U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92	2,92
(*ix*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1961	..	..	..	49	49	49	49	49	49
(*x*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	97	97	97	97	97
(*xi*) U.K. India (Durgapur Extension) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14	2,14
(*xii*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	24	49	49	49	49
(*xiii*) U.K. India (Five Year Plan) Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	63	1,27	1,27	1,27	1,27
(*xiv*) U.K. India (Steel) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	34	34
(*xv*) First U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	49	97	97	97
(*xvi*) Second U.K. India (General) Credit, 1963 (Kipping Loan I)	..	..	..	..	..	19	39	39	39
(*xvii*) General Credit, 1964		..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49
(*xviii*) U.K. India (Bhopal) Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	25
(*xix*) First Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	49
(*xx*) 2nd General Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	97	97
(*xxi*) 2nd Bhopal Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	19
(*xxii*) 2nd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
(*xxiii*) 3rd Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	14
(*xxiv*) 4th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
(*xxv*) 5th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12
(*xxvi*) 6th Five Year Plan Credit, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	32
(*xxvii*) Third U.K. General Credit, 1964 (Kipping II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	39
(*xxviii*) U.K. General Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	48
(*xxix*) U.K. Five Year Plan Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	15
(*xxx*) 2nd U.K. General Credit 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
(*xxxi*) U.K. General Purpose Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00
(*b*) Lazard Brothers	..	..	15,33	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Barcalys Bank	..	..	..	..	57	57	57	57	57
TOTAL	..	..	29,25	68,43	24,27	16,82	19,82	19,82	22,27
IV.—*Loans from Canada* :									
(*i*) Wheat Loan I	..	1,64	6,58	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Wheat Loan II	..	..	2,95	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Diesel Locos for Indian Railways	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Indaluco Expansion	..	..	..	29	11	11	11	11	11

NOTE.—Figures shown under Columns 2 to 4 of the statement are at pre-devaluation rates of exchange.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(*v*) Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	36	36	36	36	36	36
(*vi*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Candu Atomic Power Project)	..	..	..	..	1,04	..	..	..	2,08
(*vii*) Wind Tunnel Project	..	..	..	..	..	12	25	24	24
(*viii*) Durgapur Alloy Steel Project (Amco Furnace)	..	..	..	4	8	8	8	8	8
(*ix*) Kota Dam Hydro Electric Project	..	..	..	..	12	25	25	25	25
(*x*) Diesel Locomotive for Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..
(*xi*) Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Phase II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
TOTAL	..	1,64	9,53	1,55	1,71	92	1,48	1,04	4,04
V.—Loans from Federal Republic of Germany:									
*(*i*) D.M. 660 million Rourkela Credit	..	5,58	72,06	..	..	..	..	..	..
*(*ii*) D.M. 168 million Credit	..	..	2,86	13,64	1,50	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64
*(*iii*) First D.M. 125·1 million Credit	..	..	1,14	5,00	1,65	1,72	1,72	1,72	1,72
*(*iv*) Second D.M. 125.1 million Credit	..	..	..	7,05	2,35	2,56	2,56	2,56	2,56
*(*v*) D.M. 98·36 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (First)	..	..	11,71	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vi*) D.M. 230 million Credit, 1961—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Second)	..	..	13,69	13,21	1,86	3,48	4,10	4,10	4,10
(*vii*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1961	..	..	90	6,53	94	94	94	96	96
(*viii*) D.M. 85 million Credit, 1962—Rourkela Prolongation Credit (Third)	..	..	..	6,75	1,57	1,64	1,64	1,64	1,64
(*ix*) D.M. 100 million Credit, 1962	..	..	..	..	1,45	1,52	1,52	1,52	1,52
(*x*) D.M. 61.4 million Credit for Rourkela Refinancing)	..	..	..	2,56	1,34	1,40	1,40	1,40	1,40
(*xi*) D.M. 90 million Credit, 1965	..	..	67	3,17	1,10	1,15	1,15	1,15	1,15
(*xii*) D.M. 93·6 million Credit, 1965 (Consolidation of Rourkela Liabilities)	..	..	35	3,50	1,15	1,20	1,20	1,20	1,20
(*xiii*) D.M. 170 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,25	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46	2,46
(*xiv*) D.M. 107 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	2,00	2,10	2,19	2,19	2,19	2,19
(*xv*) DM.. 396 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	4,95	5,18	5,41	5,41	5,41	5,41
(*xvi*) D.M. 4 million Credit, 1963	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	6	5
(*xvii*) D.M. 82 million Credit	..	..	..	..	..	65	1,29	1,29	1,29
(*xviii*) D.M. 40 million Credit (Specialised Project I)	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	30	40
(*xix*) D.M. 40 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	45
(*xx*) D.M. 28·1 million, 1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
(*xxi*) D.M. 74 million, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,18	1,18	1,18
(*xxii*) D.M. 55 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
(*ixxiii*) D.M. 64 million Credit, 1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
(*xxiv*) D.M. 52·16 million Credit, 1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
(*xxv*) D.M. 58·64 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
(*xxvi*) D.M. 62 million Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
TOTAL	..	5,58	1,03,38	70,61	24,70	28,16	31,03	31,05	33,91
VI.—Loans from Japan									
(*i*) First Yen Credit	..	..	8,21	2,68	..	35	1,22	55	1,64
(*ii*) Second Yen Credit	..	..	..	12,09	3,56	..	7,56	44	7,96
(*iii*) Third Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,01	14	5,55
(*iv*) Fourth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,15	1,37	4,27
(*v*) Fifth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	2,08	4,16	4,16	4,16
(*vi*) Sixth Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,59	3,19
(*vii*) Seventh Yen Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,12
(*viii*) Food Aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
TOTAL	..	..	8,21	14,77	3,56	2,43	22,26	8,25	28,41

VII.—Loans from Switzerland :									
Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	87	1,72	2,54	2,71	2,90	3,00
VIII.—Loans from Czechoslovakia									
(*i*) First Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	4,16	2,98	3,84	4,16	4,11	4,14
(*ii*) Second Credit for Third Plan	..	..	..	1,77	2,01	3,32	3,60	3,41	3,58
TOTAL	..	..	..	5,93	4,99	7,16	7,76	7,52	7,72
IX.—Loan from Yugoslavia:									
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,63	3,65	3,15	2,70
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1
TOTAL	..	..	17	5,17	3,46	3,64	3,67	3,16	2,71
X.—Loans from Poland:									
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,38	2,65	2,59	2,63
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	24
TOTAL	..	..	11	4,59	1,90	2,48	2,75	2,69	2,87
XI.—Loans from Austria :									
(*i*) First Credit	..	.	36	1,12	37	37	37	39	39
(*ii*) Second Credit	.	.	.	72	29	29	29	30	30
(*iii*) Third Credit	.	.	.	.	15	30	30	32	32
(*iv*) Fourth Credit	.	..	..	..	..	15	30	32	32
(*v*) Fifth Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	37
TOTAL	..	..	36	1,84	81	1,11	1,44	1,51	1,70
XII.—Loan from Kuwait Government	..	..	14,91	13,20	4,34	4,34	4,34	4,34	1,08
XIII.—Loan from Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	71	85
XIX.—Loan from Denmark :									
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	10	44	15	15	15	15	15
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13	13
(*iii*) First Food Loan	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	20
TOTAL	..	..	10	44	15	*28	48	48	48
XV.—Loan from Newzealand :									
Credit for Purchase of wool	..	..	7	31	9	..	..	..	..
XVI.—Loans from Sweden:									
First Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII.—Loan from Bahrain	..	..	..	4,86	71	71	71	71	71
XVIII.—Loans from France:									
(*i*) $17 milion French Credit	..	..	..	80	96	1,01	1,02	1,09	1,10
(*ii*) $30 million French Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	1	8	41	30	90
(*iii*) 125 million Francs Credit, 1969	..	..	..	..	..	5	40	33	44
(*iv*) FF 125 million Credit, 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	10
(*v*) FF 130 million Credit, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
(*vi*) FF 150 million Credit, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(*vii*) FF 25 million Debt Relie,f 1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
TOTAL	..	..	..	80	97	1,14	1,98	1,90	2,95
XIX.—Loans from Belgium									
(*i*) First Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*ii*) Second Credit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

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*Due to revaluation of D.M. from 6-3-1961, the actual amount repaid or to be repaid is more than amount actually drawn.

ANNEXURE V—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
XX.—Loan from Qatar	..	..	..	3,52	94	94	94	94	94
XI.—Loan from Italy	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	12	12
XII.—Miscellaneous Credits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,71	4,71	4,89
B.—INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES:									
XXIII.—I.B.R.D. Loans :									
(*i*) Agricultural Machinery Project Loan	2,87	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Railway Project Loan	5,40	5,59	4,63	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) Railway Project Loan II	..	..	15,36	5,69	..	..	7,29	7,51	3,92
(*iv*) Railway Project Loan III	..	..	5,74	5,63	38	90	3,89	3,89	4,12
(*v*) Railway Project Loan IV	..	..	3,15	3,61	1,94	2,05	2,18	2,18	2,31
(*vi*) Railway Project Loan V	..	..	3,13	6,29	2,58	2,73	2,89	2,89	3,06
(*vii*) Railway Project Loan VI	..	..	1,30	3,87	1,74	1,84	1,95	1,95	2,06
(*viii*) D.V.C.I.	41	2,13	2,60	2,72	1,04	53	..	..	..
(*ix*) D.V.C. II	..	75	95	35	..	..	44	44	46
(*x*) D.V.C. III	..	..	2,09	76	..	..	1,00	1,00	1,05
(*xi*) Koyna Project Loan (I Stage)	..	..	25	1,05	28	54	57	57	60
(*xii*) Coal Industry	..	..	..	3,83	1,83	1,94	2,05	2,05	2,17
(*xiii*) Power Transmission (416-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	55	1,05
(*xiv*) Kothagudem II (417-IN)	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12	30
TOTAL	8,68	9,03	39,20	33,80	9,79	10,53	23,03	23,15	21,10
XXIV—I.D.A. :									
(*i*) Roads Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45	45
(*ii*) U.P. Tubewell Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4
(*iii*) Shetrunji Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(*iv*) Salandi Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*v*) Punjab Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
(*vi*) D.V.C. IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
(*vii*) Sone Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*viii*) Purna Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
(*ix*) Koyna Project (IInd Stage)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*x*) Bombay Port Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
(*xi*) P & T (Telecommunications)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	47	1,15
GRAND TOTAL	8,68	39,82	3,08,63	4,66,90	1,74,99	190,28	2,16,23	1,97,00	2.51,97

ANNEXURE VI

Capital and Loans to Public Sector Undertakings: This Annexure gives, at one place, the estimates of the Capital and Loans to be provided by Government to Financial Institutions and other Undertakings in the Public Sector during the current and the next years.

A—Financial Institutions

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Institution	Budget, 1971-72			Revised, 1971-72			Budget, 1972-73		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Shipping Development Fund Committee	..	35,00	35,00	..	21,00	21,00	..	48,00	48,00
Agricultural Refinance Corporation	..	30,00	30,00	..	30,00	30,00	..	30,00	30,00
National Co-operative Development Corporation . .	..	9,20	9,20	..	8,70	8,70	..	12,20	12,20
National Industrial Development Corporation . .	..	15	15	..	5	5	..	10	10
Land Mortgage Banks .	18,50	..	18,50	18,00	..	18,00	18,00	..	18,00
Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd.	10	10*	20	10	20*	30	8	8*	16
Film Finance Corporation .	..	30	30	..	12	12	..	..	..
Industrial Reconstruction Corporation	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	5,00	..	5,00	5,00
Newspaper Finance Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation .	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00
Indian Credit and Investment Corporation of India .	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	15	15
Industrial Finance Corporation	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	14	14
Delhi Financial Corporation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
TOTAL .	21,60	79,75	1,01,35	20,10	65,24	85,34	21,33	95,67	1,17,00

NOTE :—In addition, provisions of Rs. 2·02 crores in the Revised 1971-72 and Rs. 1·94 crores in the Budget 1972-73 have been made for payment of compensation in respect of the nationalised Banks.

*Provision exhibited under Loans to Co-operative Societies in Section II of the Explanatory Memorandum and in the Loan Grant.

ANNEXURE VI
B—Public Sector Undertakings

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1971-72			Revised, 1971-72			Budget, 1972-73		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	2,10	1,95	4,05	..	1,95	1,95	4,00	..	4,00
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	75	1,00	1,75	75	..	75	..	4,00	4,00
Mazagon Dock Ltd.	25	25	50	25	25	50	25	50	75
Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	50	2,00	2,50	50	2,00	2,50	1,00	2,00	3,00
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	1,00	50	1,50	25	25	50	1,00	50	1,50
Praga Tools Ltd.	..	1,12	1,12	..	1,12	1,12	..	75	7
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	..	4,50	4,50	..	3,00	3,00	..	4,50	4,50
Goa Shipyard Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Ministry of Education and Social, Welfare (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)									
National Research Development Corporation	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	10	10
Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)									
Food Corporation of India	12,13	50,00	62,13	11,58	50,00	61,58	9,02	27,40	36,42
Central Warehousing Corporation	1,38	1,37	2,75	2,03	1,00	3,03	3,11	2,10	5,21
National Seeds Corporation	15	15	30	30	30	60	30	30	60
Central Fisheries Corporation	..	3	3	..	10	10	15	..	15
State Agro-Industries Corporations	2,00	6	2,06	2,50	2	2,52	3,00	10	3,10
Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	15	15	30	..	5	5	..	7	7
State Farm Corporation	8	..	8	8	25	33	20	..	20
Banana and Fruit Development Corporation	4	..	4	4	..	4	10	..	10
Slaughter Houses Corporation	5	..	5	1	..	1	5	..	5
Indian Dairy Corporation	..	62	62	..	62	62	..	1,36	1,36
Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)									
National Textile Corporation	2,31	1,01	3,32	4,48	3,51	7,99	2,84	2,85	5,69
Cotton Corporation	50	..	50	50	..	50	..	..	..
Jute Corporation	1,00	..	1,00	75	..	75	25	..	25
Tea Trading Corporation of India	..	..	..	3	..	3	13	..	13
Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Latex Ltd.	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	20	20
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)									
National Buildings Construction Corporation	..	50	50	..	50	50	50	50	1,00
Hindustan Housing Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	40

Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)									
Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	..	5,14	5,14	..	12,37	12,36	..	10,54	10,54
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	..	12,87	12,87	15,00	11,36	26,37	..	6,43	6,43
Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	..	6,61	6,61	5,47	3,47	8,94	4,00	3,94	7,94
National Instruments and Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	40	96	1,36	23	1,27	1,50	56	1,12	1,68
Hindustan Cables Ltd.	20	87	1,07	63	1,17	1,80	2,20	1,02	3,22
Instrumentation Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd.	..	1,10	1,10	50	5,33	5,83		4,13	4,13
National Small Industries Corporation	..	1,00	1,00	..	1,19	1,19	..	1,60	1,60
Cement Corporation	72	28	1,00	1,74	26	2,00	5,00	..	5,00
Hindustan Paper Corporation	3,00	..	3,00	40	..	40	3,00	..	3,00
National News Print and Paper Mills Ltd.	..	1,30	1,30	..	77	77	..	2,00	2,00
Machin Tools Corporation	..	90	90	..	90	90	..	98	98
Tannery and Foot Wear Corporation of India	23	58	81	13	1,04	1,17	35	70	1,05
Bharat Pumps and Compressors, Ltd.	1,75	65	2,40	1,60	..	1,60	1,44	95	2,39
Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	5
Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..	1,00
Richardson & Cruddas, 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	1,50
Scooter Manufacturing Company	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1,35	2,13
Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)									
Rural Electrification Corporation	1,00	10,00	11,00	[1,00	[10,50	[11,50	8,00	9,50	17,50
National Projects Construction Corporation	..	70	70	..	[1,05	[1,05	..	50	50
Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Ltd.	10	..	10	10	..	10	1	..	1
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)									
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	10	35	45	12	71	83	5	30	35
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)									
Oil and Natural Gas Commission	35	16,99	17,34	6,10	8,53	14,63	8,37	9,19	17,56
Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Ltd.	35	35	70	34	52	86	..	63	63
Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	[2,40	..	2,40	1,55	2,40	3,95	2,43	..	2,43
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	50	2,25	2,75	50	2,25	2,75	50	..	50
Fertilizer Corporation of India	21,95	17,66	39,61	21,98	12,02	34,00	40,45	10,67	51,12
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	2,80	10	2,90	7,60	7,18	14,78	10,00	1,94	11,94
Indian Oil Corporation	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..
Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	6,96	10,14	17,10	5,00	7,38	12,38	21,20	6,00	27,20
Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	..	10,83	10,83	..	18,37	18,37	..	6,29	6,29
Cochin Refineries Ltd.	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,00	..	2,00	2,00

(In lakns of Rupees)

Name of Undertaking	Budget, 1971-72			Revised, 1971-72			Budget, 1972-73		
	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total	Capital	Loan	Total
Ministry of Shipping and Transport (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Shipyard	1,55	46	2,01	1,30	30	1,60	2,20	50	2,70
Central Road Transport Corporation	15	15	30	15	15	30	30	30	60
Central Inalnd Water Transport Corporation	1,05	5	1,10	78	1,00	1,78	1,00	1,00	2,00
Delhi Transport Corporation	..	..	..	..	2,25	2,25	..	4,00	4,00
Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd.	..	..	..	4,50	..	4,50	..	..	..
Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	..	10,00
Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)									
Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	27	50	77	27	1,00	1,27	..	1,00	1,00
Bokaro Steel Ltd.	90,00	80,06	1,70,06	1,90,00	53,46	2,43,46	..	1,60,00	1,60,00
Heavy Engineering Corporation	..	15,56	15,56	59,50	16,64	76,14	71	14,05	14,76
Mining and Allied Machinery Corpoation	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,33	2,33	..	1,43	1,43
Triveni Structurals Ltd.	..	27	27	..	27	27	..	57	57
Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd.	..	3,59	3,59	1,18	4,39	5,57	25	2,17	2,42
Hindustan Steel Ltd.	9,09	..	9,09	32,08	17,00	55,08	21,60	..	21,60
National Coal Development Corporation	..	16,48	16,48	..	20,10	20,10	9,00	9,17	18,17
National Mineral Development Corporation	13,69	4,69	18,38	13,69	3,35	17,04	17,07	4,63	21,70
Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	..	3,98	3,98	..	12,34	12,34	..	8,88	8,88
Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	13,47	..	13,47	13,47	1,53	15,00	7,20	16,00	23,20
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	1,69	2,19	3,88	1,71	2,19	3,90	5,97	..	5,97
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	17,84	..	17,84	18,92	..	18,92	..	23,00	23,00
Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd.	..	..	..	11,23	..	11,23	..	..	..
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	..	..	..	3,04	..	3,04	1,00	..	1,00
Bharat Manganese Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,09	1,49
Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	..	..	..	..	10	10	15	15	30
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)									
Indian Airlines	1,67	..	1,67	1,67	2,00	3,67	..	..	..
India Tourism Development Corporation	1,50	1,50	3,00	1,25	1,25	2,50	1,50	1,50	3,00
Air India	10,00	..	10,00	10,00	..	10,00	5,00	..	5,00
International Airports Authority	..	..	..	..	4	4	3,75	3,75	7,5
Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग)									
Electronics Corporation of India	25	..	25	25	1,16	1,41	..	2,00	2,00
Indian Ratre Earths Ltd.	..	45	45	..	45	45	..	..	..
Uranium Corporation of India	81	..	81	81	..	81	..	25	25
Ministry of Communications (संचार मंत्रालय)									
Indian Telephone Industries for:									
New Transmission Factory	..	1,00	1,00	5	1,00	1,05	10	..	10
New Telephone Instruments Factory	..	75	75	..	10	10	50	50	1,00
New Crossbar Switching Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
TOTAL	2,30,33	3,02,94	5,33,27	4,65,94	3,21,56	7,87,50	2,25,39	3,85,25	6,10,64

Investments in Government Commercial and Industrial undertakings and returns therefrom

This Annexure is intended to show at one place the investments in and the profits of the Government Commercial and Industrial Undertakings whether run departmentally or set up under a statute or under the Indian Companies Act, 1956, and the returns accruing to Government thereform. The Annexure has been divided into two parts—Part A showing the investments in the major departmentally run undertakings and returns therefrom and Part B showing the investments in the other commercial and industrial undertakings and returns therefrom. Concerns which are not of a commercial or industrial nature, like the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation etc. are excluded. Likewise concerns in which Government of India do not have a majority investment are also excluded. For a proper appreciation, the Part B of the Annexure has been divided into three sections, viz., Section I—Undertakings which are still under construction, Section II—Running concerns; and Section III—Undertakings which are of promotional and developmental nature.

PART A —COMMERCIAL AND

Serial No.	Name of Undertaking	1970-71 (Actuals)							Revised 1971-72	
		Capital invested upto end of 1970-71	Gross Receipts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (5+6+7)	Net Profit (4—8)	Capital vested upto end of 1971-72	Gross Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Railways . . .	33,23,08	10,06,95	7,62,21	*1,64,58	1,00,00	10,26,79	@(—)19,84	34,75,25	10,78,22
2.	Posts and Telegraphs Department . .	3,88,65	2,71,10	2,14,63	£13,19	10,37	2,48,19	†22,91	4,12,80	2,90,00
3.	India Security Press .	5,48	4,76	4,42	22	5	4,69	7	6,31	4,20
4.	Currency Note Press .	6,56	7,75	5,99	24	6	6,29	1,46	7,76	9,14
5.	Overseas Communications Service . . .	11,41	5,38	2,39	47	52	3,38	2,00	13,10	7,82
6.	Light Houses and Light Ships . . .	10,90	1,26	99	3	16	1,18	8	11,33	1,57
7.	Delhi Milk Scheme .	2,99	10,97	10,43	12	31	10,86	11	3,52	12,11
8.	Kolar Gold Mines .	7,64	1,73	6,01	45	28	6,74	(—)5,01	8,69	2,66
9.	Forest Department Andamans. . .	9,05	2,46	2,80	43	10	3,33	(—) 87	9,08	1,77
10.	Electricity Department Andamans. . .	47	14	18	1	2	21	(—) 7	52	14
11.	Electrical Sub-Division Laccadives . .	18	1	4	1	1	6	(—) 5	25	2
12.	Security Paper Mill .	9,96	5,35	1,97	49	55	3,01	2,34	10,28	4,11
13.	State Transport Service Andamans . .	10	10	6	1	3	10	..	11	12
14.	Neemuch Opium Factory	1,62	3,76	1,89	2	..	‖1,91	1,85	2,09	5,95
15.	Ghazipur Opium Factory	5,21	5,10	1,73	13	1	1,87	3,23	7,01	6,59
16.	Ghazipur Alkoloid Works	3	1,12	60	..	..	60	52	8	1,31
17.	Electricity Department Chandigarh . .	2,80	87	53	..	..	53	34	3,12	95
18.	Shipping Department Andamans . .	73	46	69	3	8	80	(—) 34	65	47
19.	Tarapur Atomic Power Station . . .	85,23	13,12	6,07	3,91	2,35	12,33	79	85,20	11,95
20.	Electricity Department, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	19	2	3	..	..	3	(—) 1	21	3
	TOTAL . . .	38,72,28	13,42,41	10,23,66	1,84,34	1,24,90	13,32,90	9,51	40,57,36	14,39,13

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*Represents dividend payable to General Revenues, including the element of the contribution for transfer to States in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares and also the contribution to finance railway safety works.

£Represents dividend payable to General Revenues.

@Met from loans from General Revenues.

†Utilised towards repayment of loans taken from General Revenues.

INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS RUN DEPARTMENTALLY BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Budget 1972-73

Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depreciation)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Depreciation	Total working expenses (12+13 +14)	Net Profit (11—15)	Capital invested upto end of 1972-73	Gross Reciepts	Working expenses (excluding interest on Capital and depricia-tion)	Interest on Capital Outlay	Deprecia-tion	Total working expenses (19+20 +21)	Net Profit (18—22)	Sl. No.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
										(In lakhs of Rupees)		
8,11,99	*1,52,15	1,05,00	10,69,14	**9,08	36,33,95	11,43,33	8,41,11	*1,59,69	1,10,00	11,10,80	**32,53	1
2,32,76	£13,57	21,58	2,67,91	**22,09	4,65,80	3,10,00	2,40,93	£16,08	23,95	2,80,96	**29,04	2
3,50	26	6	3,82	38	8,06	4,13	3,39	30	6	3 75	38	3
7,84	28	7	8,19	95	9,08	10,02	8,58	32	7	8,97	1,05	4
2,86	61	1,02	4,49	3,33	15,09	8,93	3,43	66	1,15	5,24	3,69	5
111	4	18	1,33	24	12,34	1,56	1,09	7	19	1,35	21	6
11,61	12	31	12,04	7	3,84	13,77	11,81	12	31	12,24	1,53	7
6,46	58	33	7,37	(—)4,71	***	..						8
2,05	43	10	2,58	(—) 81	9,15	1,95	2,16	43	10	2,69	(—)74	9
21	1	2	24	(i) 10	59	15	25	1	2	28	(—)13	10
4	1	1	6	(—) 4	28	2	5	1	1	7	(—)5	11
2,46	47	56	3,49	62	11,08	3,78	2,60	51	60	3,71	7	12
7	1	3	11	1	12	13	8	1	3	12	1	13
2,62	1	..	2,63	3,32	3,03	7,26	3,45	..	..	3,45	3,81	14
2,02	19	..	2,21	4,38	9,30	7,60	2,31	29	..	2,60	5,00	15
75	..	1	76	55	1	1,31	68	..	..	68	63	16
60	5	4	69	26	3,54	1,25	68	8	6	82	43	17
70	3	8	81	(—) 34	56	48	70	3	8	81	(—)33	18
5,20	3,90	2,36	11,46	49	78,89	14,50	7,13	3,74	2,37	13,24	1,26	19
4	..	..	4	(—)1	26	3	4	..	..	4	(—)1	20
10,94,89	1,72,72	1,37,76	13,99,37	39,76	42,64,97	15,30,20	11,30,47	1,82,35	1,39,00	14,51,82	78,38	

**Will be appropriated to Development Capital Reserve and Revenue Reserve Funds.

***Being covered into Company with effect from 1-4-1972.

ANNEXURE VII

Part B—Commercial and Industrial Undertakings run outside the Central Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Central Government's Investment in share Capital upto 1970-71	Net profit erned during 1970-71	Appropriations			Dividend/ Profit received by Govt. during 1970-71	Revised 1971-72		Budget, 1972-73	
				Dividend	General and other Reserve Funds	Development Rebate		Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.	Capital Investment by Central Government	Dividend/ Profits expected to accrue to Govt.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											(In lakhs of Rupees)
	I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.										
	Ministry of Defence (रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. .	75	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	1,00	..
	Ministry of Agriculture (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1.	Banana and Fruit Development Corporation .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..
	Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)										
1.	Jute Corporation. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	25	..
	Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1.	Hindustan Paper Corporation.	7	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	3,00	..
2.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., .	89	..	..	..	..	..	1,60	..	1,44	..
3.	Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
4.	Scooter Manufacturing Co. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
5.	Industrial Development and Rehabilitation Corporation of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	..
6.	Richardson & Cruddas 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..
	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1.	Madras Fertilisers . .	6,96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
2.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, Ltd.	11,85	..	..	..	..	..	5,00	..	21,20	..
	Ministry of Steel & Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd. . .	16,12	..	..	..	..	..	18,47	..	7,20	..

(It lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.—UNDERTAKINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION—*concld.*										
2. Hindustan Copper, Ltd.	27,20	..	..	..	..	..	18,92	..	..	..
3. Bokaro Steel, Ltd. .	4,10,00	..	..	..	..	..	1,90,00	..	..	..
4. Bharat Coking coal Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,04	..	1,00	..
5. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
6. Bharat Maganese Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
Ministry of Shipping and Transport										
(नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1 .Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,50	..	..	..
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,00	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation										
(पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)										
International Airports Authority of India. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,75	..
TOTAL .	4,73,89	..	..	..	..	..	2,38,02	..	53,07	92
II.—RUNNING CONCERNS										
Ministry of Defence										
(रक्षा मंत्रालय)										
1. Garden Reach Workshop s, Ltd. . .	3,00	71	21	11	39	21	50	21	1,00	25
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	50,41	4,67	1,01	58	3,08	..	..	1,01	4,00	1,01
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd. . .	3,30	68	19	44	5	15	25	19	25	25
4. Bharat Electronics, Ltd., .	5,21	2,33	63	1,42	30	52	75	63	..	66
5. Prag a Tools, Ltd. . .	2,33	—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Goa Shipyard, Ltd. . .	14	7	4	..	3	1	..	1	..	1
7. Bharat Earth Movers, Ltd.	11,90	3,43	48	2,52	45	36	..	48	..	48
Ministry of Agriculture										
(कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.	1,00	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Food Corporation of India.	65,47	19	..	..	..		11,58	..	9,02	..
3. State Farms Corporation .	3,12	4	..	9	..	17	8	10	20	20
4. Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. . .	36	(—) 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
5. Centtral Warehousing Corporation Ltd.,	8,82	75	35	39	1	26	2,03	28	3,11	31

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ministry of Foreign Trade (विदश व्यापार मंत्रालय)										
1. State Trading Corporation .	7,00	1,76	1,40	50	..	1,08	..@	1,60	..	1,60
2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation .	3,00	1,94	30	1,64	..	21	..	30	..	30
3. Cotton Corporation of India .	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
4. National Textile Corporation .	1,40	9	..	..	..	..	4,48	..	2,84	..
5. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..
Ministry of Health and Family Planning (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Latex, Ltd. .	70	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Works and Housing (निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Housing Factory, Ltd. . .	49	6	5	..	1	4	..	5	20	5
2. National Buildings Construction Corporation . .	2,00	(—)16	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Ministry of Industrial Development (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Cables, Ltd. .	6,39	4	..	2	2	..	63	..	2,20	..
2. Hindustan Salts, Ltd.	1,79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. National Instruments and opthalmic Glass Ltd.	3,26	—1,08	..	..	..	..	23	..	56	..
4. National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Ltd.	2,55	(—)52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	12,00	5	..	27 (—)22	..	.	5,47	.	4,00	..
6. Instrumentation Ltd. . .	3,90	1,47	23	..	2	..	..	23	5	40
7. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.	50,00	—6,11	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
8. Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co., Ltd. . .	5,82	(—)2,99	..	..	.	..	50	..	..	..
9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	65,00	92	..	..	..	..	15,00	..	..	..
10. Tannery Footwear Corporation of India .	23	(—)58	..	..	..	..	13	..	35	..
11. National Industrial Development Corporation . .	10	15	2	15	..	2	..	2	..	2
12. Machine Tools Corporation of India. . .	4,00	(—)35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Cement Corporation of India	5,70	(—)34	..	..	..	..	1,74	..	5,00	..

@Company have issued further Bonus shares of Rs. 1 crore.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ministry of Irrigation and Power (सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय)										
1. National Projects Construction Corporation, Ltd.	1,51	(—)1,32	..	(—) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Water and Power Development Consultency Services (India) .	20	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	1
Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)										
1. Cochine Refineries, Ltd. .	3,70	2,49	1,30	2	1,17	69	..	59	..	59
2. Fertilisers Corporation of India. .	1,15,55	56	..	(—)2,00	2,56	..	21,98	..	40,45	..
3. Indian Oil Corporation, Ltd.	71,08	15,77	4,98	80	10,00	4,98	..	4,98	..	9,98
4. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.	25,95	(—)7,99	..	..	..	..	1,55	..	2,43	..
5. Madras Refineries . .	9,53	4,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
6. Lubrizol India, Ltd. . .	31	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission . .	1,27,10	9,22	..	..	2,00	..	6,10	..	8,37	..
8. Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore, Ltd.	19,18	(—)1,89	..	..	..	..	7,60	..	10,00	..
9. Hindustan Antibiotics, Ltd.,	2,47	43	..	42	1	25	..	..	..	..
10. Hindustan Insecticides, Ltd.	1,26	16	9	4	3	8	..	9	..	9
11. Engineers India, Ltd. . .	25	36	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	3
12. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. . .	7,44	9	..	..	52	..	50	..	50	..
13. Pyrites, Phosphates, and Chemicals, Ltd.	5,75	(—)28	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ministry of Shipping and Transport. (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Shipyard, Ltd.	6,89	5	..	..	5	..	1,30	..	2,20	..
2. Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.	97	(—) 24	..	..	..	..	15	..	30	..
3. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	23,45	6,91	1,41	1,49	3,66	1,17	..	1,53	..	1,68
4. Mogul Lines, Ltd.	81	44	10	9	25	8	..	8	..	..
5. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	2,08	(—)1,07	..	..	..	..	78	..	1,00	..
Ministry of Steel and Mines (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)										
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	5,57,00	5,41	..	..	..	..	38,08	..	21,60	..
2. Tungabhadra Steel Products.	51	1	..	(—)1	2	..	..	..	15	..
3. Triveni Structurals, Ltd.	1,53	(—)70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Ltd.	7,00	(—)84	..	..	..	..	1,18	..	25	..
5. Heavy Engineering Corporation	1,00,00	(—)14,43	..	..	..	..	59,50	..	71	..
6. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	20,00	(—)6,54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	23	15	5	15	4	5	27	5	..	10
8. National Coal Development Corporation	1,22,01	(—)1,73	..	(—)1,07	..	..	..	..	9,00	..
9. Neyveli Lignite Corporation	80,00	(—)10,73	..	(—)2,10	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. National Mineral Development Corporation	45,28	(—)3,60	..	..	..	..	13,69	..	17,07	..
11. Hindustan Zinc, Ltd.	7,85	(—)1,18	..	..	..	..	1,17	..	5,97	..
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)										
1. Air India	15,91@	2,18	82	..	2,30	82	5,00@	82	2,50@	..
2. Indian Airlines	20,89@	(—)4,68	..	..	..	..	84@	..	..	..
3. India Tourism Development Corporation	5,97	26	..	..	..	..	1,25	35	1,50	35
Department of Atomic Energy (परमाणु और ऊर्जा विभाग)										
1. Indian Rare Earths, Ltd.	1,75	35	12	12	11	12	..	12	..	14
2. Electronics Corporation of India, Ltd.	3,50	14	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..

@Equity portion only. Equivalent amounts provided as Debenture Capital.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. Uranium Corporation of India, Ltd. .	7,45	40	..	(—) 62	..	..	81	..	..	..
Ministry of Communications : (संचार मंत्रालय)										
1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. .	3,83	2,02	61	1,30	11	36	5	48	85	48
2. Hindustan Teleprinters, Ltd.	82	54	10	42	2	10	..	10	..	10
TOTAL .	17,57,90	2,81	14,52	6,95	27,25	11,76	2,06,93	14,33	1,58,42	15,06
III.—PROMOTIONAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL UNDERTAKINGS—										
Ministry of Education and Social Welfare : (शिक्षा ग्रोर समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)										
1. National Research Develompent Corporation .	44	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ministry of Agriculture: (कृषि मंत्रालय)										
1. National Seeds Corporation .	2,30	..	..	..		..	30	..	30	..
2. Slaughter Houses Corporation . .	..	..	..	..		..	1	..	5	..
3. Indian Dairy Corporation .	1,00	(—)1,28	..	..		..	..	..	..	
Ministry of Irrigation and Power: (सिंचाई ग्रौर विद्युत मंत्रालय)										
1. Rural Electrification Corporation . .	11,00	26	9	19		..	1,00	9	8,00	9
Ministry of Industrial Development : (ग्रौद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)										
1. National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	3,50	(—) 47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation: श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय										
1. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation .	3,18	(—) 63	..	..	..	..	12	..	5	..
TOTAL .	21,42	—1,08	9	16	..	..	1,43	9	8,40	9
GRAND TOTAL :	22,53,21	1,73	14,61	6,93	27,25	11,76	4,46,38	14,42	2,19,89	16,07

Statement showing contributions to International Bodies

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)					
1. Commonwealth War Graves Commission.	Maintenance of War Graves of the Armed Forces Personnel belonging to Indian Army who fell in World Wars I & II . . .	9,18	9,54	10,98	11,01
2. Commonwealth Aeronautical Advisory Council	Annual Contribution . . .	7	7	8	8
3. International Committee of Mily, Medicine & Pharmacy, Belgium.	Annual Subscription for membership .	1	1	1	1
4. International Hydrographic Bureau. .	Do.	35	39	39	39
5. International Committee of History of the Second World War.	Do.	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL . . .	9,62	10,02	11,47	11,50
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा ग्रौर समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)					
6. U.N.E.S.C.O	(*i*) Annual contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO . .	6,85	25,00	25,00	25,00
	(ii) Annual contribution to the regular budget of UNESCO and payment of rent to the UNESCO office, New Delhi . . .	49,52	30,06	25,66	26,69
7. Royal Society of Nuffield Foundation.	Annual contribution	6	5	6	6
8. International Copyright Union Berne.	Do.	..	33	33	1,05
9. International Scientific Unions.	Do.	2,24	4,78	4,78	3,81
10. Commonwealth Scientific Committee	Do.	35	28	35	35
11. International Centre for study of preservation and restoration on Cultural property, Rome	Do.	43	55	45	43
12. Membership Fee paid by the Survey of India to International Bodies. . .	Do.	1	4	6	4
13. International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris.	Do.	..	3	..	..
14. United Nations International Children Emergency Fund	Do.	60,00	75,00	75,00	75,00
15. Do.	Maintenance of the local office in India	12,00	12,00	12,00	18,00
16. United Nations Educational, Sientific and Cultural Organisation.	To develop special education for handicapped children in the Member-States	15	15	15	15
	TOTAL . . .	1,31,61	1,48,27	1,43,84	1,50,58
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (विदेश मंत्रालय)					
17. International Bureau of Permanent Court of Arbitration.	Annual contribution	..	9	11	11
18. United Nations Organisation. . .	Do.	..	2,32,50	2,41,47	2,60,75
19. Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.	Do.	..	20	21	21
20. United Nations Relief and Works Agency.	Contribution towards relief of Palestine refugees and flood measures.	..	4,00	3,25	2,75
21. Commonwealth Secretariat. . . .	Contribution. . . .	..	12,60	11,86	12,60
22. Commonwealth Foundation. . . .	Do.	..	3,65	4,45	4,73
23. Contribution to UN High Commissioner for refugees.	Do.	..	1,00	1,00	1,00
24. U. N. Information Centre. . . .	Do.	..	26	54	54
25. Private Law Institute. . .	Do.	..	12	12	..
26. United Nations Institute for Training. .	Do.	..	..	..	10
	TOTAL . . .	..	2,54,42	2,63,01	2,82,79

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actual 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget 1972-73
	MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मन्त्रालय)				
27. United Nations Development Programme.					
(i) Technical Assistance Component.	Annual contribution	2,62,50	2,81,25	2,81,25	2,81,25
28. Contributions towards expenses of the Resident Representative.	Do.	9,41	8,00	8,75	10,00
29. U. N. Capital Development Fund	Do.	37,50	37,50	..	15,00
30. Colombo Plan Bureau	Do.	49	80	80	90
31. Asian Development Bank, Manila	For purchase of Shares	6,97,50	..	..	6,97,50
32. Asian Development Bank	Do.	94	1,00	4,06	4,00
33. Customs Cooperation Council, Brussels.	(a) Annual contribution (b) Contribution to the working capital	2,12 ..	1,99 ..	2,12 ..	2,54 77
	TOTAL	10,10,46	3,30,54	2,96,98	10,11,96
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (कृषि मन्त्रालय)				
34. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau	Annual contribution	5,34	5,34	5,34	7,14
35. International Wheat Council	Do.	31	32	38	38
36. International Dairy Federation.	Annual membership fee	23	23	23	23
37. Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.	Annual contribution	52,73	53,44	52,46	62,92
38. Do.	Contribution for Expenditure in India	73	73	73	73
39. World Food Programme	Contribution	18,78	30,00	30,00	34,00
40. International Office of Epizootics	Do.	27	30	30	30
41. International Seed Testing Association	Do.	3	3	3	3
42. International Sugar Council	Do.	73	87	83	88
43. Commonwealth Forestry Institute.	Do.	18	18	18	18
44. Afro-Asian Rural Re-construction Organisation.	Do.	4,94	4,95	4,95	5,88
45. Trust Fund of the food and Agricultural Organisation Commissiod for Desert Locust in Eastern region.	Do.	1,51	2,02	2,53	2,02
46. International Trust Fund for International Desert Locust.	Do.	75	76	75	75
47. International Agricultural Aviation Centre, Hague.	Do.	5	4	4	4
48. International Society for Horticultural Science.	Do.	1	1	1	1
49. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.	Do.	33	30	30	31
50. —Do.—	Towards the subscription for Wild Life	..	1	1	1
	TOTAL	86,92	99,53	99,07	1,15,81

(In thousands of Rupees)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget 1971-72	Revised 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)					
51. Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok.	India's contribution towards financing the Asian Institue of Economic Development and Planning at Bangkk.	22	3,00	6,00	3,00
52. Asian Coconut Community . . .	Membership fee	..	45	47	52
53. Asian Statistical Institute . . .	India's share of contribution towards the financing of the newly set up Asian Statistical Institute. . . .	..	75	1,50	75
54. GATT	India's contribution to GATT Budget .	2,96	2,95	2,81	2,81
55. International Customs Tariff Bureau .	India's membership contribution to the Bureau.	15	15	15	15
56. Contributions to Internatikal Coffee Organisation.	India's contribution towards (*i*) Administrative Budget of the Organisation, (*ii*) World Coffee Promotion Fund, (*iii*) Diversification Funds.	13,16	19,63	8,50	11,82
57. International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington.	India's share of contribution to the Committee.	43	45	50	50
58. International Cotton Institute . .	India's share of contribution to the Institute.	75	75	75	75
	TOTAL . . .	17,67	28,13	20,68	20,30
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)					
59. World Health Organisation . . .	Annual contribution . . .	96,71	92,00	86,00	92,00
60. International Committee of the Red Cross.	Do.	78	78	78	78
61. League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.	Do.	79	79	79	79
62. Central Council of Health Education, London	Do.	..	1	1	1
63. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	Grant towards maintenance Activities.	3,75	..	18,75	..
64. International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (LIEGE, BELGIUM, (I.U.S.S.P.)		..	..	15	..
	TOTAL . .	1,02,03	93,58	1,06,48	93,58
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (गृह मंत्रालय)					
65. International Criminal Police Commission.	Annual contribution	..	1,22	1,21	1,22
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMNT (औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)					
66. Asian Productivity Organisation . .	Annual contributin	9,50	5,45	5,45	6,38
67. Contribution to International Organisation for Legal Meteorology.	Do.	..	24	24	27
68. Contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	Do.	3,75	3,75	3,75	3,75
69. ECAFE	Contribution	..	..	..	38
	TOTAL . . .	13,25	9,44	9,42	10,78
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय)					
70. Internatinal Federation of Film Archives, Paris.	Annual contribution . . .	3	3	4	4
71. Asian Bradcasting Union, Sydney .	Do.	19	20	19	19
72. International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television School, Paris.	Membership fee	2	2	2	2
73. Common Wealth Broadcasting Conference Secretariat, London.	Annual contribution	7	8	8	8
	TOTAL . . .	31	33	33	33

(In thousands of Rupees)

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Rveised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
74. World Energy Conference	Annual Contribution	..	4	11	11
75. International Commission on Large Dams.	Do.	..	7	7	7
76. British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association.	Do.	16	2	2	2
77. Conference International Des Grand Resau Electriques, Paris.	Do.	..	1	1	1
78. International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage.	Do.	..	12	12	12
79. International Association of Hydraulic Research.	Do.	..	1	1	1
	TOTAL	16	27	34	34

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Rveised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
80. International Labour Organisation.	Annual Contribution	55,81	58,50	61,20	57,27
81. International Social Security Association	Membership fee	17	17	20	20
82. U.N.D.P.	Contribution	..	78	90	90
	TOTAL	55,98	59,45	62,30	58,37

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Rveised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
83. International Tin Council	Do.	25	25	32	32
84. International Study Group for Lead and Zinc.	Do.	12,00	12,00	12,00	12,00
85. Commission for the Geological Map of the World Paris.	Do.	..	1	2	2
	TOTAL	12,25	12,26	12,34	12,34

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Rveised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
86. International Association of Ports and Harbours, Tokyo.	Membership fee	1	1	1	1
87. International Association of Navigation Congress, Brussels.	Do.	2	2	2	2
88. Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.	Do.	1,03	90	1,59	1,50
89. International Associatinon of Lighthouses and Light Ships.	Do.	5	5	9	9
90. United Nations.	Scheme of Institutional Support of U. N. Special Fund for Asian Highway and for the establishment of Highway Research and Training facilities.	41	41	38	..
	TOTAL	1,52	1,39	2,09	1,62

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Rveised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
91. International Civil Aviation Organisation.	Annual contribution and share of expenditure on North Atlantic Ocean Scheme.	9,95	10,13	8,09	8,96
92. World Meteorological Organisation.	Annual Contribution	6,12	7,05	7,17	7,00
93. International Union of Official Travel Organisation, Geneva.	Do.	55	55	55	58
94. South Asia Travel Commission.	Do.	1	1	1	1
95. Pacific Area Travel Association.	Do.	1,10	1,13	1,18	1,31
	TOTAL	17,73	18,87	17,00	17,86

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (परमाणु उर्जा विभाग)

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Rveised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
96. International Atomic Energy Agency.	Annual voluntary contribution.	17,86	16,81	18,35	18,35
	TOTAL	17,86	16,81	18,35	18,35

(In thousands of Rupees

Name of Organisation	Nature and purpose of contribution	Actuals, 1970-71	Budget, 1971-72	Revised, 1971-72	Budget, 1972-73
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)					
97. International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne . . .	Annual Contribution . . .	—	4,64	3,64	4,61
98. INDIA'S contribution towards the expenses of the I.T.U. . . .	Annual Contribution	12,50	13,60	14,20	14,67
	TOTAL . . .	12,50	18,24	17,84	19,28
LOK SABHA (लोक सभा)					
99. Inter-Parliamentary Union and Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, London.	Annual contribution	10	79	79	97
	GRAND TOTAL . . .	14,89,97	11,03,56	10,83,54	18,27,98

ANNEXURE IX

Statement showing the guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1971

Serial No.	Name of the Public or other body for whom guarantee has been given	Nature and Extent of the guarantee (No. and date of the sanction in the case of New Items)	Rate of interest involved, if any, (Percentage per annum).	Maximum amount of guarantees for which Govt. have entered into agreements	Sums guaranteed outstanding as on 31-12-1971 (In thousands of Rupees)	Whether any securtities are pledged to Govt. as a set off against the guarantee	Payments, if any made by Govt. in pursaunce of the guarantee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (संचार मंत्रालय)					
1	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore.	For payment of principal and interest on loans totalling U S F 1 million given by the International Standard Electric Corporation of New York.	6%	75,05	75,05	No.	Nil	
2	Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras.	Due and punctual payment of drafts representing instalments due/against sales made by M/s. Olivetti, Italy, on credit.	6%	2,99,74	1,24,09	No	Nil	
			MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (रक्षा मंत्रालय)					
3	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. Karaput Division	Against a Soviet contract for supply of equipment to HAL	3%	9,88 (Plus interest)	7,10	Counter-guarantee obtained from HAL	Nil	
4	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	6¾% and 7¾%	1,23,08	81,53	No	Nil	
5	Bhatat Earth Movers Ltd.	(*i*) Counter-guarantee against guarantee by SBI to M/s. L. W. Manufacturing S. A., Belgium.	6% plus Commission at 1/16% per quarter	3,34,70	2,30,40	No	Nil	
		) Cash credit facility with SBI	½% over S.B.I.'s Advance Rate.	3,50,00	Nil	No	Nil	

6	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	(i) Payment of principal & interest against loan from Algemene Bank of Netherlands.	7%	61,53	49,75	No	Nil
		(ii) Counter guarantee to S. B. I. against letter of credit in favour of Controller, IFPO letter No. 8(6)/68/D(GRW)/MD, dated 25-3-71.	7%	90,00	77,50	No	Nil
7	Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to M/s. MAN Ltd., and M/s. O & KA Ltd. West Germany for punctual payment of principal and interest.	6%	4,98,91	4,48,12	No	Nil
		(ii) Do. Credit in respect of Hopper & Estuarian Dredgers. (Letter No. 22(2/9)/71/D (GRW)/MD, dated 29-7-71 & 3-11-71.	Do.	1,03,71	99,74	No	Nil
8	Praga Tools Ltd.	Cash credit facility with S.B.I. (MFD letter No. Praga/16-Proj., II, dated 17-3-71).	10½%	50,00	31,34	No	Nil
9	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Do. (Letter No. BDL/9/487-S/Proj., II dated 12-5-71).	Not known	25,00	Nil	No	Nil

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय)

10	National Metallurgical labotatory, Jamshedpur.	Deferred payment guarantee against Italian Supplier's Credit.	6%	25,70	21,32	No	Nil
11	National Aeranutical Laboratory, Bangalore	Deferred Pyment Guarantee.	6%	2,90,00	36,44	No	Nil
12	Regional Research Lab. Hyderabad.	Do.	5·25%	43.83	24,04	No	Nil

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (वित्त मंत्रालय)

13	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	(i) Payment of principal, interest and other charges for the loans from foreign Governments.	3 % to 7 %	1,37,50,56	84,70,60	No	Nil
		(ii) Do. (Agreement dated 27-10-71)	7%	45,00,00	..	No	Nil
		(iii) Do. (Agreement dated 22-6-71).	3%	2,04,90	1,64	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Industrial Finance Corporation of India.	Guarantee for the payment of principal and payment of annual dividend of the paid-up share capital of Rs. 8·346 crores.	2¼%to 4%	8,34,60	8,34,60	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest on the loans from foreign countries.	3% to 5½%	28,50,22	13,64,71	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interst in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation.	4½% to 5¾%	55,45,39	54,86,97	No	Nil	
	Do.	Loan from KFW (West Germany)—Repayment of Principal and payment of interest. Guarantee Agreement dated 22-6-1971.	3%	2,04,90	..	No	Nil	
	Do.	Repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of Bonds issued by the Corporation for Rs. 8·80 crores [Section 21(2) of the I.F.C. Act, 1948 and Notification and the order No. F. 2(48) Corp/71, dated 1-9-71].	5¾%	8,80,09	8,80,09	No	Nil	The Bonds mature on 5-10-1983.
15	Assam/Maharashtra State Financial Corporations.	Guarantee for repayment of principapl and payment of interest on the share capital, Bonds and Debentures issued by the Corporations and deposits accepted.	3½% to 5%	5,27,59	5,27,59*	No	Nil	*As on 31-3-71
16	Delhi Financial Corporation	(*i*) Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest on share capital, bonds etc., issued [illegible] the Corporation.	3% to 6%	1,95,04	1,38,97	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Do. on bonds floated by the Corporation. (Letter No. F. 6(13)/71 Fin. Genl. dated 14-7-71).	6%	1,10,00	1,10,00	No	Nil	

17	Agricultural Refinance Corporation	(i) Guarantee of the shares of the Corporation as to the repayment of principal and payment of minimum annual dividend thereon.	4½%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil	
		(ii) Do. (Notification No. F. 7-25/71-AC II, dated 24-11-71).	4½%	5,00,00	5,00,00	No	Nil	
		(iii) Guarantee of the bonds of the Corporation as to the repayment of the princiapal and payment of interest [Section 20(1)(*a*) of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963 (10 of 1963) and Min. of Finance (Deptt. of Banking) order No. F. 14/42/70-SB dated 4-11-70 and 16-3-71].	5¾%	19,46,27	19,46,27	No	Nil	
18	Madhya Pradesh/Andhra Pradesh/Mysore State Electricity Boards	Guarantees against *ad hoc* suppliers credit on deferred payment terms.	6%	51,14	2,64	No	Nil	
19	U. P. State Electricity Board.	Do.	Do.	2,55,62	36,14*	No	Nil	*As on 31-3-71

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(कृषि मंत्रालय)

20	Co-operative Banks	(i) For payment of the principal and interest on loans.	2% below Bank rate.	4,46,00*	95,30	No	Nil	*Fresh guarantees in 1971 amounted to Rs. 2·36 crores.
		(ii) Do.	1½% below Bank rate	2,00	67	No	Nil	
		(iii) Do. On debenures floated by Delhi State Co-operative Bank.	5¾%	50,00	47,20	No	Nil	
		(iv) Do.	5¾% to 6¼%	31,50	Nil	No	Nil	Guarantee given in 1971.
21	Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks	On debentures floated by Pondicherry State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.	5¾% to 6%	55,00	30,59	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(ii) On debentures floated by Pondicherry Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.	$5\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{4}$%	31,25	25	No	Nil	Guarantee given in 1971.
22	35 Wholesale Consumer Co-op. Stores State/National Federations of Wholesale Consumers Co-operative stores.	Counter guarantee to R. B. I. against its guarantees to lending banks. Liability of Government will be the least of :— (a) 25% of outstanding loans on the date of demands; or (b) actual increase in amount of loans over the amount outstanding as on 27-5-66 (applicable to banks other than Co-op. banks). The difference between amount of loans outstanding on the date of demand and an amount equal to 75% of the market value of goods pledged or 60% of the market value of goods hypothecated to the lending banks as on 27-5-66 (applicable to Co-op. banks); or (c) Rs. 75 lakhs in the case of a Society whose members or a majority of them are other Co-op. Societies; Rs. 35 lakhs in the case of a Society located in greater Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad, and Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of Societies located elsewhee.	Nil:	5,56,80	5,56,80	No	Nil	
		(ii) Do.	Do.	21,00	21,00	No	Nil	Guarantee given in 1971.
23	75 Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Continuing Jt. guarantee of Central Govt. with the concerned State Govts. on a 50 : 50 basis for repayment of principal, interest and other moneys.	7% to 9% with usual rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$% for prompt and regular repayments of loans.	58,49,53	34,29,67	Counter guarantee obtained from the Sugar Factories	Nil	
24	14 Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Do.	$8\frac{1}{2}$% to 9% with $\frac{1}{2}$ rebate.	11,14,00	9,43,00	No	Nil	Guarantee given in 1971
25	3 Co-operative Spinning Mills	Do.	Do.	1,05,00	1,05,00	No	Nil	

26.	Food Corporation of India	Guarantee to SBI for cash credit accommodation to F.C.I. to the extent of 25% of amount due to the bank under cash credit arrangement subject to the maximum of Rs. 110 crores (Letter No. 2-9/67-8FC-C dt. 10-12-71).	8½%	1,10,00,00	69,48,00	No	Nil	
27.	Central Warehousing Corporation.	Guarantee regarding repayment of principal and payment of annual dividend. Section 5(1) of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962.	3½%	12,00,00	10,76,53	No	16	(At present 10,76,53 shares of Rs. 1000 each have been subscribed.)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय)

28.	Minerals and metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd	Cash credit afforded by the State Bank of India (Letter No. 3/5/71ST, dated 30-10-71).	7%	1,00,00	67,17	No	Nil	
29.	Jute and Jute Goods Buffer Stock Association, Calcutta.	Guarantee to State Bank of India for financial accommodation to the extent of Rs. 5 crores	10%	5,00,00	1,34	No	Nil	Guarantee withdrawn except in respect of outstandings.
30.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Guarantee in favour of Midland Bank Ltd. for payment of 80% value of the contract plus interest against import of textile machinery from U. K.	5½% to 6½%	11,36,07	5,77,25	No	Nil	
31.	The Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	Counter guarantee to S. B. I. in respect of guarantee furnished by them for Overdraft facility provided by M/s. Credit Lyonnais, Paris to the Corporation.	9·5%	5,33	5,33	No	Nil	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32,	Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd. Pondicherry	Guarantee to the Indian Bank for a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to the Mill.	Not applicable.	35,00	23,11	Assets and properties of the mill mortgaged to Central Government	Nil	
33.	The Muir Mills Co. Ltd. Kanpur.	Guarantee to the S. B. I. for loan of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Mill	Do.	80,00 50:50 basis by U. P. and Central Governments	80,00	Do. and U. P. Government.	Nil	
34.	Digvijay Spinning, Weaving and Mfg. Co. Ltd. Bombay.	Do. For a loan and cash credit facilites	Do.	1,74,10 50:50 basis by Maharashtra and Central Governments.	1,68,62	Assets and properties mortgaged to Central and Maharashtra Governments.	Nil.	
35.	The Fot Gloster Industries Ltd.	Guarantee to the extent of 80% of actual losses on a loan by I.F.C. [Letter No. 6(45) Tex (D)/69, dt. 7-7-71]	9% with a rebate of % on punctual payment and a subsidy of 1% by Central Govt.	35,20	35,20	No	Nil	
36.	India United Mills Ltd. Bombay	Guarantee to the Punjab National Bank, for cash credit facilities to the mill upto Rs. 3,33,50,000.	Not applicable.	3,33,50 30:50 basis by the Maharashtra and Central Governments.	3,32,26	Mortgage deed on assets and properties of the Mills is being finalised.	Nil	
37.	All India Handloom Febrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd., Bombay.	Guarantee upto a maximum of 90% of loss, if any, arising subject to a maximum of Rs. 97 lakhs. (Letter No. 12012/1/71-Tex(C) dated 22-5-71)		87,30	72,00	First charge on Society's Stock in trade abroad and Second charge on those in India.	Nil	

38.	M/s. Union Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee to IFC to meet 80% of actual losses on a loan by IFC to the Co.	8½ % p.a. with rebate of 1/2% on punctual repayment and a subsidy of 1% from Central Govt.	33,17	29,85	No	Nil
39.	M/s. Howrah Mill Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do.	Do	35,78	28,10	No	Nil
40.	M/s. Kamarhatty Co. Ltd, Calcutta.	Do	Do.	38,40	30,72	No	Nil
41.	M/s. Ganges Mfg. Co., Calcutta.	Do	Do.	12,00	10,60	No	Nil
42.	M/s. Chamdany Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do	Do.	22,61	14,00	No	Nil
43.	Dalhousie Jute Co., Calcutta.	Do	Do.	35,30	31,77	No	Nil
44.	General Industrial Society Ltd., Calcutta.	Do	Do.	40,00	40,00	No	Nil
45.	The Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	Do. (Letter No. 6(13)-Tex (D)/69, dt. 16-4-71)	Do.	19,20	19,20	No	Nil
46.	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Do	Do.	36,00	36,00	Nil	Nil
47.	Khardah Co., Calcutta.	Do.	Do.	16,20	16,20	Nil	Nil

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING
(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय)

48.	Hindustan Latex Limited.	Guarantee for Cash Credit arrangements with SBI. (Letter No. 5-15/68-Estt-I, dt. 7-5-70).	..	10,00	10,00	Nil	Nil

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
49.	National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	To operate cash credit account with SBI and State Bank of Patiala to the extent of Rs. 1·17 lakhs.	9¼%	1,17,00	56,72	No	Nil	
50.	Delhi Development Authority.	(*i*) Guarantee against loan from L. I. C., to finance D. D. A.'s Development Plans.	6 3/4%	5,00,00	4,68,00	Nil	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee regarding payment of principal and interest on bonds floated by D.D.A.	5 3/4%	1,00,00	1,00,00	Nil	Nil	
51.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	Guarantee of principal and interest on 12 years debentures issued by the corporation. (Letter No. 33/20/71-PS, dt. 24-11-71 and of 28-2-71).	5 3/4%	5,00,00	Nil*	No	Nil	*The debentures were issued on 1-1-1972.

CABINET SECRETARIAT (DEPTT. OF PERSONNEL)

(मंत्रिमण्डल सचिवालय, कार्मिक विभाग)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52.	Central Govt. Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi	Cash Credit Account with the State Bank of India and Short Term Credit arrangements with the Food Corporation of India—Rupees twelve lakhs and one lakh, respectively.	8·5%	13,00	3,78	Govt. have a first mortgage and charge over the entire stock-in-trade & assets belonging to the Society.	Nil	

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
53.	Richardson & Cruddas Limited.	Guarantee for cash credit arrangements.	7 3/4% to 11%	1,92,78	1,95,87	The agreements provided the borrower would execute a demand promissory note in favour of the guarantor.	Nil	

54.	National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar.	(i) Guarantee to the State Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 200 lakhs advanced to the Company by M/s. Wartsile A/B, Helsinki.	Nil	2,00,00	1,34,43	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Rs. 80 lakhs against contract with M/s. Elof Henson, Sweden.	Nil	80,00	47,05	No	Nil	
55.	India Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta.	Guarantee for cash credit accommodation from SBI.	½% to 1% above bank's advance rate	1,55,00	Nil	No	Rs. 2·02 crores	The Company has been taken over by Government.
56.	National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta.	Do [Letter No. LEI-31 (1)/67, dated 9-9-71].	9%	35,00	25,08	Promissory Note given by the Company.	Nil	
57.	The National Instruments Ltd., Ophthalmic Glass Plant, Durgapur-10.	Do. [Letter No. LE(I)-34 (4)/67, dt. 16-9-71]	9%	20,00	19,99	Do.	Nil	
58.	West Coast Paper Mills, Bombay.	Payment of loans and interest thereon to Industrial Finance Corporation.	7%	1,50,00	36,00	No	Nil	
59.	Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd., Kanpur.	Cash Credit for working Capital requirement.	9¾%	75,00	75,00	No	Nil	
60.	Machine Tool Corpn. of India Ltd., Ajmer.	Cash Credit with SBI for working Capital requirement.	¾% aove SBI's Advance Rate, Minimum of 7¾%	10,00	Nil	No	Nil	
61.	National Small Industries Corporation.	(*i*) Continuing guarantee to SBI to enable the Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta Branches to open letters of credit for payment to foeign suppliers.	Nil	1,10,00	81,45	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under Loan Agreement with Kreditansaet.	5½%	9,37,53	7,42,11	No	Nil	
		Do. (*iii*) KFW Loan No. 636 (a), Agreement signed on 14-5-71.	5½%	2,08,34	71,81	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest under loan by AID to the Corporation.	5%	7,50,00	39,83	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
62	M/s Braithwaite & Co. (1) Ltd., Calcutta	(*i*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	2% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 10½% per annum.	1,55,00	1,55,00	No	Nil	The guarantee deed is to be signed later.
		(*ii*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit arrangements (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	2½% above SBI's advance rate with a minimum of 11%.	20,00	20,00	No	No	-do-
		(*iii*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for Ghana Packing Credit. (Letter No. 1/8/71, OS Cell, dt. 5-5-71).	7%	65,00	65,00	No	No	-do-
		(*iv*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for Taiwan Packing Credit.	7%	11,00	11,00	No	No	-do-
		(*v*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit facilities for performance of specific contracts, guarantee against on account of payment and advances. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 24-7-71).		1,00,00	..	No	No	-do-
		(*vi*) Bank guarantee to the SBI for cash credit facilities for opening letter of credit for imports and other purchases. (Letter No. 1/8/71-PS Cell, dt. 24-7-71).		1,00,00	..	No	No	-do-
63	Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Bangalore.	Guarantee against cash credit afforded by United Commercial Bank.	9 ¼%	25,00	25,00	No	Nil	

64	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to meet working capital requirements.	½% above State Bank rate subject to minimum of 9%.	3,50,00	3,50,00	No	Nil
		(ii) Counter guarantee to the SBI for payment of drafts on due dates in respect of Italian credit for the import of X-Ray film, Jumbo Rolls.	6%	67,34	43,60	No	Nil
65	Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal.	(i) Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	½% over State Bank rate with minimum of 9%.	24,50,00	5,81,05	No	Nil
		(ii) Counter-guarantees to the S.B.I. against all claims in respect of guarantees furnished by them to the Italian Suppliers of Plant and Machinery, (Guarantee deeds of 23/2/70 and 29/4/70).	6%.	1,97,48	1,50,49	No	Nil
66	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.	Guarantee for payment of claims due under Agreement dt. 12-6-64. between BHE, Ltd., and M/s Skoda Export, Czechoslovakia for rendering technical co-operation.	No Interest.	2,10,40	1,08,00	No	Nil
67	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar.	(i) Guarantee for payment of all dues to M/s. Sociate Des Foreges, Paris.	..	86,58	35,70	No	Nil
		(ii) Counter guarantee has been given by the Govt. of India to SBI to execute Deferred Payment Bank Guarantee in favour V/O Prom-Mashexport, Moscow for supply of components.	..	10,22,30	6,99,39	No	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(*iii*) Guarantee for due payment against Supplies by M/s. Promosh export, Moscow.		1,67,62	1,40,53	No	Nil	
		Do. (*iv*) Contracts entered into in 1971		19,37,46	19,33,49	No	Nil	
68	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Switchgear Unit Hyderabad.	(*i*) Payment of all claims for the purchase agreement entered into with ASEA, Sweden and M/s. Skoda Export, Ccechoslovakia.		15,83,09	3,70,28	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to State Bank of Hyderabad aganst guarantee to Italian suppliers.	..	83,46	57,19	No	Nil	
		Do. (*iii*) (Letter No. 17-12/69-HEM, dated 4-11-71.)	..	3,00,46	2,93,47	No	Nil	
69	Instrumentaion Ltd., Kota-5	(*i*) Guarantee against deferred payment against contracts entered into under Indo-Soviet Protocols	3%	4,33,27	3,70,59	No	Nil	
		Do. (*ii* LE(1)-46(6)/68 dated 27-7-71.	Do	77,41	77,41	No	Nil	
		(*iii*)LEI-46(4)/71 dated 22-10-71.	Do.	99	99	No	Nil	
		(*iv*) 46(4),71, dated 4-9-71	Do.	1,48	1,48	No	Nil	

70.	Credit Institutions 141 specified under clause 2 (*c*) of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Scale Industries.	Guarantee extends to a portion of lossses, if any, in respect of loans and advances made by the Credit Institutions to Small Scale Industries	1/10%	8,44,32,08	8,44,32,08	No	26,40	RBI is administering the Scheme.
71.	Indian Consortium for Power Projects, Pvt. Ltd.	Counter-guarantee to SBI against their guarantees in respect of Performance bonds by the Consortium against their tenders.	Nil	48,00	48,00	No	Nil	
72.	Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	(*i*) Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1 crore	3/4% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of 7¾%	1,00,00	1,00,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*)Guarantee to State Bank of India for cash credit facilities for Rs. 1·5 crores.	2% above the State Bank of India advance rate with a minimum of 9½%	1,50,00	1,50,00	No	Nil	
		(*iii*)Guarantee to SBI for cash credit facility for import of steel and other raw material. (LetterNo.6/13/71-PS. cell dt. 16-8-71).	@	1,00,00	@	No		@The Guarantee deed is to be signed later .

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय)

73.	Tat Power Co. Ltd. Tata H.E. Power Supply Co. Ltd. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	Paymentof principal interest and other charges as per Loan Agreements between borrower and IBRD on loan Nos.106/N&164/N	4¾%to55/6%	11,23,58	5,21,29	Counter guarantees obtained from the Companies	Nil	The maximum amount represent actual amount utilised.
74.	M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., E-9, Defence Colony, New Delhi-3	General Bank Guarantee and guarantee for Cash Credit accommodation.	9¼%	2,66,00	2,03,13	No	Nil	
75.	Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu State Electricity Boards	For the due and punctual payment cf the promissory notes issued by th e State Electricity Bcard.	6%	1,33,74	62,71	No	Nil	Amounts in Cols. 5 and 6 include interest charges Theinterest is free of income tax.
76.	J&K Minerals Govt. of J&K.	Do.	6%	30,70	13,62	No	Nil	Do.
77.	Ukai Project, Govt. of Gujarat	Do.	7%	43,09	21,27	No	Nil	
78.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Guarantee on repayment of principal and payment of interest on DVC Bonds 1982-83	5¾%	12,37,50	12,37,50	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION. (श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय)							
79.	Kanwar Raj Nath, Purchaser of an evacuee concern known as Amber Nath Mills at Bombay.	The entire loan of Rs. 7 lakhs granted to Kanwar Raj Nath by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation for running the Mills has been guaranteed in the shape of second mortgage on the property.	6½%	Rs. 5 lakhs disbursed out of the loan of Rs.7 lakhs to the concern. The balane amount of Rs. 2 lakhs not availed of by the concern was cancelled in view of its letter dated 29-3-1965 and commitment charges in respect of the same recovered by the the Maharashtra Financial Corporation, Bombay.	75	..	..	Mortgage of the Ahmedabad Silk-Mills situated on the property bearing non-agricultural plot No. 2 of the Kohaj Khuntavli Development Scheme No. 15-Amber Nath (Bombay).
	MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय)							
80.	Fertilizer Corporation of India. (*i*) Naya Nangal Unit	Counter guarantee against State Bank of India's guarantee to foreign suppliers.	6·5 %	6,56,04	20,15	No	Nil	
	(*ii*) Durgapur Project	Payment of instalments due on account of equipment supplied to Ammonia and Urea Plants.	5·75%	17,74,32	12,62,45	No	Nii	
	(*iii*) Barauni Project .	Payment for supplies made by M/s. Montecatini.	5·75%	17,18,98	13,81,45	No	Nil	
	(*iv*) Namrup Project .	Do.	5·75%	17,80,13	14,30,62	No	Nil	
	(*v*) Sindri Unit .	Payment to M/s. Sepulchre for supplies and in respect of Contract with M/s. Techno-expert.	2·50% to 5·75%	2,63,86	2,33,87	No	Nil	
	(*vi*) Ramagundam and Talcher Project	Counter-guarantee to SBI against its guarantee to M/s. Montecatini (Letter No. 64 (16)/70-Fer. II, dt. 3-2-71.)	5·90%	28,59,51	28,59,51	No	Nil	

81.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (Marketing Division).	Limit for opening letters of credit through SBI to the extent of Rs. 15 crores at any one time.	Nil	15,00,00	14,42,00	No	Nil	Out of the total of Rs. 15 crores guaranteed Rs. 3·50 crores allocated to Refineries Division.
82.	Indian Oil Corporation (Refineries Division).	Counter Guarantee to State Bank of India against guarantees for payment of all drafts drawn.	6%	9,00,48	92,48	No	Nil	
83.	Indian Oil Corporation (Pipe-lines Division).	Counter guarantee to SBI for due and punctual payment of supplies and other charges.	6%	14,05,78	4,57,92	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee as primary obligor for the due and punctual payment of the contract price and interest and other charges under the contract entered by Indian Oil Corporation & M/s. Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha Ltd., M/s Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan.	6%	5,38,79	2	No	Nil	
84.	Lube India Limited	Guarantee for repayment of principal and payment of interest/commitment fee in U. S. Dollars loan arranged by Lube India Ltd. to meet part of the foreign exchange component in respect of purchases outside India of Capital Plant & Machinery for Lube Refinery as per loan.	7½% + ½% commitment fee	5,62,50	4,45,35	No	Nil	
85.	Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.	Deed of guarantee dated 31-8-57 for Rs. 1,42,50,000/- executed by the Govt. of India in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the outstanding amount of loans mentioned under Col. 5.	5½% to 7% p. a. with a rebate of ½% p.a.	1,65,00	40,00	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
86.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Cash credit facilities from the State Bank of India (Letter No.8(26)/71-Ch. III, dated 15-12-71.)	½% above the Bank's advance rate subject to a minimum of 7½%.	4,45,00	4,45,00	No	Nil	
87.	M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Trav. Ltd., Udyogamandal P.O.	*(i)* Counter Guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Societa Italiana Impianti for the payment of bills of exchange covering Principal and Interest @5·75% p.a. in respect of equipment for Ammonia Plant imported for Cochin Fertilizer Project.	5¾%	10,31,41	7,36,76	No	Nil	
		(ii) Counter—guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Montecatini Edison S. p.a. for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and interest @5·75% p. a. in respect of equipment for Urea Plant Imported for Cochin Fertilizer Project.	5¾%	5,73,13	4,02,83	No	Nil	
		(iii) Counter Guarantee for deferred payment given to SBI, Cochin for their guarantee to M/s. Nuovo Pagnon for the payment of Bills of Exchange covering Principal and Interest @6% p. a. including credit insurance charges in respect of equipment imported for the conversion and purification section of the Cochin Fertilizer Project.	6%	1,65,51	1,21,82	No	Nil	

		(*iv*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest and other charges to I.F.C.	4% to 7%	36,000	92.58	No	Nil	
88.	Cochine Refineries Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to indemnify the agreements between C.R.L. and U.S. Banks.		13,50,00	7,50,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee for new dollar loan from Phillips Petroleum International Corp. Panama as per guarantee agreement dt. 31-12-67.		1,87,50	52,75	No	Nil	
89.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	In respect of Agreement dated 10-6-67.	5½%	16,74,00	8,64,75	No	Nil	
90.	Madras Fertilizers Limited	(*i*) Guarantee against debentures issued by the company and for amount payable by the company pursuant to the Loan and Purchase Agreement in respect of Debenture A Series Notes, between the President of India, and Chemical Bank, Trust Company, New York.	5½%	15,52,50	15,52,50	No	Nil	
		(ii) Guarantee for payment of freight to railways.	Nil	3,00	3,00	No	Nil	
91.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission.	(*i*) For payment of accepted drafts on due dates.	6%	13,18,80	4,59,00	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Guarantee to meet service charges of french contractors.		6,11,00	32,12	No	Nil	
92.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals.	Guarantee to the SBI for opening letters of credit. [No.I (43) /66-ch. III, dt. 6-7-71].		1,89,00	1,89,00	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS रेल मंत्रालय

93.	Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.	The amount of guarantee is limited to make up the net receipts of the Rly. Co. upto 3½% p.a. on its paid up share capital. When the net receipts of the Co. exceed the minimum amount on its paid up share capital @ 5% p.a. Such excess is divided equally between the Govt. and the Company.	3½%	17,24	17,24	No	60	This line is worked by the Central Govt. through the agency of the Railway Administration.
94.	Futwah Islampur Light Rly. Co. Limited.	Do.	3½%	11,50	11,50	No	Nil	This line is at present worked by the Company.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
95.	Bankura Damodar River Rly. Co. Limited	Do.	3½%	34,00	34,00	No	1,19	This line is worked by the Central Govt., through the agency of the Rly. Admn.
96.	Chaparmukh Silghat Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	31,00	31,00	No		Do.
97.	Katakhal Lala Bazar Railway Co. Ltd.	Do.	3½%	8,91	8,91	No		Do.
98.	Central Provinces Railway Co. Ltd.	If the net earnings do not yield a dividend of 5% on the paid up capital of the Co. the shortfall is made good by the Govt. by way of rebate limited to the net earning derived by the Central Railway from the traffic interchanged with the Central Provinces Railways. If the net earnings of the Co. exceed 5% the excess amount is equally divided between the Govt. and Co.	5%	94,00	94,00	No		Do.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय)

99.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee for the loans advanced by the Shipping Development Fund Committee.	3%	10,98,00		No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Counter guarantee to SBI against their guarantees to foreign Suppliers.	3% to 6%	16,09,00		No	Nil	
		(*iii*) Gurantees in favour of Yugoslav Bank of Foreign Trade for due and punctual payment of instalments due.	3%	39,49,20	26,45,22	No	Nil	
		(*vi*) Guarantee for payment against the Supply of Spare parts by the Yugoslavian Suppliers.	3%	7,01		No	Nil	
		(*v*) Guarantee against overdraft facility with S.B.I.	8¼%	5,00,00		No	Nil	
100.	The South Indian Shipping Corporation Madras.	Guarantee bond for payment of principal and interest	5½%	18,09,00	11,16,00	The Ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil	

101.	Mogul Lines, Ltd.	Guarantee against German Consortium of Bank's credit for purchase of an oil Tanker.	5½%	6,42,78	3,85,67	The ships have been mortgaged to the S.D.F.C.	Nil
102.	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Guarantee bond for payment of principal and interest in respect of ships constructed.	Do.	4,70,00	3,29,17	Do.	Nil.
103.	Damodar Bulk Carrier Ltd.	Do.	Nil	7,38,99	5,54,24	Do.	Nil
104.	Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.	Do.	5-1/2%	2,26,98	1,62,42	Do.	Nil
105.	Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	Do.	Do.	4,70,00	2,29,17	Do.	Nil
106.	Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	Indemnification of the State Bank of India for and against all claims and demands on the Banks in respect of guarantee bonds issued by in favour of the Milsubishi Shipyard in Japan, in respect of eleven ships constructed by the Company in Japanese Shipyard.	Nil	37,63,70	2,94,50	Do.	Nil
107.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited.	Payment of principal, interest and other charges. [Letter No. Sy-5(4)/71, dt.6-8-71]..	7% to 7-3/4%	1,00,00	Nil	Demand Promissory Note executed by the Shipyard.	Nil
108.	Calcutta Port Commissioners.	(*i*) Primary obligation for the entire amounts of loans 1st I. B. R. D. and 2nd I.B.R.D.	5½% to 5-3/4%	34,69,49	22,82,06	No	Nil
		(*ii*) Against purchase of 13 diesel locomotives financed by Canadian Development Loan Assistantce..	3/4%	1,46,74	1,46,74	Rupee equivalent of amounts drawn deposited by the Commissioner with Government.	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(*iii*) To meet the foreign exchange component of diesel launch for Haldia Dock Project financed by loan from The Netherlands Investment Bank.	Not known.	30,53	30,53	No	Nil	
109.	Madras Port Trust .	(*i*) For the purchase of plant and equipment for port development works.	5½%	7,29,80	4,01,55	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For the acquisition of a Tug for Oil Dock.	6%	30,10	22,82	No	Nil	
		(*iii*) For dredging the outer dock of Madras Harbour.	7½%	1,44,38	1,14,50	No	Nil	
110.	Visakhapatnam Port .	(*i*) For 150 ton floating crane Dutch—Credit 90% of the Contract value.	6%	99,54	89,77	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) For the supply, construction and installation of one Bucket Wheel reclaimer-West German Credit.	Do.	27,12	25,17	No	Nil	
111.	Marmugao Port Trust	Guarantee given in favour of Nederlandsche Handle Moatschappii M. V. Amsterdem for the purchase of Dredger "Zuhari".	5¼%	1,65,00	43,98	No	Nil	
112.	Cochin Port Trust .	Guarantee for punctual payment in respect of supplies received from Holland and West Germany.	6%	97,79	58,02	No	Nil	Guarantee given in foreign currency
113.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee of cash credit account liabilities of R.S.N. Co. with the SBI transferred to C.I.W.T.C. by Calcutta High Court.	¾% above S.B.I.'s advance rate with a minimum of 7¾%	1,50,00 plus interest	1,81,76	No	Assets of the Company hypothecated to Govt.	
		(*ii*) Cash Credit Account Facility from the SBI.	2% above S. B. I.'s advance rate with a minimum of 9%	90,00 plus interest	1,07,32	No	Do.	

114.	Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	Payment of principal interest and other charges as per loan Agreements between the borrower and I.B.R.D.	5-3/4% and 6%	15,93,23	6,88,35	Entire property of the Company mortgaged to I.B.R.D. and the Govt. of India.	Nil	
115.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.	(i) Guarantee in respect of payment of the value of machinery, equipment etc. by foreign suppliers.	3%	18,54,32	13,66,98	No	Nil	
		(ii) Do.	Do.	2,73,92	2,73,52	No	Nil	Guarantee given in 1971.
		(iii) Cash credit facility with SBI.	1/2 % above advances rate subject to a minimum of 7½%	8,00,00	6,41,25	No	Nil	
116.	Hindustan Steel Ltd. .	(i) Guarantee for cash credit accommodation given to the State Bank of India for Rs. 16 crores and of additional amount of Rs. 4 crores sanctioned.	At SBI's advance rate on first Rs. 16 crores and at 1/2% above advance rate on the remaining Rs. 4 crores.	20,00,00	15,16,77	No	Nil	
		(ii) Full and timely payment by H.S.L. of its payment obligation under various foreign credits.	2% to 3 %	1,03,43,28	9,66,39	No	Nil	
117.	Bolani Ores Ltd. .	Guarantee for payment by Govt. to the State Bank of India, Calcutta, for the principal and interest in case of default by M/s. Bolani Ores Ltd.	9½%	40,00	33,47	Company's assets pledged to Govt.	Nil	
118.	Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.	Surety for the due and punctual payment of principal and interest.	3% to 5½%	18,01,07	15,18,58	No	Nil	
119.	Bokaro Steel Limited .	Guarantee against deferred Payment for equipments.	No interest.	5,41,55	2,43,65	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
120.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	(i) Guarantee to Promash export, Moscow for deferred payment against supply of components.	3%	41,59	25,01	No	Nil	
		(ii) Cash credit facility with SBI.	1/2% above advance rate subject to minimum of 7½%	2,00,00	76,66	No	Nil	
121.	Triveni Structurals Ltd. Naini.	Renewed Guarantee for Cash Credit facility with S.B.I.	Nil	60,00	60,00	No	Nil	
122.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	Guarantee to S.B. I. for Cash credit facility	Do.	2,50,00	2,49,21	No	Nil	
123.	National Mineral Development Corporation	Cash credit facility for Iron Ore Project, at Kiriburu & Bailadila and Diamond Mining Project at Panna.	6% to 7½%	65,00	Nil	No	Nil	
124.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	(i) Letters of authority issued to the Corpon. and guarantee for punctual payment of principal and interest etc. regarding *ad hoc* credit from Japan.	Nil	3,58	37	No	Nil	
		(ii) Guarantee of loan from SBI for working capital of the corporation (Letter No. 4/98/67/CX dated 29-8-1968).	½% over the advance rate of the Bank subject to a minimum of 7½%	2,00,00	2,00,00	No	Nil	
125.	The Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Counter Guarantee to the SBI in respect of Bank Guarantee extended by SBI in connection with the payments totalling Rs. 1,44, 67,100 to be made by BALCO to M/s. Chemokoplex of Hungary for technical assistance for the Korba Alumina Plant and Indemnification of SBI against any loss or damage incurred in connection with the guarantee.	Nil	1,44,67	24,14	No	Nil	

		demurrage warehouse and other charges payable to Bombay Port Authorities.						
127.	National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.	(*i*) Guarantee in respect of payment for machinery equipment etc. to Centrazoh of Poland ando Cunter guarantee to the SBI in respect of import of plant and machinery from USSR.	Nil	12,40,40	4,31,75*	No	Nil	*As on 30-11-1971.
		(*ii*) Do. Letters Nos. C-3-5/(79)/69-C-5 dt. 14-1-71, C-5-5(1)/71 dt. 9-2-71 and 5(11)/71-C5. dt. 28-8-71.	Nil	3,57,46	3,40,46	No	Nil	
8.	Organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines, Dhanbad.	Counter guarantee in favour of custodian General organisation for the Management of Coking Coal Mines to enable him to meet the capital requirements of the new organisation.	. .	2,50,00	2,50,00	No	Nil	

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय)

129.	Air India . . .	(*i*) Repayment of principal and payment of interest on 3½% Air India Corpn. Bonds 1953-58.	3½%	2,54,00	1	No	Nil	
		(*ii*) Payment of principal and interest on loans.	6% to 8%	50,58,90	46,44,00	No	Nil	Amounts converted to rupees at current rates of exchange.
		(*iii*) Guarantee for repayment of principal, payment of interest etc. against loan for the purchase of new aircrafts.	6% to 11%	25,77,69	10,27,81	No	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
130.	Indian Airlines Corporation.	(*i*) Repayment of principal and interest on 3½% IAC Bonds, 1953-58.	3½ %	2,62,31	..*	No	Nil	*Negligible.
		(*ii*) Guaranteed punctual payment of all instalments by the Indian Airlines Corporation in respect of planes and spares/purchased from firms in Holland and U.K.	5½% to 7⅜%	3,25,07	1,70,32	No	Nil	Amount converted to rupees at current rate of exchange.
		(*iii*) Guarantee for payment of principal, interest, etc. against credit extended by Manufactures Hanoover Trust Company, U.S. Eximbank and the Boeing Co., for the purchase of Seven Boeing 737 aircrafts. (Loan Agreement of 17th June, 1970).	6% and 1½% over the Euro Dollar Rate.	20,26,25	16,18,45	No	Nil	